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G. BIDLAKE,
Managing Editor

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THE WIDER MARKET

Some Western newspapers of the Liberal stripe have been telling their readers that an examination into conditions across the line will show very clearly why the president of the United States and a very large section of his supporters desire the removal of the duties upon grain and cattle. During the last Dominion election campaign, the people who favored the wider market is pointed to the decline of the republic as an agricultural country. They insisted that Canada must seek the wider market, and that wider market was in the United States. That country was not a competitor, but furnished the logical market.

In making such statements, these newspapers are telling that which is not true. Reciprocity advocates did not do anything of the sort. As a matter of fact this argument was that of those who opposed reciprocity. It was they who drew attention to the fact that within a very few years the United States would be compelled to come knocking at our doors for those very products which the Canadian reciprocitists were so anxious should be then handed over to our neighbors under an agreement which forced us to give something in return. What the opponents of reciprocity then argued has since been demonstrated as a fact and today we are likely to get the wider market without its costing us anything.

THE RAILWAY DIVERSION

The World wants to know why "Hon. Donald Morrison's Editor should stick his nose into Chatham's affairs?" We can only assume from the context that this query refers to us, and if we are correct, we should say in reply that we have no desire whatever to intrude any portion of our personality into Chatham's affairs. But when The World takes upon itself to assert that the matter of the proposed railway diversion is purely a Chatham affair, and acts on that assumption, it is time for others to intrude, whether The World likes it or not.

This railway diversion is a matter which affects Chatham LESS THAN ANY OTHER PORTION OF THE DISTRICT through which the railways run. The abandonment of the Chelmsford section will not rob Chatham of one single dollar's worth of trade, or anything else. Time and again Chatham Board of Trade has met and discussed this transportation question and resolutions have been passed condemning the service which was then given as being absolutely detrimental to Chatham's interests in that it only provided for a means of taking people away from that town to do their shopping, instead of bringing them to it. That Board of Trade declared that the service was no good to the people, and demanded a change. Now they have gone back on their whole record and are demanding a continuance of what they had previously vigorously condemned!

If the service which is now being discontinued had provided facilities for Chelmsford people to get to Chatham in the morning and return home at night, then its abandonment would have been a gross and grievous wrong which would admit of no justification or palliation whatever under any circumstances. But if it did not; instead it provided a service which was admittedly no good; and in a short time when a new service is put on, people will see this more clearly.

The whole trouble is caused by the dog-in-the-manger tactics of Chatham people, who realize that the change proposed will be a great convenience to other parts of the district. It is the same with the railway question as it was with the down river mail service; no matter how any other district may suffer by changed conditions, Chatham must not be de-

graded from its old time position; and no matter how much other places may grow and their business increase, they must not have any better facilities for carrying on the latter, if the provision of such facilities will in any respect, whether real or fancied, interfere with Chatham in any way.

For years now circumstances politically have been such that Chatham has been able to get practically all its people ever asked for, and Newcastle has been left out in the cold to rub along as best she might. Chatham people have got so accustomed to get all that fortune was able to give them, that they have got to lock upon the granting of their demands as a matter of right, no matter how any other places might suffer in consequence. Chatham used to be the big toad in the little puddle, but the smaller toads are growing fast and the erstwhile big fellow must be prepared to do a little giving now instead of doing all the taking. The prospect may not be inviting, but it's got to come all the same.

BEER AND WHISKEY

Those who have advocated that the cause of temperance would be much advanced if a distinction were made between different beverages have received strong support from a recent address by Sir William Osler. "Sensible people," he declared, "have begun to realize that alcoholic excesses lead inevitably to impaired health. A man may take four or five drinks a day, or even more, and thinks that perhaps he transacts his business better with the amount of stimulant; but it only too frequently happens that early in the fifth decade, just as business or political success is assured, Bacchus hands in heavy bills for payment, in the form of serious disease of the arteries or of the liver, or there is a general breakdown."

But he went on to say that these troubles were largely avoided where beer and light drinks were adopted.

In Texas where a prohibition constitutional amendment will probably be submitted to the vote of the people, a strong movement, headed by Judge Norman G. Kittrell, one of the most prominent jurists in the state, has developed, to submit the question of "beer" and "liquor" separately. The intention of this movement is to do away absolutely with intoxicants such as whiskey, while allowing the people full opportunity to say whether the sale of a mild drink such as beer shall not be retained. Denouncing whiskey as a curse, Judge Kittrell argues that the people will vote it out of existence if allowed a separate vote on the question of beer.

Some time ago The World told its readers that there were 140 families who would be affected by the railway diversion. Now it says 1400 people will be robbed of railway connection. There appears to be no such evil as race suicide in the Chelmsford district, when each family averages eight children.

The World—"Chatham is not asking for any railway change, but simply that the rails on a portion of the Canada Eastern be not torn up." No dear friend, but Chatham had already asked for the change in 1884, and what's more, got it, at the expense of the Derby people, and under circumstances which were highly creditable to all concerned. Chatham didn't hesitate to press for the change then, and if they did not ask for any rails not to be torn up, they took good care to prevent them ever being laid down where they were always intended to go. Now the chickens are coming home to roost.

The Hon. Donald Morrison's Editor has no desire whatever to stick his nose into Mr. Stewart's affairs, but on the course of his daily avocation he cannot avoid hearing a good many comments on the latter's line of conduct, as expressed by the people of Derby. The World has been doing a good deal of prophesying as to the sure and certain fate of any local Conservative candidate who may have the temerity to put up for Ottawa at the next election; and according to a large number of Derby electors, a similar fate is not unlikely to fall to the lot of Mr. Stewart when he next seeks the suffrages of the county. He may be gaining friends, they say, in Nelson, but he is losing every one other district may suffer by changed conditions, Chatham must not be de-

LIBERALS STILL CARRYING ON MISREPRESENTATION CAMPAIGN

Members of the Blockers' Brigade who Tried to Prevent Canada Doing Its Duty Out on Stump--Familiar Methods Are Still Pursued--Facts Are Distorted by Ex-Liberal Ministers and Base Racial Appeal is Being Made.

The humiliating defeat of the Liberal plot to force another general election upon the country by means of the irresponsible act of the Laurier faction in the Senate does not seem to have taught the necessary lesson to the men who did their best to prevent the Dominion from doing her duty to the Mother Country. Members who were conspicuously active in the blockade of the Naval Bill at Ottawa, and ex-members who were equally conspicuous in promoting the blockade from outside of the House, are now going up and down the country endeavoring by the grossest misrepresentation to win back to the party those Liberals who became disgusted with the tactics of the Liberal leaders during the recent sessions. All that remains is for Mr. Pugsley, the arch-obstructionist, to take the field and the spectacle will be complete. Mr. Mackenzie King is as busy in Ontario as he can be, and he has lots of leisure in which to do it.

The methods followed are those to which the country became familiar during the fight at Ottawa. The proposal by which the Government intends to meet the existing imperial situation, on behalf of Canada, is being spoken of and criticized as a permanent policy. Everybody knows that it is not a permanent policy, that the permanent policy is to come in due time, and that before it is acted upon the people of Canada, in accordance with the promise of the Prime Minister, will have a chance to consider and pronounce upon it. Mr. Borden at no time said that the proposal to immediately strengthen the naval forces of the Empire by a gift of ships, would be submitted to the people. Liberal speakers are misrepresenting his position in this as in all other respects.

The efforts of the campaign now being waged is to stir up a feeling in Canada against the Mother Country. It is being made by the men who welcome as one of their number the member who during the blockade of the Naval Bill read the American de-

claration of Independence on the floor of Parliament. "We want no great navy in this country," said Hugh Guthrie at Walkerton, speaking the mind of his Liberal associates. The Laurier party wants no navy in Canada.

What is the effect of this campaign? Here is how the Toronto Globe joyfully quotes an anonymous interrupter at a Liberal gathering in York Co. Ont. "I'll vote against the Dreadnoughts because there is too much Downing street." That's the spirit that the Liberal campaigners would create all over Canada if they could.

What then? There was a Liberal meeting at Walkerton, in the riding of South Bruce, addressed by Hugh Guthrie, of South Wellington. Mr. Guthrie gave his meeting the usual blockers' version of the naval situation. The meeting passed a resolution bearing all the earmarks of having been prepared outside the riding, and containing this objection to the Government's naval proposal, "because the defence of the policy has disclosed the fact that the war vessels to be built with Canadian money were designed for the North Sea, and this singling out of Germany and the attack made upon the German people by responsible ministers of the Borden Government is an affront to Canadian citizens of German race."

Sounds familiar doesn't it? It is an echo of the desperate appeal made by Hon. Mackenzie King to the electors of North Waterloo in the last general election. This appeal was an outrage upon the citizenship of the men to whom it was made, and they resented it by defeating Mackenzie King at the polls and by electing a man who, a Canadian of German descent, supports the Borden naval proposal. The man who made that appeal in North Waterloo dares not appear again as a Liberal candidate in that constituency. But the appeal is still being made. It will be resented by Canadians of whatever descent as it was resented by the people of North Waterloo.

ROUND THE TOWN

The New School.
Contractor Forrest is making good progress with the foundation and basement for the new Sunday School in course of erection for St James' Church. The concrete blocks being used in the work make a good appearance, and the building when finished will be a handsome structure. Tenders for the erection of the superstructure have not yet been awarded.

Marriage at Upper Nelson.
A very pretty wedding was solemnized at the home of Mrs. Payne, Upper Nelson, N. B., June 25th, when her daughter Charity was united in marriage to Norman VanHorne of Marysville, N. B. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. Rettie, M. A., in the presence of the immediate friends and relatives of the family. The happy couple will make their home in Marysville, where the groom is in the employ of the I. C. R.

High School Entrance Examinations.
The results of Newcastle High school entrance examinations is as follows:
Division I—James Gillis, 875; Muriel Atchison, 813; Harold Bate, 770; Ann Nicholson, 751; Douglas Gough, 743; Louise Atchison and Douglas Thompson, 725; Wilbur MacArthur, 729; Chas. Sargeant, 688.
Division II—Jack Rundle, 656; Jessie Black, 632; Jennie Crocker, 612; Chas. McLean, 564; Bert Coughlan, 557; Dora Ross, 554; Irene Clancy, 541; Silas Williams, 540; Emma Delano, 509.
Division III—George Mann, Chatham Head, 377.
Two pupils tried the High school

Some change in the Borden Cabinet may shortly be looked for, the Chatham Gazette having given Mr. Hazen notice to quit. Of course there is nothing left for him but to go; no excuses will receive any attention.

The "amusing liar who poured in to the receptive ear of the Hon. Donald Morrison's Editor the statement that the Millerton Pulp Mill was only running four days a week," was none other than the Minister of Railways himself, and he did not give the aforesaid Editor the sole benefit of it at all, but made the announcement openly to the whole delegation, with the further statement that he got his information from Chatham!

entrance in Douglastown Superior School, with the following result:
Division II—Robert Cowie, 560; Lily Atkinson, 555.

CONSTABLE BROBECKER DENIES THE REPORT

To the Editor,
Sir,
The report of the Police Committee read at the Council meeting last week states that "Constable Brobecker had had only two complaints since his appointment and the information for these two cases was given him by another officer." This is entirely false; the informations referred to were obtained by my own personal investigation. By publishing this statement you will much oblige
H. BROBECKER.

BURNED TO DEATH

The death occurred at Gasperaux, Queens Co., on Saturday under somewhat tragic circumstances of Joseph Fleming, a well known citizen. Mr. Fleming, with his brothers, was burning heaps of brush, and when the brothers missed Joseph, a search was made, when he was found on one of the burning heaps, still alive. He died a short time after. How Mr. Fleming fell is a mystery. Some think he was overcome by the heat and smoke, and others that he had taken a weak spell and fainted, falling in the fire. Mr. Fleming was about 57 years of age, a hard-working, industrious man and a good neighbor.

Aged Woman's Heroism

An aged Welsh woman named Grace Jones, aged seventy-three, living near Lianberia, awoke about midnight to find her bedroom full of smoke. She called to the only other occupant of the house, a young quarryman who lodged with her, and getting no answer, went to the door of his bedroom. She opened the door and saw her lodger unconscious in bed and the room on fire.

She then dashed into the burning bedroom and hauled the heavy man off the bed, down the stairs, and into the street, where her cries aroused the neighbors. She was badly burned.

Found a Roman Well

While excavating for new premises of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Gracechurch street, London, workmen discovered a well (presumably Roman), the stonework being in a splendid state of preservation.

ARTHUR MEIGHEN NOW SOLICITOR GENERAL

Arthur Meighen, member for Portage la Prairie, has been appointed Solicitor General. An order in council, confirming the appointment was passed by the Cabinet and he was sworn in immediately afterward by Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Deputy Governor General.

The Solicitor General does not rank as a member of the Government, but exercises important functions in connection with the Department of Justice. It is the intention of the Premier, it is understood, to make the position of greater utility than heretofore, and the new Solicitor General will probably argue some of the Dominion's important cases before the Supreme Court and Privy Council.

It is also likely that Mr. Meighen will undertake at once, as Solicitor General, an inquiry into the ocean freight rates. Mr. Meighen brought the question before the House last session and advocated an inquiry into the great increase in rates, especially in wheat and flour. This inquiry will now be placed in Mr. Meighen's hands.

The writ for the bye-election which will be necessitated by the appointment, will also be made by the council. The date of the election will not likely be until the end of July, as there will have to be a revision of the lists in Portage la Prairie city. It is expected Mr. Meighen will go in by acclamation.

THE VATICAN BUDGET

Immense Treasure But Comparatively Small Current Revenue

The receipts and expenditures of the Vatican average about \$2,000,000, and with the cutting off of certain expenses of late years, they nearly balance evenly.

The revenue is derived from the patrimony of St. Peter, including the invested capital of the church, the interest on funds invested in London securities by former Popes, the rent of buildings owned by the church, fees for the services of documents issued by the various congregations and departments and Peter's Pence.

The yearly expenditure is roughly speaking as follows: For the support of Cardinals and diplomatic missions abroad, \$1,000,000; for the maintenance of the Vatican, including the papal army, \$600,000; pontifical alms, subsidies and schools, \$400,000; gifts to charities, \$300,000, and miscellaneous, \$275,000.

The treasures of the Vatican, the picture galleries and museums, the collections of library furniture, tapestries and jewels are estimated to be worth \$125,000,000. No precise figures are available as to the value of landed property, but the income from invested capital and rents of buildings is estimated roughly at \$1,000,000.

GETTING MILLS

Plants Crossing From the States to Canada

Mr. James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation in testifying as to the corporation's export trade in the United States Government suit, referred to the Canadian business in part as follows:—
"Through Montreal we sell about 60,000 tons of wire product a year, sheet iron, mine rails, and sometimes standard rails, when they cannot be supplied by Canadian mills. We are now supplying the Canadian Northern Railway with 25,000 tons of rails shipped by boat from Chicago and thence by rail to Calgary, where they cost \$47.13, delivered. At Vancouver we supply much material, but the freight rate from Pittsburgh there is \$18 a ton."

If all these iron and steel products were made in Canada their manufacture would provide profitable employment for hundreds of Canadian workmen. Solely because of the Canadian tariff the United States Steel Corporation is to establish a Canadian plant at Sandwich, Ontario.

The initial outlay is to be \$10,000,000 and the transfer of the mills will mean the erection of a new Canadian city of prosperous workmen, who will require the services of merchants, and professional men and who will supply a new local market for the farmers of the country roundabout. It is this same sort of development that will make the West great.

Dramatic Denouncement

At Glasgow Police Court Mary Morrison, aged seventeen, was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment for theft. The apprehension of the girl was brought about in a curious manner. A well known detective received information that someone who had been lodging in the Garnethill district was representing herself to be his daughter. He visited the address mentioned and met the girl, who being unaware of his identity, mentioned his name as being that of her father.

Women on Health Boards

M. Louis L. Klotz, French Minister of the Interior, in a speech before the International Women's Congress at Paris, especially eulogized the work of the organization in the field of public hygiene and said that women should be on every health board.

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