

Public Works Dept.

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## WITHDRAW FROM FISHERIES PACT AND RECIPROCITY

### The Action Affords Proof to Many That Reciprocity Agreement Would Give Trouble When the Conflicting U. S. Interests Saw it in Operation.

Ottawa, Sept. 9.—The official announcement that Canada is very likely to withdraw from the agreement with the United States respecting the regulation of intercontinental fisheries, is regarded here as peculiarly pertinent to the reciprocity campaign. The experts of the two countries, after much hard work and numerous conferences, drew up extended regulations which were approved by Canada and tentatively sanctioned by United States. When it came to a show-down, however, the Americans have failed to make good in respect to their side of the undertaking, and the influence of big interests' among the fish companies upon the United States Senate is assigned as the cause.

#### MAY EXERT INFLUENCE ON ELECTION

There is to-day a natural speculation as to whether, in the event of reciprocity passing, a like situation would not arise. That the Americans are eager to conclude an agreement operating so peculiarly to their benefit is not doubted, but if it ever went into operation it is considered that there would be a recurrent trouble, and with no stronger probability of the undertaking being maintained without tampering than has been the case in the Fisheries Treaty, from which Canada out of self-respect, has had to withdraw. The incident is sufficient, and considered likely to exercise no small influence in the election.

## SPECIAL MEETING TOWN COUNCIL

Town Council convened in special session on the 7th instant. Present: Aldermen John Clark, C. M. Dickison, J. G. Keith, Geo. Stables and H. H. Stuart. Ald. Stables was chosen chairman. The request of Capt. L. Macdonald for reimbursement for damages sustained by his horse etc. was taken up. The amount claimed was \$58 made up as follows:

Lost 15 days work of horse	\$30.00
Feed of horse 15 days	7.50
Cart shafts and irons	4.75
Fair rents	1.75
Repairing harness	2.00
Bottles liniment	5.00
Veterinary's services	7.00
	58.00

for \$17 additional for general damages to horse, and his offer to sell the horse to the town for \$200 and raise all claims, were not approved. R. Murray's bill of \$49.20 expenses so far in prosecuting a second Scott Act conviction against one of our hotel men, who was convicted last January but appealed the case, was presented, also Mr. Murray's request for instructions re the case which would come up at next session court. On motion Ald. Keith and Clark, bill was ordered paid. In regard to whether the Scott Act Inspector should continue the prosecution for second offence or let the matter drop, Ald. Clark declared that this council had nothing whatever to do with the Scott Act Inspector. It lay entirely with the Inspector as to what steps he should take. All the Council had to do was to pay the bills legally incurred by the Inspector. Council adjourned.

It was moved by Ald. Keith and seconded by Ald. Clark, that if Mr. Macdonald accept \$58 in full of all claims against the town for injuries sustained by his horse, cart, harness etc., the town pay him this amount—Carried. Mr. Macdonald's further request—

## WEDDING BELLS

SHUTTLEWORTH - NEWMAN  
The marriage of Miss Beatrice Newman, youngest daughter of Mrs. Annie Newman, to Mr. Thos. Shuttleworth of Flint, Michigan, was solemnized at her home, Sept. 11 at 7.45 p. m. by Rev. Mr. Garrison, pastor of the Methodist church, Derby.  
The bride wore a dress of champagne silk voile with satin trimmings. She wore orange blossoms in her hair. Her going away dress comprised a suit of blue chiffon broadcloth with black satin trimmings; hat to match; white silk shoes. The bride was given away by her brother Elmer Newman. Mr. and Mrs. Shuttleworth left on the midnight train for Flint where they will reside.

**Hewsons**  
Pure Wool  
Unshrinkable  
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**You**  
will like the fine flavor of Red Rose Tea. It has the cup goodness that comes only from Red Rose quality—the reason why it holds first place in thousands of Canadian homes. Will you try it.

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## ALWAYS THE SAME OBJECT IN VIEW

### The Campaign a Hundred Years Ago.

On June 17th, 1812, the Senate of the United States passed a bill declaring war against Great Britain, the principal object of which was to seize the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. Dr. Eustis, United States Secretary of War at that time, in one of his speeches said, "We can take the Canadas without soldiers; we have only to send officers into the Provinces, and the people, dissatisfied towards their own Government, will rally round our standard." Hon. Henry Clay on the floors of Congress said, "It is absurd to suppose that we will not succeed in our enterprise against the enemy's provinces. We have the Canadas as much under our command as Great Britain has the ocean, and the way to conquer her on the ocean is to drive her from the land. I am not for stopping at Quebec or anywhere else; but I would take the whole continent from them and ask them no favors."

The invasion of Canada was under way before the Congress had taken final action, but it was not until the 12th July that General Hull, who had command of the western army of the United States; crossed the Detroit River to establish his headquarters at Sandwich on the Canadian side.

### THE PROCLAMATION

From this point General Hull issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Canada which for bombastic impudence is unequalled by any document in the English language. This remarkable proclamation is as follows:

"Inhabitants of Canada: "After thirty years of peace and prosperity the United States have been driven to arms. The injuries and aggressions, the insults and indignities of Great Britain have once more left them no alternative but manly resistance, or unconditional submission. "The Army under my command, has invaded your country, AND THE STANDARD OF UNION NOW WAVES OVER THE TERRITORY OF CANADA. To the peaceable, unoffending inhabitant, it brings neither danger nor difficulty. I come to find enemies, not to make them. I come to protect, not to injure you.

"Separated by an immense ocean, and an extensive wilderness from Great Britain, you have no participation in her councils, nor interest in her conduct. You have felt her tyranny, you have seen her injustice, but I do not ask you to avenge the one or redress the other. The United States are sufficiently powerful to afford you every security, consistent with their rights, and your expectations. I tender you the invaluable blessings of civil, political and religious liberty, and their necessary result, individual and general prosperity, that liberty which gave decision to our councils and energy to our conduct in our struggle for independence, and which conducted us safely and triumphantly through the stormy period of the revolution—that liberty which has raised us to an elevated rank among the nations of the world, and which has afforded us a greater measure of peace and security, of wealth and improvement than ever fell to the lot of any people.

"In the name of my country and by the authority of my Government, I promise protection to your persons, your peaceful and customary avocations—raise not your hands against your brethren—many of your fathers fought for the freedom and independence we now enjoy. Being children, therefore, of the same family with us, and heirs to the same heritage, the arrival of an army of friends must be hailed by you with a cordial welcome. You will be emancipated from tyranny and oppression, and restored to the dignified station of freedom.

"Had I any doubt of eventual success, I might ask your assistance but I do not. I come prepared for every contingency. I have a force which will look down all opposition and that force is but the vanguard of a much greater. If contrary to your interests, and the just expectation of my country, you should take part in the approaching contest, you will be considered and treated as enemies, the horrors and calamities of war will stalk before you.

"If the barbarous and savage policy of Great Britain be pursued, and the savages are let loose to murder our citizens, and butcher our women and children, this war will be a war of extermination. The first stroke of the tomahawk the first attempt with the scalping knife, will be the signal of one indiscriminate scene of desolation. No white man found fighting by the side of an Indian, will be taken prisoner—instant destruction will be his lot. If the dictates of reason, duty, justice and humanity cannot prevent the employment of a force which respects no rights, and knows no wrong, it will be prevented by a severe and relentless system of retaliation.

"I doubt not your courage and firmness; I will not doubt your attachment to liberty. If you tender your services voluntarily, they will be accepted readily.

"The United States offer you peace, liberty and security. Your choice lies between these and war, slavery, and destruction. Choose then, but choose wisely; and may He who knows the justice of the cause, and who holds in His Hands the fete of nations, guide you to a result the most compatible with your rights and interests your peace and prosperity.

—W. HULL  
By the General A. F. Hull,  
Capt. 13th Regt. U. S. Inf. and aide-de-camp.  
Headquarters, Sandwich, July 12th, 1812."

### THE CAMPAIGN OF 1911

"The Dominion has prospered. It has an active, aggressive and intelligent people. They are COMING TO THE PARTING OF THE WAYS"—President Taft.

"The bond uniting the Dominion with the Mother Country is LIGHT AND ALMOST IMPERCEPTIBLE"—President Taft.

"The forces, which are at work in England and in Canada to separate her by a Chinese wall from the United States, and to make her part of an Imperial commercial band reaching from England around the world to England again by a system of preferential tariffs, will derive an impetus from the rejection of this treaty, and if we would have reciprocity with all the advantages that I have described, AND THAT I EARNESTLY AND SINCERELY BELIEVE WILL FOLLOW ITS ADOPTION, we must take it now, or give it up forever."—President Taft.

The answer of the Canadian people to General Hull was very different from that which he expected. His residence in Canada was of less than a month's duration, for on August 7, accompanied by his army, he recrossed the river and reestablished himself at Detroit, which he surrendered to General Brock on August 15, yielding up 2,500 men, thirty pieces of cannon, and 2,500 stands of arms.

This was the way the Canadian people of 1812 replied to the arrogance and impudence of an American political general of a hundred years ago. The attempt to take Canada by force was most disastrous to the United States. At the close of the war in 1815 the country was practically bankrupt, its trade was ruined and whatever standing the nation had secured following the successful issue of the revolutionary war thirty-two years before, was lost.

There have been no armed invasions since that of 1812, but the desire to possess this great and glorious country is as deeply rooted in the American mind as it ever was. Peaceful methods must now be pursued, but the proposals of Mr. Taft means EXACTLY THE SAME THING AS THE PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL HULL—THE VASSALAGE OF THE CANADIAN PEOPLE TO THE UNITED STATES.

## ANOTHER LETTER FROM SKY-TOWN

Dear Mr. Editor:  
I am much obliged to you for publishing my last letter. As the Patent Medicine advertisements say, "it brought instant relief."

You remember what a stormy wet day it was when the Advocate came out last week. And speaking of rain, I might say it washed some of the ink off my copy of your paper. Enough of it stuck, however, to do the trick, for that very night in all the wet the Deputy Vice-President of the Liberal Canvassing Committee came down and called on me.

We had a long talk, at least HE had. He started back at the very beginning of Reciprocity, he told me who was the diabolical inventor of it; that Eve was the first canvasser and Adam the first convert. Then he waded through Ancient History as it is now taught by the Liberals, and gave me all the names of all the men who ever discussed Reciprocity down to the year 1522. Then I asked him to skip a few pages. At last he got down to butts and how Reciprocity is going to hit us.

He said it was just here and on the Miramichi generally that the real beauty of Reciprocity comes in. Reciprocity will give the Miramichi farmers and fishermen higher markets in the United States than they can hope for in Canada, and it will also enable us workmen to buy farm produce cheaper in the States than we can here. He had two pamphlets to prove this. One was for Ontario farmers, and shows that the American markets are better than the Canadian; the other was for the Miners of Cape Breton, and proves that the Americans can deliver stuff in Sydney cheaper than the home farmers can. He said he had never seen both tracts given at the same time, but that mine was a serious case and he guessed he would risk it. I swallowed them both. I say, Mr. Editor, did you ever take a Seidlitz Powder on the instalment plan?

When I came to, he looked as big as a barrel, but he was still talking. He was saying that this was the reason the American Trusts were trying so hard to coax Canada to vote for Reciprocity; that they wanted to give cheaper produce to Canadian workmen, and higher markets to Canadian farmers, and that this was their ONLY reason. He also showed me how Mr. Hurst was willing to spend millions republishing his papers in Canada to prove how unselfish his friends are. It seems clear enough, but I don't quite understand it. Just now I have only got as far as having nightmares that one-half of me is a farmer and the other half a mill-owner, and that the Town had tax-bills against both of us.

Yours truly,  
S. B. P.  
P. S. More trouble. The wife has been reading the "Leader's" interview with Mr. Robinson. She says I will have to buy her 250 pounds of that "Seidlitz" stuff whether the duty comes off it or not.

ONE TABLET AFTER EATING and what a world of distress would be saved. Dr. Stan's Pineapple Tablets cures sour stomach, distress after eating, weight in the stomach, wind on the stomach, loss of appetite, dizziness, nausea, and a dozen other troubles traceable to digestion. One Tablet gives instant relief. A positive and pleasant cure that nature has provided: 35 cents. Sold by A. E. SHAW'S Pharmacy—128

Miss Russell is visiting in Shediac, the guest of her brother, Mr. W. A. Russell.  
Miss Annie Duffy, of Rnooa, is visiting.