

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS.

The high protective tariff of the United States in so far, as the product of the farm is concerned, was adopted by the Government of that Country, as a result of the agitation of American Farmers to obtain it. Its results have been eminently, satisfactory to them, inasmuch as it has reduced the competition of the farmers of other Countries, especially Canada, the one nearest to them. Is it not passing strange, that while the American farmers are demanding, upholding and experiencing, what they claim are the benefits of a high protective tariff, that some Canadian Farmers are advocating a backward step or lower tariff than the moderate one, which our Government affords them at the present, as a measure of protection.

It is not at all likely that American farmers, would think of lowering their policy of protection, to accommodate their Canadian brothers, of the same profession. To use a homely, but expressive phrase "they are not built that way" and no doubt they are sincerely grateful to the advocates this side of the line, of the one sided Free Trade, they expound, and possibly they are more than surprised that any Canadian farmer, should so far forget his own interests, as to advocate the lowering of the Canadian tariff, which would permit the coming in of American farm products, to compete with their own, while they—the Americans—had a tariff, designed to keep out the farm products of the Canadian Farmer.

Short time as the latest Farmers tariff, in the States has been in existence, it has effected a very satisfactory state of affairs, to them, in the much smaller amount of Canadian products permitted to enter the States. So pleased are the farmers over there, that they are even now clamoring for a permanent high tariff against the Farmers of Canada. They have a tremendous market for their products, in the hundred and ten million population of their country, and they want no interference from the Farmers of Canada, who can only boast of a Country having about nine million of a population, so they, the Americans built a high protective wall to keep produce out, as much as possible.

The best and safest market for the Canadian farmer is the Home Market, and under existing circumstances, the best safe guard for our Farm Industry is a protective policy, a really National defence of every industry, Farming included—in our wide Dominion. When the 6th of December, election day arrives, every farmer in Canada true to his own interests, will cast a vote in favor of the Government, and in Northumberland Co. they will do so, by a manly protest against political trickery, in giving their vote to the Government Candidate

E. A. McCurdy

Morrissy—a thorn in the political side for years, will meet his Waterloo on December 6th. Let Northumberland rid herself of her greatest political canker—Morrissy—on December 6th.

Let us Forget—The Morrissy's sold the Farmer-Labor Party in the Vanderbeck By-election. Will you give him another opportunity. We miss our guess if you do.

The Morrissy Convention turned down Mr. W. B. Snowball, the same as it turned down Mr. W. S. Loggie in 1917. What will the Liberals' answer be on December 6th?

PREMIER MEIGHEN A TRUE DEMOCRAT

He has proved it by giving Canada the most democratic franchise in the world. Every person in the Dominion male and female of the age of 21, who fills the conditions of qualification can vote, and under the law no qualified person, can be refused the power to vote. Every provision has been made for those wishing to do so, to get their names on the lists, Registrars were appointed to see that every name should be on, of all who have the legal right to vote. In rural districts even those whose names are not on the lists can appear at the polling booth of their district, take the qualification oath and being sufficiently vouched for they can vote. This should be Democratic enough to please anybody, and should be a rude shock to the campaign rubbish of the opponents of Mr. Meighen who have falsely classed him "Autocrat".

Laborer's--Morrissy has betrayed you. Don't give him a second chance. Make his defeat so positive on December 6th, that he will never trouble you again. It is your duty to your union principles and to the County.

WHO TO VOTE FOR

To the Editor of The Union Advocate, Newcastle, N. B.
Dear Sir:--

I heartily agree with the sentiments expressed by my brother "Labor Man", in your issue of last Tuesday, and as far as I am concerned, a man of John Morrissy's political stamp can have no support from me.

Like many more of my fellow workmen, I have been stuffed long enough with the notion that the Liberal Party is the friend of Labor. But I have at last begun to examine the politics for myself, and form my own opinion. Working men are beginning to realize, that if Yankee industries are to be kept from swamping us, we must really have all the protective tariff our Canadian Government can give us. John Morrissy and his set must think we are fools, to take down the bars, and let the Americans run all over us, when he advocates a revenue tariff only, of talks Free Trade in any shape. There are only two ways of it. The policy of the Liberal party, and also of the Cre-ar party, will help the Americans out, and the policy of the Government party, as given by Meighen, will safeguard and help Canada, and to me, Canada is first, so I cannot either loyally or conscientiously vote for Morrissy.

As to the action of both Morrissy's about our Candidate in the local bye-election, Mr Vanderbeck, we all know about that, and you bet your life we will remember it when election day comes. All the twisting and turning and excuses "Honest John" can make, will not condone for his treachery on that occasion. I voted for Vanderbeck, and if we are both spared may vote for him again, but I will never vote again for the two Morrissy's, the family compact that went back on us, and the best way for my fellow workmen and myself to show that we condemn such trickery, is to cast our votes for the other Candidate—MCCURDY.

Yours respectfully,
Another Labor Man,
Chatham, N. B.,
Nov. 24th.

McCurdy is gaining strength every day. Morrissy is losing strength as time goes by. Northumberland wants a winner and not a loser.

John Morrissy was always a strong opponent to "Family Compact". Why the change? It depends on whose ox is being gored.

How About Columbus?

Everybody knows what Christopher Columbus did, but nobody knows for certain what he was. Hitherto the accepted belief has been that he was an Italian, born in Genoa. That has been taught in all the school books in the world, except the Spanish books. In these he is listed as a Spaniard, and in an effort to prove that the Spanish books are right the Government of Spain has appointed a commission of learned men, culled from several nations, to investigate the matter and decide once for all of what race was the discoverer of America. This commission will not have to decide merely between the claims of Italy and Spain. It will have to look into representations put forth on behalf of Greece and Ireland. It will consider testimony to the effect that Columbus was a Jew. It will give judgment as to which of the fifteen Italian towns that have advertised themselves as the birthplace of the voyager is entitled to the honor. It may even be expected to hearken to the arguments advanced on behalf of Columbus, Ohio.

The belief that Columbus was an Italian has grown from his own statement. In his will he referred to "Genoa, which I left and where I was born." Some of the modern psychologists who have been consulted find in this phrase evidence that he was not born in Genoa. Otherwise he would have said, "Genoa, where I was born and which I left." Their inference is that Columbus undoubtedly left Genoa, but inserted "where I was born" as an afterthought, and did so clumsily like a man not accustomed to free-hand lying. In another paragraph of his will Columbus seems to confirm the impression that he was not a good extemporaneous liar, for he provided that in case his next of kin were not alive to inherit, his property should go to his family line, the "de Colon." Search has shown that there never was such a family in Genoa.

The question then arose, "Where are the de Colons?" and the search shifted to Spain. There were plenty of them there. The branch to which Columbus belonged was located at Pontevedra, and it was because of the arguments advanced in favor of this town that the Spanish Government appointed its commission. The Pontevedra evidence also suggested that Christopher was of Jewish origin on his mother's side. The name of his mother was Susanna Fitero, a member of a Jew family, who had been converted to Christianity. The father of Susanna was Jacob, and such names as Abraham and Eleazar figure in her family tree. At this time the Jews were in disrepute, and it is argued that only Jews would have chosen such names. The evidence that Columbus was of Jewish origin is strengthened by one of his portraits, which is accepted as authentic. He looks like a Jew.

In his lifetime Columbus was vague, not to say elusive, regarding his family. His second son, Fernando, said, "My father wanted throughout his life to keep his origin and native land unknown and uncertain." The brother of a lady with whom Columbus was in love testified that although people said Columbus came from Genoa he did not know where he was born. That he lived in Genoa at that time is assured, and this corresponds with the evidence in favor of a Spanish birth. One investigator says that the father of Columbus was a sort of pirate, and that when he got into difficulties with the Spanish authorities he fled to Italy. Toscanelli, the astronomer, who gave Columbus the map which he took with him to America, believed that the explorer was a Portuguese. The evidence that he was an Irishman has been collected by a scholar with the unbiased name of Mulloy. Someone else says that Columbus was a Greek.

If Columbus was a Spaniard, with a Jewish mother, one can understand why he should have concealed the fact when he approached the Spanish court with an appeal for funds. The Jews were being persecuted and expelled, Isabella would never have advanced money to a man who was a Jew or half a Jew. Genoa was one of the great seaports of Europe at the time and it added to the prestige of a mariner to say that he hailed from there. It was like an English sailor giving Dover as his home port. To be noted also is the fact that Columbus, on a mission undertaken for the alleged pious purpose of converting the American Indians to Christianity, took with him a wholly disproportionate number of Jews. He is said to have been avaricious and querulous, and a stubborn bargainer in money matters. These are characteristics noted in Jews and Gentiles, Spaniards and Italians, and even in some other races which have honored Columbus by living in the continent which he discovered.

New Use for Airplanes.

Another experiment in the adaptation of the airplane to peace-time activities was recently made near Dayton, Ohio, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. A six-acre grove of young catalpa trees had been attacked by insects and was in danger of being destroyed. An airplane soared directly over the grove and sifted powdered arsenate of lead into the trees. Only a few minutes were required to accomplish this work, which would otherwise have demanded the services of a large number of men and sprayers for several days, and, moreover, it was done more effectively by the plane.

Dolls were used to display styles in dress 600 years ago.

**McCurdy is for Northumberland
Meighen is for Stability
Crearer is for Experiment
and
King is for Anything**

Does the Canadian Farmer Realize His Danger?

Reciprocity was defeated in 1911 because the Canadian farmer was convinced that any advantage resulting from the trade pact of that date was more than offset by the disadvantage of the fierce competition he would meet in his Home Market from the prosperous and highly specialized farms of the United States.

If that was the attitude of the Canadian farmer towards a free, unhindered exchange of natural products, how much more determined should be his opposition, today, towards the trade policies of the parties led by Messrs. King and Crearer?

Both these parties advocate the admission, duty free, of all foodstuffs; in other words, ALL FARM PRODUCTS. This in spite of the fact that the United States has imposed—and there is no reason to believe that it will not be permanent—a stiff "Emergency Tariff" against Canadian Farm Products. To put it plainly, the United States shuts out our Farm Products by what is practically a Prohibitive Tariff and Messrs. King and Crearer calmly propose to meet this action by admitting, duty free, into Canada, All U. S. Farm Products.

We did import in 1920 \$110,000,000 worth of Farm Products from the U.S. What would be the figure if the Tariff Bars were down, say, in 1922?

Consider the new U. S. Tariff rates, Mr. Farmer, and see where you fit!

	Old U. S. Customs Rate	New U. S. Customs Rate
Potatoes	Free	62 1-2c. per bbl.
Apples	25c. per bbl.	75c. per bbl.
Live Cattle	Free	30 p.c. ad valorem
Sheep	Free	\$2.00 per head
Wool	Free	Unwashed 15c. per lb. Washed 30c. per lb. Scoured 45c. per lb.
Butter	2 1-2c. per lb.	6c. per lb.
Milk	Free	2c. per gal.
Wheat	Free	35c. per bus.
Flour	Free	20 p.c. ad valorem
Bacon and Hams	Free	25 p.c. ad valorem

Under ordinary conditions, many Farmers are Protectionists in principle, realizing as they do that the building up of great industrial centres to serve 28 Home Markets is really their salvation. Blind, indeed, is the farmer who would accept the policy of Free Trade in Food Products under the present conditions.

Mr. A. E. Trites, Farmer candidate in Westmorland, before the Tariff Commission at Moncton, Nov. 10th, 1920, stressed strongly the importance of the home market and declared that "No changes should be made in the Customs Tariff which will in any way adversely affect the manufacturing industries which are developing our local market."

Hundreds of farmers all over the country gave the same evidence. These are the men who are standing shoulder to shoulder behind the Meighen government as the one and only party offering

Safety to the Farmer

(National Liberal and Conservative Party Publicity Committee)