

The Union Advocate

VOL. XLVI.

NEWCASTLE, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1913

NO. 32

GRIT LEADERS FIND THEMSELVES IN AWKWARD STRAITS

Sir. Wilfrid the only Man Among Them who Has Any Ability, and His Time is Taken up Trying to Straighten Out the Difficulties Which His Subordinates Create

The parliamentary leaders of the crisis of Chateaugay and the party Liberal party seem to have succeeded in Montreal were not disposed in surrounding themselves with to throw away the Liberal clan an atmosphere of gloom. They con- centrated all their efforts on forcing the ambition of the ex-Minister an appeal to the country, through of Agriculture, to whose counsel is obstructing the Naval Aid Bill in attributed much of the disaster that the Commons and rejecting it in the has lately come upon the party. Senate, and when their scheme fail- New is given out that Mr. Fish- ed, because no election can be held er is not likely to run in Chateau- until the redistribution bill is pass- guay, and may even abandon it. ed, they apparently abandoned hope derished hope of running in his old forthwith and have since been sulking- riding of Brome when the general- elections arrive. But even with Mr. They wanted a general election. Fisher out of the way, the party so it is reported, in order to have seems to be in dire straits in Chate- the services of Sir Wilfrid Laurier auguay. They are talking of run- as leader. He is said to have ex- pressed a desire to retire within a newspaper man of Ottawa, who has year, and they thought they might lived in Montreal of late years, and have a chance of winning with him now describes himself as a resident at the helm. As matters stand to- day Sir Wilfrid appears to be the gatt ran as Liberal candidate in the only one of the lot with any courage St. George division of Montreal in left. He has been doing quite a lot the last provincial campaign and of missionary work. Time was badly beaten. when this was not necessary. Other The situation in Ontario is also a time was when it could be done by generous contribution to the Lib- one of the lesser leaders while the al melancholy. A month or so ago "white plume" remained at home and fixed his game on higher things. Sir Wilfrid Laurier would undertake There is an accumulation of evi- dence that those times have chang- ed. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has no one left upon whom this responsibility would safely rest. He has to go up and down the lines in person. Immediately after the proroga- tion of Parliament he turned his attention to Quebec, being the Lib- erals' last hope, and began making a series of political pilgrimages to Montreal. It was necessary to make a number of return visits in order to make all the explanations that were required and in order to get the party men together. Before the last of these visits there had been a sort of semi-official an- nouncement that Hon. Sydney Fisher was going after the Liberal nom- ination in Chateaugay, where there is a vacancy. Apparently the Lib-

THREE WOMEN LOST LIVES, BOAT UPSETS

Sad Drowning Accident on Loch Lomond Throws much Gloom Over St. John

As the result of the capsizing of a boat on Loch Lomond on Tuesday, Miss Martha Davis, of White street, Miss Brown, of 122 Waterloo street, and Miss Marzetta Young, of 202 Duke street, were drowned, and Joseph Noble and Jean Stanton of the Customs Department and Miss Georgia Patterson had an experience they will remember the rest of their lives. When the boat capsized Miss Brown, Miss Dowling and Miss Davis instantly sank, but Mr. Noble and Mr. Stanton managed to get on to the bottom of the boat and had Miss Patterson up alongside of them. Horror-stricken by the drowning of their friends, the three survivors clung to the bottom of the upturned boat, calling for help. But the accident occurred in a lonely part of the lake, near where the smaller lake runs into Loch Lomond, and there were none to hear or heed their frantic cries. In this plight they spent over two hours, and were well nigh exhausted and had about given up hope when the wind and current set them in to the shore. By the time they reached the shore they were so worn out with the horror of their experience that they could barely drag themselves to safety. Searchparties were at once organized in an attempt to locate the bodies of the unfortunate victims and drags were set to work. On Friday after- noon two men went out on the lake and while putting over a bucket to get some water noticed something white a short distance below the surface. Further investigation showed it was the body of a woman stand- ing upright with hands clasped above her head in an attitude of prayer. Assistance was summoned and the body taken from the water when it was found to be that of Miss Martha Davis. Much to the relief of relatives and friends the bodies of Miss Thillie Davis and Miss Eliza Dowling the other vic- tims were recovered from Loch Lomond Monday afternoon and were brought to the city. The body of Miss Davis was found about half past three by Thomas Moore and his brother, who live at the settlement near Loch Lomond. The body of Miss Dowling was found about half past six by Edward Roberts, who has been with the city search party since Thursday morning.

GEAR COMPLY. START WORK

Premises Now Practically Completed, with Fine Outfit of Tools and Plant

ONE SPECIALTY WILL BE Manufacture of High Class Wagons and Sleights to Meet all Require- ments

The Canadian Gear Works, Ltd. have about completed the erection of their new premises, and with the installation of the necessary machinery, are now commencing the manufacture of their specialties. The premises comprise besides the old Linnart mill which has been renovated and considerably added to, and a new stone boiler house and fuel room built on a drying shed, long storage shed, fitting shop, with store room over, and an independent store room and warehouse. The latest wood- working machinery has been installed in the mill which besides satisfying the requirements of the company's own business is available for such jobbing work as the public may need. The fitting shop is a large and well lighted building 75 feet long by 40 wide with the main shafting running its entire length. Power is supplied by a 65 h. p. engine and drives the following machinery:—a sewing machine for carriage trimmings, circular saw, radial drill, box setting machine, band saw, automatic gear machine for making runs and spools or any kind of round wood, drill, lathe and typ- ings cutter and binder. Besides these machines there are two high pressure forges, an auto axle set, and a pump for fire protection purposes. Above the fitting shop is a store room running the full length of the building, and in which are stored wheels, carriages and sleigh bodies. Outside is another warehouse for axes and springs. Many of the gears used in carriage manufacture will require to be purchased in the rough, for the present, but the company proposes to lay down machinery at an early date. Altogether the new industry promises to achieve excellent results, and visitors who may care to look over the premises will be cordially welcomed by the management.

I. C. R. MEN WILL GET WHAT THEY DEMANDED

Gen. Man. Gutelius Replies to Men to this Effect and Ap- points Date of Conference

The men of the Canadian Brother- hood of Railway Employees on the Intercolonial Railway, who have been asking for an increase in wages, have been notified by the general manager of the government system that their demand will be practically granted. A letter to this effect has been ad- dressed by the management of the railway to A. R. Mosher, president, the grand president of the brotherhood. The increase equal to about a year's pay, will approximate \$12000 a year and applies to some 2000 employees, and it will date back to March 31, at which date the old board of manage- ment had offered increases. Confidential clerks and stenogra- phers will be given an increase in line with that granted to the other men selected. The official notification from Mr. Gutelius is as follows:—

"Moncton, Aug. 1. "Mr. A. R. Mosher, Grand President of the Canadian Brotherhood of Rail- way Employees:— "Sir,—Acknowledging your letter of July 28, and having reference to my letter of July 26 to Chairman H. B. LeBlanc, I beg to advise that in sub- mission of proper credentials I shall be glad to open negotiations with the general officers of your organization for the purpose of entering into new schedule with the employees whom you represent, and shall be pleased to meet you in Moncton on Monday, August 11. "To relieve the anxiety of the em- ployees as to our good faith and to assure that they are no longer held out of the money due them for the in- creases we offered, it is decided that they be paid at once by special pay roll for the back time increases agreed upon, such increases to date from March 31, 1913, as promised by the late board of management. "I am also arranging to grant in- creases for the remaining employees, including station baggagemasters, as offered. Your clerical staff and steno- graphers will also be increased ac- cording to the character and responsi- bility of the work performed by them and as recommended by the heads of their respective departments. Such increases to date also from March 31, 1913. "Yours truly, "F. P. GUTELIUS, "General Manager, Intercolonial Railways."

The following reply has been received by Mr. Mosher from the Min- ister of Railways:— "Dear Sir:—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 28th, in reference to the negotiations be- tween the Brotherhood and the Gen- eral Manager of the Intercolonial Railway. I understand that the mat- ter of wages has been adjusted, and may say that I am right behind the General Manager in his contention that confidential employees should not be members of any organization. If they are, they cannot work for the railway. "Yours very truly, "F. COCHRANE"

DR. PUGSLEY SPEAKS ON MARITIME REPRESENTATION

Says Maritime Provinces Should Have Same as Confederation

(Montreal Gazette) Hon. William Pugsley, M. P. for St. John, N. B., and Minister of Public Works in the Laurier administration, who was at the Windsor yesterday, stated that he thought the repre- sentation of the three lower provin- ces should be allowed to remain as it was when those provinces entered confederation. Dr. Pugsley was referring to the coming conference of the local pre- miers, which has apparently been agreed to by Sir James Whitney and Sir Lomer Gouin. He said it would be generous on the part of the larger provinces if a re-arrangement could be made whereby the representation possessed by Nova Scotia, New Brun- swick and Prince Edward Island when the three provinces were merged in confederation should be retained. Dr. Pugsley stated that the premier had stated last session that the govern- ment were considering the matter but he did not know that any decision had yet been reached by the powers that be at Ottawa. Hon. Mr. Pugsley was of the opinion that a generous treatment of the smaller provinces in the matter of representation would be generally approved of.

AMERICANS VERY SORE ABOUT CANADAS' TARIFF REGULATIONS

They Don't Like Being Compelled to Establish Manufacturing Plants in This Country in Order to Enjoy the Canadian Market, and are still Hankering after Reciprocity

The New York American says that the American market, and at the same time ad- vantage has been increased by American manufacturers in Canada. Such an offer would not be con- sidered for a moment by the Cana- dian Government or the Canadian people, and the slightest inquiry should satisfy our neighbors on this point. We quite agree with Mr. Hearst that it would be a good thing for the United States to manufacture in the United States for the Canadian market. We are no less satisfied that it is a good thing for Canada to compel the manufac- turer who seeks the Canadian mar- ket, to build and operate his plant in Canada. There is no friendship or senti- mentality in tariffs, it is business. The United States has a perfect right to say that food for its people must be grown in its own country, and we have a perfect right to say that pro- duce manufactured for our people must be manufactured here. At any rate, the people, over and over again, have sustained the national policy and rejected reciprocity. It may be that some existing duties are too high, and others too low, and that some alteration in this or that item or schedule of our cus- toms Act may be proper or may be- come necessary. The point is that the national policy of Sir John Macdonald is embedded in Canadian legislation as firmly as the Ameri- can policy of Henry Clay is embed- ded in the legislation of the United States. Whatever tariff changes are made by the Canadian parliament will be changes in the interest of the Canadian people. They will not de- part from the principle of building up home industries; they will be frank- ly for the general advantage of Can- ada, and not for the benefit or ac- commodation of any other country.

The United States can and should make its own tariff entirely in its own interest and we do not presume to offer any advice upon this sub- ject to the congress and people of the United States. But we may tell Mr. Hearst and his newspapers that the Canadian tariff is made, and will be continued, solely in the interest of Canada. Canadian natural prod- ucts must go on the free list or remain on the dutiable list of the United States tariff, as the United States Congress may determine. The American is merely wasting ef- fort in advising congress to make an offer of reciprocity to Canada, which, if accepted, will admit Cana- dian natural products to the Ameri-

"General Manager, Intercolonial Railways."

MORE PULP-WOOD NOW MANUFACTURED HERE

Provincial-Restrictions Have good Effect, But Much Still Exported

In a recent bulletin, Mr. R. G. Lewis of the forestry branch of the department of the interior, reports on the pulpwood manufactured in Canada during the calendar year 1912, and on the quantity exported from and imported into the country. From the figures cited, it appears that the pulpwood consumption for that year increased by 28.8 per cent, over 1911, and in the value of 20.2 per cent, in spite of the reduc- tion of 45 cents per cord in the aver- age price of raw material. Quebec, Ontario and New Brun- swick, in the order named, still lead the provinces, but British Columbia is rapidly gaining, and has displaced Nova Scotia on the list. Ontario alone showed a decrease in consumption, amounting to 18.6 per cent, and Quebec increased by 48.3 per cent, Nova Scotia by 17.8 per cent, and New Brunswick by 13.6 per cent. British Columbia's total of 35,607 cords, half spruce and half hemlock, was practically all in- crease. Spruce remains the leading wood, but its percentage of increase 23.7, is exceeded by balsam fir with 40.2 per cent, and by hemlock with over 10,000 per cent. This last is account- ed for by the larger use of hemlock in British Columbia. Other woods are practically negligible quantities. Over half the pulpwood consumed was used in the mechanical process for making ground wood pulp, and one-third in the sulphite process. It is satisfactory to learn that Canada is doing more manufactur- ing in her own mills than she has done in the past. Provincial legis- lation restricting the export of un- manufactured pulpwood has had its effects, but still in 1912, enough was exported to supply 54 mills of aver- age size, the value being \$6,695,833. Had this 980,868 cords of pulpwood been manufactured in the Domin- ion, the value would have risen to \$13,220,684. The average of home manufacture is thus strikingly in- dicated.

COMMON SENSE VERSUS PRUDERY

British Matron Defends Modern Ideas of dress From Health and Other Standpoints

While dressmakers, physicians, and sociologists are trying to invent excuses which shall adequately de- scribe the extremes of dress which adorn the women of to-day—the thin, slit skirts and waists and the ex- posed neck, arms and ankles—a well known British matron frankly de- clares, without any quibbling clauses, that the new mode is "simply a triumph of common sense over anti- quated prudery," and she proceeds to expound her theory by calling attention to the obvious fact that the slit skirt is a revolt against the "hobble." "There was a time," she continued, "when to look fashionable you had to sacrifice comfort, and to be comfort- able often necessitated a sacrifice of appearance, according to the ideas of the time. Now fashion and comfort and appearances all go hand-in-hand and for the credit belongs to the modern, sensible girl, who declines to overburden herself, with too many clothes that are too long. But because people exaggerate and go to extremes is no reason for branding women and fashion immodest. "The truth is, you see, we women have really accustomed ourselves to the fact that we possess lower ex- tremities. Realizing at last that we have feet and ankles, we really are not ashamed of other people knowing it, particularly as it is so much easier to walk when they are unhampered with a superfluity of skirt. But this whim of nature in giving us feet and ankles and legs seems to be causing dreadful distress to some people, and hardly anybody gives us credit for showing them simply because it hap- pens to be convenient. But now we have experienced the comfort of modern dress, I don't think we are likely—we younger ones anyhow—to revert to other ideals. If the sight of the woman who is fashionably dressed is too painful, perhaps "blinkers" will come into fashion. How many people I wonder, would have the courage of their opinions and wear them?"

Too bad, but some people simply can't exchange their dollars for sense.

CANADA'S FINANCES MADE FINE SHOWING

Receipts For Last Fiscal Year Just double what they were in 1908

Receipts For Last Fiscal Year	1908
Customs	\$111,764,658
Chinese revenues	1,796,214
Excise	21,447,444
Post Office	12,651,728
Public works, railways, etc.	13,158,077
Miscellaneous	8,477,738
Total	\$168,689,869

For the five preceding years the in- come from the same sources was as follows:—

1907-8	\$96,054,505
1908-9	85,993,494
1909-10	101,593,710
1910-11	117,789,409
1911-12	136,198,217

The expenditure for the public ser- vices was correspondingly large. The items are:—

Administrative services	\$112,059,537
Public works, railways, etc.	27,295,661
Railway subsidies	4,935,507
Other special accounts	255,647
Total	\$144,456,353

This shows a net surplus of re- venue over all expenditure of \$24,233, 550. The public debt, which in March 1912 was \$329,919,460, has now been reduced to \$314,301,625. This reduction means a very considerable decrease in the amount payable as in- terest, the difference being thus set free for public purposes in succeeding years. The revenue for the first three months of the current fiscal year, from April 1 to June 30, was \$41,268, 690 or \$3,430,000 more than in the cor- responding period of 1912. The ex- penditure during the same period was \$30,777,911 on ordinary account and \$7,729,726 for public works, railways, etc., making a total of \$38,507,637. On

WANTED TO SEE A FIRE WAS GIRL'S EXCUSE

For Destroying Farmer's Barn and much Valuable Stock and Effects

In the Police Court, Woodstock, Ont., on Wednesday last, Flora Riley, a 15 year old English girl pleaded guilty to firing a barn on the farm owned by James Hartley of that city, and tenanted by Frank Scott. The fire took place Saturday when the Scotts were away and four val- uable horses, several calves, farm implements and the crop of hay were destroyed. The girl was a ser- vant with Mrs. Scott and the only reason given for the act was "she wanted to see a fire."

A Paris despatch says: Prince d'Arenberg has accepted the Presi- dency of a society organized to build hotels in which working girls may have comfortable habitation at prices well within their meagre incomes. Four of these hotels for women only are already open, and the formation of a new company backed by the Marquis d'Harcourt, the Duke de Montreuil, the Count de Montalivet, the Marquis d'Harcourt, the Duke de Montreuil, the Count de Vogue and the Duchess de Gulche, lends a powerful movement. The four hotels now in operation are similar in construc- tion and management. Girls may obtain rooms at four dollars a month. Each hotel is fitted with all modern conveniences, contains numerous bathrooms, a library, a large dress- making room, and a scientific wash- house for girls who wish to do their own washing. On the ground floor is a restaurant, where meals are served at the rate of six cents for a plate of meat, two cents for soup, and three cents for vegetables and desserts.

gives a surplus of \$22,701,000, but of course there are heavy expenditures yet to be met which will reduce this to some extent. Canada's financial position is cer- tainly very satisfactory and Hon. W. T. White is entitled to hearty con- gratulations on the great success which has attended his management of monetary affairs.

AN INDEPENDENT OPINION-NAVAL BILL

As the result of the capsizing of a boat on Loch Lomond on Tuesday, Miss Martha Davis, of White street, Miss Brown, of 122 Waterloo street, and Miss Marzetta Young, of 202 Duke street, were drowned, and Joseph Noble and Jean Stanton of the Customs Department and Miss Georgia Patterson had an experience they will remember the rest of their lives. When the boat capsized Miss Brown, Miss Dowling and Miss Davis instantly sank, but Mr. Noble and Mr. Stanton managed to get on to the bottom of the boat and had Miss Patterson up alongside of them. Horror-stricken by the drowning of their friends, the three survivors clung to the bottom of the upturned boat, calling for help. But the accident occurred in a lonely part of the lake, near where the smaller lake runs into Loch Lomond, and there were none to hear or heed their frantic cries. In this plight they spent over two hours, and were well nigh exhausted and had about given up hope when the wind and current set them in to the shore. By the time they reached the shore they were so worn out with the horror of their experience that they could barely drag themselves to safety. Searchparties were at once organized in an attempt to locate the bodies of the unfortunate victims and drags were set to work. On Friday after- noon two men went out on the lake and while putting over a bucket to get some water noticed something white a short distance below the surface. Further investigation showed it was the body of a woman stand- ing upright with hands clasped above her head in an attitude of prayer. Assistance was summoned and the body taken from the water when it was found to be that of Miss Martha Davis. Much to the relief of relatives and friends the bodies of Miss Thillie Davis and Miss Eliza Dowling the other vic- tims were recovered from Loch Lomond Monday afternoon and were brought to the city. The body of Miss Davis was found about half past three by Thomas Moore and his brother, who live at the settlement near Loch Lomond. The body of Miss Dowling was found about half past six by Edward Roberts, who has been with the city search party since Thursday morning.

The following notice has been posted over the offertory box in the Church of the English Martyrs, Urn- ston, Lancashire, Eng.:—"To the burg- lar: No money in box. Cleared this morning. Please don't break the pad- lock. Put a penny in for new church. Kneel down. P. S.—Don't take this card." News

LARGE DAIRY FARM BEING ESTABLISHED

Near Winnipeg. Which will Have 2,500 Head of Cattle and Output of Two Million Gallons Milk a Year

The largest dairy farm on the en- tire western hemisphere is now being whipped into shape at Head- ington, a suburb of Winnipeg. When completely stocked, the farm will contain 2,500 head of cattle within its fences and with 1,500 of these giv- ing milk the total yearly output of milk and cream should be two mil- lion gallons. It is estimated that Minneap- olis and St. Paul furnish Winnipeg with about five hundred thousand dollars worth of milk, etc., a year, which with the estimated output of this farm would be eliminated. The company which is to put this into effect is the Manitoba Co-opera- tive Farm and Dairy Company, Com- pany, Limited, and it has acquired 2,400 acres of land on the southern bank of the Assiniboine River.

A child, two years old, was play- ing outside his parents' house at So. Brioux, France, when a little Cochon China cock attempted to take a piece of bread from his hand. The child and the cock struggled for the bread, and the cock attacked the child and hurt him so badly that he died during the night. Load builders at Chicago freight yards, who are considered artists in their line, loaded 234 watermelons on a one-horse wagh so well that not one was jilted out of its place during a two-mile trip through the city's most crowded thoroughfares.