

THE UNION ADVOCATE

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER  
Established 1867

Published every Tuesday afternoon, at Newcastle, New Brunswick, by the Miramichi Publishing Co., Limited.

Subscription price in Canada and Great Britain \$2.00 a year; in the United States and other foreign countries, \$2.50. All subscriptions are payable in advance. Single copies 5 cents each.

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15th, 1921

The Result in West Peterborough

The West Peterborough bye-election has come and gone. The only real surprise in the situation was the size of the majority of the Liberal candidate.

There were certain things obvious from the time that five candidates were certain to be in the field. The farmers' candidate, if the U. F. O. were to remain true to its determination, was bound to get the farmers' vote practically intact. It only constituted about twenty-five per cent of the electorate, but a solid vote of a large faction is always a factor in elections. The Labor candidate was almost sure to get the Labor unionists' vote, which was in itself considerable. There were then three remaining candidates to divide up the unorganized vote of the city of Peterborough, the Liberal and two Conservatives.

In addition to what might be considered the straight political vote as between two parties, there was the religious vote. There has been for years a sharp cleavage between the ultra Protestants and Roman Catholics, a most regrettable thing in itself. The former are represented largely in the back concessions of the riding of Orangemen. It was thought that Mr. Burham might capture them as he had done formerly, but as farmers they stuck to their own candidate who ran strong throughout the rural districts. On the other hand, the Roman Catholic vote, which is an important factor, went Liberal and accounts for Gordon's majority and gave him a lead which it was impossible to overcome by the cogency of argument on the tariff issue. The Labor candidate, who was a Catholic, did not materially affect the Catholic vote given to Gordon.

We had thus left a situation which on the questions of the tariff and the popular mandate, left the city of Peterborough divided in its sympathies as among three candidates, all of whom declared themselves emphatically for protection. Denne, the Government candidate, and Durham who polled a much bigger vote than even his friends anticipated, split the National Liberal Conservative vote between them and adding their votes together we would have had a substantial majority for Conservative principles. In other words, if it had not been for Burham's candidature, the Government candidate would have won easily.

The one thing that stands out significantly and prominently is that Protection won the day. It is the principle upon which the Government, under the leadership of Mr. Meighen, stood definitely, and it is the issue upon which the next general election must be fought. No one except the farmer candidate, ran on a free trade platform, and the U. F. O. candidate ran rather as a U. F. O. than a free trader. The farmers of Peterborough would not have sacrificed their home market if free trade had been the real issue. As in East Elgin they were bound to their pledges in their U. F. O. lodges to support their own candidate. So far as Protection being an issue, the Liberals Candidate pursued not only an illogical but a very deceptive campaign. He repudiated the Liberal platform of 1919, which he himself helped to frame and of which he professed to be a supporter up until the campaign opened. He was supported by Mr. Fielding who above all others might be regarded as the proper man to speak on the fiscal questions of the day. The latter, despite the wording of the Liberal platform, said: "You were not hurt by the Liberal platform framed prior to 1896. You need not fear the platform of 1919. The tariff is not in danger. Mr. Fielding advocated a union between the Liberals and the farmers, who openly and unqualifiedly advocate free trade, for the purpose of defeating the Meighen Government, leaving the main issues, of the tariff and exchange, absolutely in the air.

There is no principle, except of expediency involved. It is two-faced and dishonest. It implies a total lack of principle. The Liberals have said solemnly in conclave in effect that they believe in free trade to an extent which would seriously affect every industry in West Peterborough, but in West Peterborough they declared that free trade was not an issue and would not be if the Liberals came into power.

Whatever may be the outcome, there can be no other conclusion than that, as in 1896, the avowed object is to deceive the electors. As among British Columbia, the Middle West Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The clear avowal is that it matters not what platforms of political parties may declare, the sole object is to defeat the Government and to get into power. A declaration of principles does not count, and as neither the Liberals or the farmers can hope to succeed by themselves they will unite, sink their difference and whatever principles may be involved and go to the polls with only office in view. Promises, that is platforms, are made to be broken. That is practically the attitude of the two parties opposed to the Government. Or at least, it is the attitude the Liberals wish to be adopted and it remains to be seen to what extent the farmer parties will connive with them. As a matter of fact, in the circumstances, the result of the elections has no political significance as representing the will of the Electors of West Peterborough with his vote of over 4000 votes, the Liberal candidate's support does not represent more than 25 per cent of the total electorate?

Tommy Cotter Sold To Sydney Man

FREDERICTON, Feb. 12—Tommy Cotter, 2.14 1-2, one of the veterans of the harness racing turf in the Maritime Provinces, and formerly owned in St. John, has been sold by H. G. Kitchen, of this city, to Bert Doyle, of Sydney, N. S. Tommy Cotter took his win race in 1917 and since then has not raced to it, which would give him the full six seconds advantage this year and allow him to start in events for 2.21 pacers. Tommy Cotter is a bay gelding by Brazilian, and when he got his mark was one of the fastest pacers bred in the Maritime Provinces. It is understood that his new owner plans to use Tommy Cotter on the Cape Breton winter and will later campaign him on the Cape Breton circuit next summer.

Mrs. Ralph Smith Refuses Speakership

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 8—The legislature of British Columbia will not be presided over by a woman Speaker this session. This morning following a meeting of the executive council Premier Oliver formally offered the Speakership of the legislature to Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith, M. L. A., Vancouver. Mrs. Smith refused to accept the honor. A government caucus was called for 11 o'clock to discuss the appointment of a Speaker as the legislature opens this afternoon at three o'clock. It is rumored that Mrs. Smith may be given cabinet rank later.

Section Foreman Badly Injured

Allan Weaver, of Ludlow, N. B. section foreman, was struck by a train and seriously injured yesterday near MacNamee Siding. Mr. Weaver and another section man were on a hand car on the main line when overtaken by a special train. The other man jumped clear, but Weaver was thrown on the track when the engine struck the handcar and caught between the wheels. His right foot is badly crushed, a rib broken, lung injured and is badly bruised. The unfortunate man was brought to Miramichi hospital where he is reported to be resting easily, but his condition is serious.

R.M. Faudel & Sons, for lowest prices and highest quality.

Prohibition Commission Is Appointed

FREDERICTON, N. B., Feb. 10—The New Brunswick prohibition commission was appointed this morning by the provincial government and will take charge of the importation and wholesale distribution of liquor in the province as soon as they have time to organize.

Hon. J. F. Tweeddale, former minister of agriculture is the chairman of the commission and the two other members are Martin McGuire, of St. John, and A. F. Bentley, ex-M. L. A. of St. Martins. The chairman will give his entire time to his duties while the other members will act in an advisory capacity. Premier Foster in making the announcement of the appointment said that the salary of the chairman had not yet been fixed. The other members of the commission will be paid a per diem allowance and traveling expenses when engaged in their official duties.

Remnants!

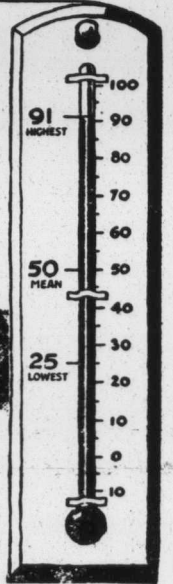
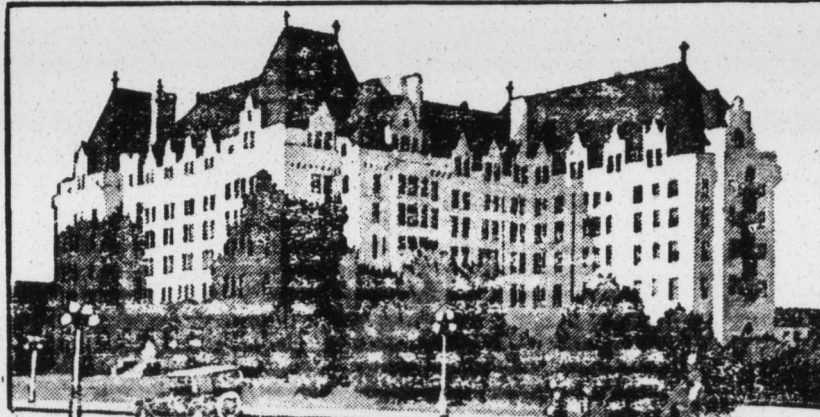
Cotton, Chambray, Velvets, Tickings, Flannellettes, Cretonnes, Print, Dress Goods, Curtaining, Sheetings, Flannels, Pillow Cottons, Voile, Silks, Corduroys, Sateens, Satins, etc.

(All in Desirable Lengths)

These Remnants are marked almost one half their regular value. Come and select a few while the picking is good.



Can Any Canadian City Beat This?



THE mild and equable all-year-round climate of Victoria on Vancouver Island—a climate which is bringing so many Canadians and Americans to the beautiful Empress Hotel—is demonstrated most convincingly by the record of the thermometer. According to figures supplied by the meteorological office of the Dominion Government the lowest point reached during the year 1920 was 25 degrees Fahrenheit in the month of January, while in only one month, namely, July, was any higher point reached than 84 degrees. The mean in the hottest summer month of August

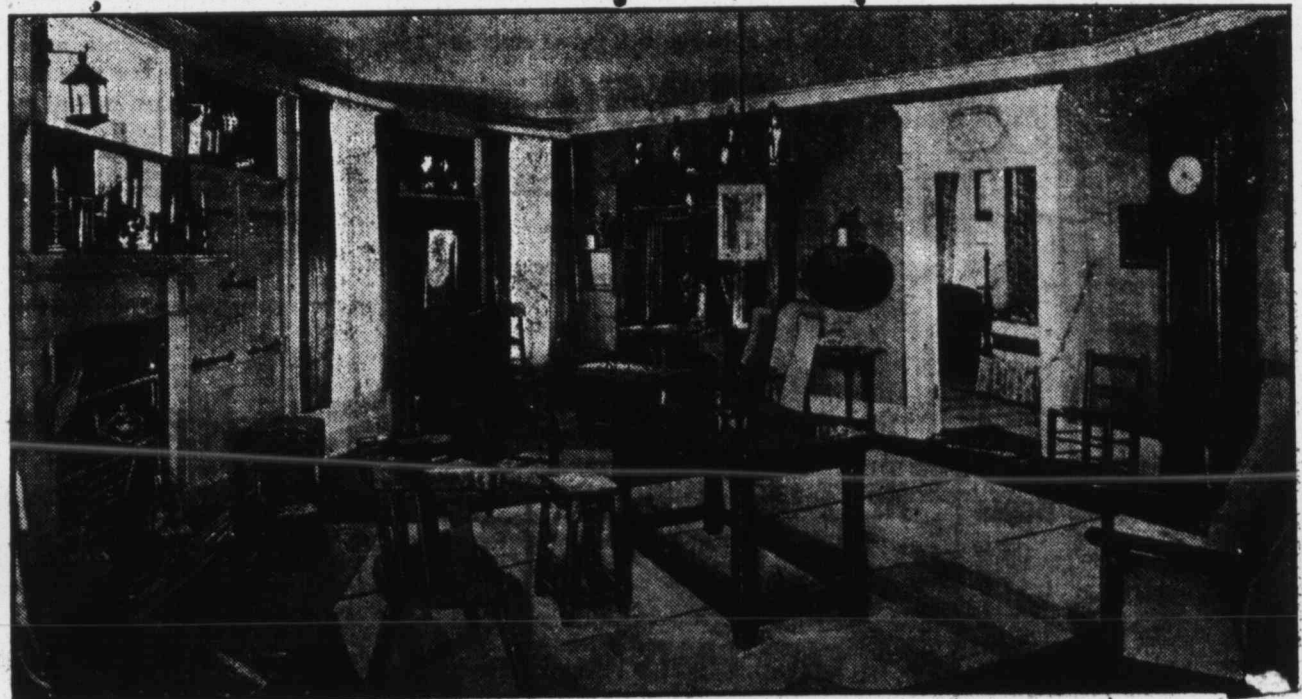
was 61 degrees while the mean over the whole year was 50 degrees. The winter months of January and February show mean temperatures of 39 and 42, although temperatures in both months were recorded as high as 53 degrees. No wonder that the grass is always green and that Spring comes early in this equable and delightful climate. Victoria is par excellence Canada's City of Flowers, and the Empress Hotel as its social centre is a perennial attraction for young and old.

RECORD OF 1920 MEAN TEMPERATURES VICTORIA, B.C.

Table with 2 columns: Month and Mean Temperature. January... 39, February... 42, March... 44, April... 45, May... 50, June... 56, July... 60, August... 61, September... 55, October... 49, November... 45, December... 43.

The premier announced that Fredericton would be the headquarters of the commission. Hon. Mr. Tweeddale was minister of agriculture in the Foster government until defeated in the recent general election. Mr. McGuire has been in the wholesale liquor business in Water St., St. John, and is experienced in the business. Mr. Bentley is in the lumber business.

Historic Furniture in Palatial Hotel



The Montcalm Room in the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec.

Champlain, Jacques Cartier and Montcalm, three of the heroic figures in the early settlement of North America along the St. Lawrence River have been happily united in a suite of rooms which have been named after them at the famous Chateau Frontenac, in Quebec. This suite is in the basement tower which forms one of the most noticeable landmarks in the ancient city, and commands a wonderful panorama of the great river and of the blue Laurentian Mountains. The central room named after Montcalm and used as the sitting room has among other curious furniture of two hundred years ago, a table and chair of rough design made by soldiers who served under General Montcalm in the Siege of Quebec in 1759. The actual chair used by the General up to the date of his last fatal fight, the sword of General Wolfe. The writing desk in the room was formerly an altar in the old Ursuline Chapel while the armoire Grandfather's Clock used to figure out the hours and minutes in the Old Jesuit School. The habitants, or peasant proprietors of French Canada, are famous for their skill in handicraft, particularly weaving. The floor-covering used in these rooms is a specimen of this habitant handcraft, known as 'tastagne', a washable material of fine weave.

The two adjoining rooms on either side are used as bathrooms, and except for the private bathrooms which have been built in to meet with the requirements of modern habit, are faithful replicas of rooms in the seigniorial Chateau of Old French Canada.

The four-poster beds, chairs, fire irons, crockery and charcoal-burners are actual antiques. Here can be seen the old warming pan of the pre- radiator days and the old 'tipplers' of the days before matches were invented. The old fashioned open hearth, with the built-in standing by and the family table, and their welcome in full their talk hospitable bygone days. On the wall hang 400 years' old pictures representing

CASTORIA For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years Always healthful and safe.