

The Union Advocate

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER
Established 1867

Printed and published every Wednesday by the proprietors, The Miramichi Publishing Company, Limited at their office, Castle Street, Newcastle, N. B.

Subscription \$1.00 per year.
To the United States \$1.50 in advance.G. BIDLAKE,
Managing Editor

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6TH, 1913

NEED OF TAXATION REFORM

Everybody knows that it is necessary for municipalities to raise money for public purposes by direct taxation and almost everybody is equally well aware that the methods of levying taxes are occasionally unreasonable, frequently unjust and nearly always unsatisfactory.

Possibly there would be kickers against any system that might be devised by fallible mortals, but that is no reason why we should stick to worn out theories which often impose hardships, and not strive to place taxation on a basis which most people would regard as fair and equitable.

In this province people are taxed on their real estate holdings, then on the furnishings of their houses, then on their incomes beyond a small exemption, and besides all this they have to pay a poll tax. The merchant is taxed on the goods which he offers for sale and there are rates for sewerage, for water, for licenses of various kinds and so on. Then again if any citizen takes a pride in his property and improves it for his own convenience and the general advantage, up goes his assessment, while his neighbor who allows his buildings to fall into decay and become an eyesore is rewarded for his neglect by decreasing valuation and a smaller tax demand.

However impartial and expert the officials in charge of this highly complicated system may be, they are liable to do grave injustice to individuals, and the complaints which are constantly arising furnish ample grounds for the early revision and simplification of the whole method of taxation.

Reform along this line has already been introduced with most beneficial results into several live cities in western Canada, notably Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Victoria and Vancouver. When Victoria stopped taxing men for improving and beautifying the city in 1911, the amount of her new building permits doubled in value and in 1912 they doubled again, being \$8,000,000 as against \$4,000,000 in 1911 and \$2,000,000 in 1910. Including suburban buildings, 1912 ran more than \$10,000,000. None of these Western towns would return to the old system, and even the men who fought the reform now favor it.

The mayor of Calgary says:—"The general desire and trend of our citizens of all classes has been to adopt the system of a tax on land only for all purposes of city revenue. At the present time we are considering the revision of the license fees as scheduled in our license by-law, with the hope of reducing them materially, thus making them merely nominal. I may say we know of no instance in the city where any hardship has been caused by the exemption of taxation on improvements on the land, and in fact I do not think any aspirant to a position at the hands of the electors would receive even a recognition at the polls, if such candidate were to advocate taxation of improvements on land or a digression from the policy of tax on the land only."

The secretary of the Toronto branch of the Canadian Manufacturers Association speaks for taxation reform as follows:—

"Under the present system of assessing buildings at value, manufacturers and owners of property find that in proportion as they improve their premises from the standpoint of appearance, health of employees, and other factors of interest and value to the general community, their assessments are increased. The result of so improving buildings is in a sense that the owner is penalized for his spirit, and that he suffers discrimination as against his less public-spirited competitors in business. This penalty or discrimination is not merely to the extent of the value of the improvements in buildings, but is increased by the business assessment."

He says that it would be impossible to devise any form of business tax that would not be unfair in its operation, and advocates the entire abolition of the business tax. He then goes on to say for the Association:—"We believe that an increased assessment upon unimproved lands would go far towards making up an deficiency arising from the abolition of the business tax. We can see no serious objection to throwing the balance of the deficiency, or even the whole of it, upon real property in general. We believe the time is opportune for the suggested changes."

Whether or not the business tax could be advantageously done away with may be a debatable question, but there can be no doubt about the desirability of thorough reform of the system of taxation in vogue in this province.

U. S. FACTORIES IN CANADA

Some of our Canadian Liberals are just now presenting a practical illustration of the old saying "There are some so blind as those who will not see." The Toronto Globe for instance, states its eyes to the fact that the National Policy and the rejection of the reciprocity pact have brought about the establishment of American branch factories in Canada representing an investment of \$500,000,000. The Globe says:—

"American and other manufacturers establish factories in Canada to supply the Canadian market chiefly for the same reason that they manufacture in France for the British market, and in Germany for the German market. The same reason is disclosed when a caterer establishes two ice cream counters, one at either end of his town or city."

It should be apparent to everybody that those American manufacturers who set up branches of their industries in European countries do so for two reasons. (1) to get in touch with the peculiar tastes and demands of people who want the articles their way, or at least in a way different from that which appeals to the American consumer, and (2) for convenience of distribution in a country three thousand miles away.

But as the Sydney Post says neither of these reasons apply to Canada. Tastes and demands in this country are almost identical with those in the United States. Articles manufactured for the one market answer all the conditions in the other and are equally saleable on both sides of the line. There is no wide expanse of ocean between the American Manufacturer and the Canadian customer. The international boundary is contiguous from New Brunswick to British Columbia; wares could be just as conveniently distributed in Canada from Calais and Detroit as they could from St. Stephen and Windsor.

The office cream-counter referred to by the Globe is not in any sense a parallel case. These goods are perishable and must be produced where they are consumed. Even if there were no tariff a Boston candy concern might establish a branch in Montreal with profit, depending upon transient and casual trade. But it is different with the factories producing heavy articles of commerce and relying upon sales won in competition in various sections of the country. In this business the casual customer is almost a negligible quantity. The trade has to be built up and held by merit. Passersby do not go into factories and buy ten thousand tons of steel rails or a locomotive which happens to catch their eye and take them home with them.

The National Policy has practically compelled the American manufacturer to establish himself on this side of the border if he wants to do business in Canada. The recent statement made by Governor Foss of Massachusetts made this very clear. He said he was building a factory in Galt, Ontario because he could not manufacture in the United States, pay the duty and compete in the growing Canadian market with the Canadian manufacturer.

The new musical play, "Seven Hours in New York," has hit the public right, and is playing to a series of packed houses everywhere. It is a big organization, complete in every detail, no expense having been spared to make it one of the most enjoyable entertainments ever offered the public, and at prices within the means of all. The date of appearance here is Friday, Aug. 22nd.

Do not permit the fowls to roost over a mass of droppings. On warm nights these send up large quantities of ammonia, which is very harmful to the health of fowls.

U. S. PLANTS MOVING TO CANADA
\$500,000,000 ALREADY INVESTED

Governor Foss Says American Factories Will Continue to Cross the Line Until Tariffs are Changed

On July 14th Mr. Eugene N. Foss, Governor of Massachusetts and one of the most influential business men and statesmen in the United States made the following appeal to Congress:—

"All over the United States the tendency among the principal manufacturing interests is toward the establishment of plants in Canada. This movement has been going on for many years, and it is estimated that from three to five hundred million dollars of American capital is now invested in these Canadian plants. American manufacturers have completely filled the American market, and their production is now greatly in excess of the domestic demand. Under these conditions the expansion of their domestic plants is impossible, and it is becoming necessary for them to curtail production. If they had a reasonable outlet for their surplus products, under reciprocal trade agreements with other countries, these industries could remain at home and grow; but, under the conditions that exist, they must remove in part to those countries whose markets they desire to reach."

Stop Movement to Canada

"This movement of American manufactures to Canada could be stopped and they could remain in this country if it were not for the absurd conditions created by our tariff legislation. We should have with Canada and other countries such trade agreements as would enable us to manufacture our goods in the United States, giving employment to American workmen and utilizing only American capital. But such agreements would imply a recognition of the principle of reciprocity. Reciprocity would meet the wide-spread demand throughout this country for a lower tariff—and would meet that demand on sane and reasonable lines, stimulating our industries and our trade. Canada, in particular, is one of our most valuable customers in theory and should be so in fact. During the past ten years the rate of increase in population in Canada has proceeded far faster than in this country and her relative industrial power is growing faster than our own. If we cannot get this market through proper adjustment of our tariff policy then we must go to Canada and establish ourselves there."

A Second Statement

On July 16th Governor Foss followed up his first appeal with another, in part as follows:—

"The movement of American manufactures and American money into Canada has been going on so quietly that it has not attracted much public attention. The General Electric Company has a very extensive plant in Canada; also the Westinghouse Electric Company, the Oliver Chilled Plow Company, the International Harvester Company, the American Locomotive Company, the American Blower Company, the Buffalo Forge Company, the Plymouth Cordage Works, and in fact nearly all the leading concerns of every industry have been compelled to establish branches in Canada. To complete the list would be impossible, for in many instances the establishment of these factories is not announced and not made a matter of official record. I find, however, that up to January 1, 1913, approximately 175 American companies had established themselves. The recorded amount

of capital invested in these enterprises and in the purchase of land, distributing houses, packing plants, and also in the purchase of holdings of stock in Canadian corporations, reached a total of \$279,000,000. This, of course, does not even approximately express the total of American money which has gone into Canada. So far as my own business—the B. F. Sturtevant Company—is concerned, our folks have for years been urging me to move to Canada, saying that we were losing business; but I said 'No, that isn't the way'."

Canadian Progress

"Our principal competitor, the American Blower Company, of which Secretary Redfield has been until recently Vice-President, built a great plant at Windsor, Ont., two years ago. Mr. Redfield toured the world in the interests of his company, and on that tour acquired the information which has given him reputation as a tariff expert. In many instances the plants which our manufacturers are establishing in Canada are directly owned and financed by the parent concerns in this country, and in some instances, even the payroll is met by the weekly shipments of funds from the American parent concern to its branch in Canada. I believe it is a conservative estimate to say that, up to date, at least five hundred millions of American money has been poured into Canada in the building up of American properties across the border. I believe that the movement of American capital toward Canada will greatly increase from year to year under the present fiscal systems of both countries. Undoubtedly the development of Canada in the next twenty-five years will be relatively greater than in the United States. This fact impels enterprising concerns to fortify themselves by locating within Canadian borders."

The B. F. Sturtevant Company of which Mr. Foss is treasurer and which he says, is establishing a plant at Galt, Ontario, has for long manufactured engines and heating plants in a large way at Hyde Park, near Boston, Massachusetts.

The Sturtevant enterprise is welcome in Canada because it brings with it American capital for the employment of Canadian workmen, the upbuilding of a Canadian town and the broadening of the Canadian farmers' home market. A similar transfer of United States capital and industries to Canadian soil has been strikingly evident in hundreds of Eastern Canadian and Western Canadian towns. Look at the thriving industrial centres which dot Ontario and Quebec and have lately sprung up in the Eastern Maritime Provinces, and upon the Western prairies!

The Governor of Massachusetts declares that American manufacturers need Canada as an outlet for their products and that Washington should prevail upon Ottawa to lower the Canadian tariff so that United States firms could send more of their goods into this country without going to the expense of establishing Canadian plants and employing Canadian artisans. This is a perfectly legitimate desire for Mr. Foss to entertain, but Canadian workmen will be slow to accede to it. As Mr. Foss says the Dominion has been progressing more rapidly than the Republic for ten years past. Much of this progress has come from the annexation of American industries, and we shall scarcely alter a fiscal policy that has brought such splendid results.

SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT AT DALHOUSIE

Party of Four Upset from Boat and Two Lost Their Lives

A sad drowning accident, which cast a gloom over the little parish of Eldon, Restigouche county, occurred on Saturday evening, when William Thomas aged twenty-one and Miss F. Firth of the same age were drowned. They were with two friends, Oretta Firth and Roy Myler, had gone across the Upsalquitch River to visit friends. On their return between eight and nine o'clock the boat upset. Their cries brought James Harris to the rescue and he succeeded in saving two, but two were drowned.

SUNNY CORNER

Miss Roberta Johnston is visiting in Newcastle.

Mrs. Percy Gremley, Newcastle is spending a few days with her parents here.

Miss Molly Mullin, Trout Brook is the guest of her grand parents Mr. and Mrs. James Hyland.

Miss Molly Taylor is visiting her cousin Miss Bridget Mullin.

Miss May Toner is spending her vacation in Newcastle.

Following an explosion in a Philadelphia bleachery, 600 Turkish towels were blown 100 feet in the air and came down in what looked like a cloud of gigantic snowflakes.

WOMEN GAMBLERS

Three hundred women gamblers working in the mills of Philadelphia and spending their money on baseball pools, have been counted by detective Chas. Lee, head of the vice squad. Harry Reed, has been arrested and held in bail before magistrate Coward, charged with operating one of the pools. He is held in bail for court. Lee says 1800 persons gambled on ball games at the place each week. Most of whom were women. The charges cost twenty-five cents. Parents and husbands have appealed to superintendent of police Robinson to prosecute operators on all pools. In one of the pools it was shown by the police that the operator collected each week approximately \$450, of which \$130 was paid out in prizes and \$300 was "velvet" for the man who ran the pool. The police say that the investigations made thus far have shown that in some of the sections of the city more women, many of them married, and girls play the "pools" than men and boys. All of the women and girls are not baseball fans.

BEEF LOAF

Take two pounds chopped beef, add a small piece of suet and small onions chopped, one tablespoon flour, and one pint tomatoes. Mix all together well and form into loaf, leaving out juice of tomatoes to pour over top. Season with pepper and salt and add a touch of red pepper. Bake or steam.

The latest fad of the single tax colonists at Arden, Del., is to sleep in bungalows built in treetops. The innovation is pronounced the coolest, most comfortable and cheapest in the line of summer residences.

Save Yourself 50%

In Cost, by having your Wagons and Sleighs Painted and Repaired by us.

Newcastle Wagon Works
JANE STREET, NEWCASTLE, N. B.

Canadian Gear Works, Ltd.

Wholesale Manufacturers of

Carriage Gears, Automobiles, Wagons in the white, and Vehicle Hardware

Our Opening Week. Visitors Welcome.

Phone 139 Newcastle, N. B.



Chas. Sargeant

First Class Livery

Hack in connection with Hotel Miramichi meets all trains and boats.

Horses for Sale at all times.

Public Wharf. Phone 61

NEWCASTLE STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LTD.

TIME TABLE STR. "DOROTHY N" 1913

Commencing on April 25th, the Str. "Dorothy N" will run on the Red Bank route, daily (Sunday excepted) calling at all intermediate points, as follows:—

Leave Newcastle for Redbank at 5:30 a. m. every Monday and will leave Redbank for Newcastle at 7:45 a. m. daily.

Leave Newcastle for Redbank every day at 3 p. m. except Saturdays when she will leave at 1:30 p. m. returning will leave Redbank for Millerton at 3:30 p. m.

Leave Millerton for Newcastle at 7 p. m. calling at all intermediate points. Returning leave Newcastle for Millerton at 10 p. m., returning to Newcastle same night.

Tuesdays will be excursions days from Redbank and intermediate points. Newcastle return fare 35 cents.

Saturdays will be excursion days from Newcastle and intermediate points to Redbank and Millerton, return fare 35 cents.

Excursion tickets good for date of issue only.

Freight on Saturdays will be held over until early Monday morning trip.

Str. will be open for engagements for excursion parties every day, except Saturdays, from 10 a. m. until 2 p. m., and any evenings from 7 p. m.

FREIGHT RATES

100 lbs. 15c. 500 lbs. 60c. 1-2 ton \$1.00, one ton, \$1.50.

Furniture and machinery charged by bulk.

FREIGHT AND PARCELS MUST BE PREPAID.

THE NEWCASTLE STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

D. MORRISON, Manager.

Teacher Wanted

Second or Third Class for district No. 3, parish of North Esk. JAMES L. TRUQUART, Secretary to Trustees Wayerton P. O.

TEACHER WANTED

Superior male teacher. First class female teacher for intermediate department. First class female teacher for primary department for District No. 6, Blackville Superior School. Apply stating salary. DAVID L. SCHOFIELD, Sec. Trustees.

Now Is The Time

TO HAVE YOUR CONCRETE WORK DONE

We also handle all kinds of Brick and Stone Work

CONCRETE BUILDING BLOCKS

In Various Patterns a Specialty

On all orders coming in after August 15th to be delivered in September, we will make a reduction in price.

JAMES T. FORREST

Concrete Block Manufacturer Telephone 64 Newcastle, N. B.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF PLANED LUMBER

Call at Our Mill. We always have in stock

DRY SHEATHING FLOORING CLAPBOARDS

Prices Moderate SWEDISH CANADIAN LUMBER CO., Ltd. NORDIN, N. B.

ESTATE NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration of the Estate of the late

ROBERT MAXWELL GRINDLAY

of Blackville, in the county of Northumberland, having been granted to the undersigned executor, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to him and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to file same duly certified by affidavit with the undersigned within two months from date hereof.

SIMON DEAN, Executor. Blackville, N. B., June 11th, 1913. 24-61.-pd.

NOTICE OF SALE

To the heirs of Margaret Russell, John Russell and Annie Russell, late of the Parish of Newcastle deceased and all others whom it may concern

TAKE NOTICE

that there will be sold at Public Auction on Monday the thirteenth day of October, A. D. 1913, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in front of the Post Office in Newcastle in the county aforesaid All that certain piece or parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in the parish of Newcastle aforesaid and bounded and described as follows:— In front by the Miramichi River, upper of westerly side by lands owned and occupied by heirs of the late McEwan, rear by lands owned and occupied by Oscar Duett and lower of easterly side by lands owned and occupied by Ellis Stothart, save and except therefrom that part of the said lot conveyed to Charles A. Munro by the said John Russell in his lifetime being the same piece of land devised to the said John Russell by his late father by will dated the sixth day of June, A. D. 1872.

The above sale is made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Deed of Mortgage made by the said Margaret Russell, John Russell and Annie Russell and dated the twenty-second day of November, A. D. 1879 as by reference thereto will more fully appear.

Further particulars will be given on the day of the sale or on application to the undersigned.

Terms Cash. Dated at Newcastle aforesaid this twenty-ninth day of July, A. D. 1913. E. P. WILLISTON, Solicitor for the Mortgagee

TEACHER'S AGREEMENTS

Can be obtained at

THE UNION ADVOCATE OFFICE