

## THE UNION ADVOCATE

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R. A. N. JARVIS,  
Manager.

THURSDAY DECEMBER 13th, 1917

## SOME STRANGE PROPOSALS

Hon. Mr. Morrissey proposed at his meeting in Newcastle last night, that Canada conscript the wealth of the country and put it into a fund to insure the soldiers and set them up in business on their return. He forgot all about, or at least never mentioned, the admirable pension arrangements that have been made by the Government, the most generous in all history.

He complained about the insufficiency of the soldier's pay of \$1.10 a day and demanded that a soldier be paid as much as he could earn at home. Here again, he forgot, or supposed the fact that a soldier's pay is much more than \$1.10 a day. A soldier receives \$1.10 a day besides clothing, food and medicine, and he sides \$25 a month separation allowance to his wife and Patriotic Fund allowance of, wherever there are children, from \$13 to \$35 a month extra. So the smallest amount the married soldier and his family get from the government is \$71 a month besides the soldier's own food and clothing, and in case of large families the amount is \$93 a month. This is already more than the average workman receives at home. The pension for death or total disability is from \$40 a month upward. Why does Hon. Mr. Morrissey not state all the facts of the case?

Hon. Mr. Morrissey also proposed that we send no more men overseas but take our money (ALL of which would have already gone into the soldiers' insurance fund, by the way) and hire from 100,000 to 500,000 East Indians, Chinese or Japanese to do our fighting for us. What a strange proposal. No nation carries on its wars by mercenary troops. Such men are not sufficiently interested in the outcome to stand firm in a crisis. The British have used no real mercenaries since 1783, and in that war only a very few. Furthermore, the men who fight also rule. The experience has been that, whenever a nation got too lazy to do its own fighting and handed the conduct of its wars over to armed foreigners, those foreigners turned round and seized the lands of those who had hired them. Does Hon. Mr. Morrissey want this country seized and ruled by the Chinese or Japanese or even by our East Indian fellow citizens?

In denouncing profiteering Hon. Mr. Morrissey also forgot to mention that the Union Government has cut down the profits of such men as Sir Wm. Flavelle to a maximum of eleven per cent. Would Hon. Mr. Morrissey be willing to run his own business at less profit than eleven per cent on his investment?

SIR WILFRID LAURIER  
AND PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY

The elector who is of the opinion that if he casts his vote for The Laurier Candidate on Monday next there will be no conscription in Canada, evidently has never studied the life of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, or he would pause one moment and ask himself: How will Sir Wilfrid's policy of Provincial autonomy work out on the conscription question?

In 1896, the Liberal party led by Sir Wilfrid Laurier came into power on the Manitoba school question, or that of Provincial Autonomy. On this question he has never changed his mind. He today is as firm a believer in the policy that no province shall be forced to submit to a law that she does not like. Suppose by your ballot Sir Wilfrid comes into power on Monday next, that he keeps his promise and submits the question of Conscription to a referendum, and all the provinces with the exception of Quebec vote in favor of the Military Service Bill. Electors, have you considered what his answer will be? Would it be against his policy to say "I have always stood for Provincial Autonomy; Quebec does not want conscription, but the men must be had. The rest of Canada have voted in favor of the Bill and therefore the rest of Canada will have conscription but we will exempt Quebec?"

Thus the rest of Canada may be forced to supply the men that Quebec should have supplied. Quebec will be exempt from Military Service while your son, and your neighbor's sons go to war. Electors, think it over! If Quebec had enlisted up to the standard of the other provinces, the Military Service Bill would not have been necessary. It is for you to decide whether Quebec shall quit and you and we carry on the fight for her freedom as well as our own. Your ballot decides this question!

## DISSENSION IS FATAL

"Disension among ourselves is fatal to the success of any and every campaign. Let us have endurance, concentration and unity. Personal and sectional differences, suspicions and resentments must be forgotten or postponed. This is no time to talk of parties. There is but one party, the nation's"—Premier Lloyd George at Albert Hall.

There could be no more patriotic creed than the above for the Canadian people today. Union Government is clearly carrying with it a great majority of the best brains of the country. But the good will and support of every man counts. If there are Canadian Liberals who are still in doubt as to what their course should be, we hope they will weigh the words of Lloyd George, that great champion of British Liberalism and decide to join with Rowell and Carvell, Guthrie and Sturton, Crerar and MacLean in "concentration and unity" here, rather than with the Lauriers and the Olivers, the Murphys and the Lemieuxs.

## A BISHOP'S REASONS.

Bishop Sweeney (Anglican) of Toronto, in declaring himself a supporter of Union, gave five reasons which all Canadians should reflect upon:

(1) Because it is non-partisan—being composed of the best men on both sides of politics.

(2) Because its raison d'être is to "win the war."

(3) Because it pledges both sides equally to any policy or action that in their combined wisdom they may adopt toward this end.

(4) Because its determination is to keep full faith with the Motherland in the matter of Canada's pledges, and thus with Canada's sons at the front.

(5) Because to do otherwise at this time of stress for the Empire would be to emphasize division, the consequences of which might lead to disaster.

UNANIMOUS FOR  
UNION GOVERNMENT

Archbishops Fallon of London, Ont., Casey of Vancouver, and others of the Catholic church in Canada; Bishop Richardson of Fredericton, Bishop Sweeney of Toronto, among other Anglicans; and Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist bodies of all rank and all sorts of organizations have endorsed the idea of Union Government and call on their people to support Union Government. Never before, except on the Temperance question, were the leading men of all the different churches so unanimous at the time of an election. This is a sign of the times and betokens increased unity and national spirit. When such men all agree, isn't their advice a safe one to follow?

## THE WOMEN'S RIGHT.

"The woman who votes in this contest votes by the right of her sacrifice. She finds her right in the morning call of our regiments; she sees it on the honor roll of our churches; she traces her title overseas to the trenches where her husband sleeps. I say to the enfranchised women of this province: This Union Government is formed for the primary purpose of making sure that those sons and husbands are at all hazards and at any sacrifice, supported by the nation at home. Let the first women's vote in Canada be a vote for Union for Honor, for Fidelity, for Real and Victorious War."—Hon. Arthur Meighen.

## A GREAT CHANGE

The Provincial Prohibition law came into effect in this country this week. The whole of the province is now under that law except the counties of Queens, Kings, Albert and Westmoreland, which still retain the Scott Act. No liquor may be drunk stronger than one per cent pure alcohol.

Quebec city has adopted the Scott Act.

The U. S. A. decrees that no beer shall contain more than two per cent alcohol.

Thus Prohibition that seemed far away in 1914, grows everywhere.

## WANT MAN-POWER FIRST

Peterborough Review: The Canadian soldiers in the trenches are in need of reinforcements. As far as heard from, they are not complaining of their compensation, paltry as it may appear. Their voice, however, is constantly heard crying for help. If there anyone in Canada who imagines that it would be other than mockery to increase the daily pay of the soldiers as a compensation for their sacrifice, desirable as such an increase may be? Our soldiers in Flanders would prefer a new battalion to all the money this country could send them.

## FARM WORKERS WILL BE EXEMPTED FROM MILITARY SERVICE

Mr. Justice Duff's first judgment rendered as Central Appeal Judge for Canada on Dec. 7th makes it quite clear that farm workers are entitled to exemption on the grounds that production must be maintained in order

## PREPAREDNESS

Now is the time to Prepare for Xmas

There are Useful Gifts to be had here for--

Father  
Son  
Mother  
Sister  
Brother

gifts for Baby too, and Furnishings to brighten up the home.

and a visit to Creaghans' will solve your worries--for here real value-giving gifts may be purchased--Economy is the keynote of every Xmas sale made here--We are filled to overflowing with all kinds of seasonable merchandise, bought when prices were much lower than now, and you are assured of a substantial saving on every purchase you make.

Get Prices Here

before you send your money out of town. Bring your Mail Orders here, we will fill them for less.

J.D. Creaghans & Co.  
LIMITED

## How To Mark Your Ballot!

1 WILLIAM S. LOGGIE  
of the Town of Chatham, Merchant

X

2 JOHN MORRISSY  
of the Town of Newcastle, Merchant

An X after the name of Mr. Loggie Backs Up the Boys at the Front

To the Clergymen  
of New Brunswick

The Provincial Union Government Committee has endeavored by a campaign of advertising, and public meetings addressed by well known men and women to assist in the presentation of the great issue before the people of New Brunswick and Canada in this all important Election and national crisis.

The success of Union Government and the safety of the Honor of Canada will depend largely upon the information given to former Liberals and Conservatives and winning their support for united action in the face of a common enemy until peace is declared.

Feeling that it is the highest duty of every leader of the people to persuade the men and women of this country as to what is best for them and the Empire, the officers of the Provincial Union Committee request the clergymen of NEW BRUNSWICK to MAKE SUNDAY, DECEMBER 16th, UNION SUNDAY and to direct the attention of their congregations to their duty to their Country and the gallant Canadian Soldiers who are fighting for freedom and civilization overseas.

IRVING R. TODD,  
Chairman Provincial Union Committee

E. S. Carter, Secretary

A Few Suggestions  
for Xmas

BUY SOMETHING USFFUL THIS YEAR

We have the following for Men:

Ties	Hats
Caps	Suits
Hose	Shirts
Braces	Trunks
Gloves	Mufflers
Overcoats	Club Bags
Boys Suits	Suits Cases
Arm Bands	Handkerchiefs

All Ties put in separate Boxes

Russell & Morrison  
MEN'S OUTFITTERS

Final Appeal Judge  
Gives Ruling on  
Exemption of Farmers

Mr. Justice Duff (the Final Court of Appeal) Declares it is Essential that there shall be No Diminution in Agricultural Production.

(Published by authority of Director of Public Information, Ottawa.)

Hon. Mr. Justice Duff gave judgment on December 6th, in the first test case brought before him, as Central Appeal Judge (the final court of appeal), for the exemption of a farmer. The appeal was made by W. H. Rowntree in respect of his son, W. J. Rowntree, from the decision of Local Tribunal, Ontario, No. 421, which refused a claim for exemption. The son was stated to be an experienced farm hand, who had been working on the farm continuously for the past seven years, and ever since leaving school. He lives and works with his father, who owns a farm of 150 acres near Weston, Ontario. With the exception of a younger brother, he is the only male help of the father on the farm. The father is a man of advanced years.

In granting the man exemption "until he ceases to be employed in agricultural labor," Mr. Justice Duff said:

"The Military Service Act does not deal with the subject of the exemption of persons engaged in the agricultural industry; and the question which it is my duty to decide is whether the applicant being and having been, as above mentioned, habitually and effectively engaged in agriculture and in labor essential to the carrying on of agricultural production, ought to be exempted under the provisions of the Military Service Act.

"These two propositions are indisputable:

"(1) In order that the military power of the allies may be adequately sustained, it is essential that in this country and under the present conditions, there should be no diminution in agricultural production.

"(2) The supply of competent labor available for the purpose of agricultural production is not abundant, but actually is deficient.

"The proper conclusion appears to be that the applicant, a competent person, who had been habitually and effectively engaged in labor essential to such production, ought not to be withdrawn from it.

"It is perhaps unnecessary to say that such exemptions are not granted as concessions on account of personal hardship, still less as a favor to a class. The sole ground of them is that the national interest is the better served by keeping these men at home. The supreme necessity (upon the existence of which, as its preamble shows, this policy of the Military Service Act is founded) that leads the State to take men by compulsion and put them in the fighting line requires that men shall be kept at home who are engaged in work essential to enable the State to maintain the full efficiency of the combatant forces, and whose places cannot be taken by others not within the class called out."

Ottawa, Dec. 8, 1917.