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No. 2

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Nomination Day Proceedings

Nomination proceedings were held in the Court House Monday forenoon when W. S. Loggie was again chosen Liberal Standard bearer, and Hon. Donald Morrison was nominated in the interests of the Liberal Conservatives.

In the afternoon the candidates addressed a Mass meeting of electors in the Opera House.

W. S. LOGGIE.

Mr. Loggie spoke of a misleading pamphlet sent out by Conservatives. When he had expostulated with a leading Conservative against its inaccuracies, the latter had coolly remarked that the booklet would serve the purpose for which it was designed. The truth was that while the customs taxation has increased in amount the RATE OF TAXATION—THE IMPORTANT THING—HAD DECREASED.

Butter used to be 15c a lb.; now 25c. Wages now \$30 a month. More money now. Men import more goods, and are better able to pay. Increased taxes don't bear heavily if the rate is lowered.

In the last five years of their rule the Conservatives spent some \$35,000,000 a year ordinary revenue, and \$10,000,000 in the five years on Capital Account. They borrowed \$21,000,000, that is they had to borrow \$5,000,000 to make up deficit in running expenses; although the rate of duty on imports was 19.64 per cent.

In next ten years the Liberals reduced the rate of taxation 14 per cent, paid all running expenses, and spent \$80,000,000 on Capital account, borrowing, for the whole, only \$5,000,000.

In 1896 the per capita National debt was \$50.82; in 1908, only \$40.50.

Only Great Britain and Belgium had greater volume of foreign trade than Canada.

In 1901 Canada's Manufactures totalled \$481,000,000; in 1908, the value was \$796,000,000.

Canada in last ten years had received 500,000 immigrants some of the best people in the world.

The burning question of the West was how to get their wheat to the seaboard.

There never was such a good bargain as Canada's arrangement with the G. T. P. The Company was to

W S Loggie Shows How Government's Policy Had Made Country Prosperous.

operate whole road; the Government was building eastern 1800 miles from Winnipeg to Moncton, while the company built the prairie section unaided; on the Mountain Section, the government guaranteed interest on three quarters the cost for seven years.

The eastern end would cost \$114,000,000 besides Winnipeg terminals and the Quebec bridge. The Government's interests would be about \$30,000,000 the only charge for which there was not full security. When western roads were built by Conservatives lands were given for subsidies. Liberals since 1896 had given not an acre in subsidies.

THE POLICY OF THE CONSERVATIVES WAS SCANDAL.

Here Mr. Loggie's speech was largely along same lines as in Chatham, which speech is reported elsewhere in this issue.

Among things he had accomplished for the County was the final arrangement for the Missing Link, which would soon enable people of Boiestown and Doaktown to do in Newcastle the business they now do in Fredericton.

He would favor the subsidizing of any Company which would build a railway from Newcastle to Tracadie.

There was no doubt that the Liberals would be returned to power the 20th. Let us make the majority as big as possible in this County.

HON. D. MORRISON.

Hon. Mr. Morrison said that he had expected much more from Mr. Loggie.

Eight months ago he had appealed to Electors to turn out a bad government; now he wanted them to help turn out a worse one—a government that wastes millions where it wastes thousands. The government's shameless press-

the UNION ADVOCATE and other papers—made false charges concerning manner he got his nomination. If anyone could show that he canvassed for his nomination he would resign and let Mr. Loggie go in by acclamation.

He had said nothing about Mr. Loggie's private record, but condemned him for assisting in 1908 the local government he opposed in Fredericton from 1903 to 1904.

Concerning the black sheep in Laurier Cabinet, it was Crockett, not Laurier's, that put Emmerson out of the Cabinet; a gentleman at Ottawa, not Sir Wilfrid, who put Hymen out of office.

Sir Wilfrid had taken in Pugsley to purify his Cabinet—the man who took \$8,000 of public money and was willing to take three hundred dollars for private telegraph bills; who also took four thousand dollars which was not returned till after the March elections.

The rate of taxation did not matter, the Liberals collected twice as much in duties as the Conservatives did.

In 1896 the Liberals had guaranteed to reduce the Conservative annual expenditure of forty-one million by two million dollars; whereas last year they spent about one hundred million dollars. Had the Conservatives had the Liberal revenue, they could have paid off the whole debt of two hundred fifty-eight million dollars.

Mr. Morrison then charged graft in the fitting up of the Arctic, the Halifax and Moncton land deals, the Truro engine house, etc.

He claimed that in re Missing Link and Fleigher's factory, there was nothing done till the people became so impatient that the government had to act.

If he could not do more in four years

at Ottawa than Mr. Loggie had done he would resign and never again ask an elector for a vote.

Re pulp wood he was in favor of a Dominion Export duty.

He claimed that the Beaver Brook sufferers were insufficiently paid.

He condemned government for advancing duty on tobacco from 12-1/2 to 50 per cent, as everybody used tobacco.

He then complained that his opponents were using a religious cry against him.

It was not he but McLeod who at Boiestown had made statement that it was understood that Loggie was fishing a net under special license that took all kinds of fish.

The Minister of Railways figured that G. T. P. would cost two hundred thirteen million dollars.

What did Mr. Loggie think about Mr. Mayes's revelations in St. John?

He (Morrison) stood for good government.

MR. LOGGIE.

Mr. Loggie replied. He showed that Mr. Morrison's charges re graft on G. T. P. cuttings had been made and withdrawn by Major Hodgkins.

The four thousand dollars that Mr. Pugsley owed the local government was, he understood, balanced by an account Mr. Pugsley had against the government.

The fitting of the Arctic had cost the County \$1.03 per day per man; the Neptune, fitted out by the Conservatives had cost \$1.30 per man.

In taxation it was the rate that counted.

Oil cost more, in spite of reduced duty, because it is controlled by the Standard Oil monopoly.

He showed that the Antigonish concrete had cost only 20 cts. per square foot. That in Newcastle had cost 25 cts. No graft about it.

In the Beaver Brook case, the Law had admitted no liability on part of the government, but he had obtained a grant of \$5,000.

MR. MORRISON.

Mr. Morrison replied briefly, and then moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, Colonel R. L. Maltby. This was seconded by Mr. Loggie, and the meeting adjourned.

LAURIER REFUSES TO INCREASE WOOLEN DUTY

Would Rather See Warmly Clad Than Enrich The Manufacturers.

At the last general meeting of the woolen manufacturers of Canada a deputation was sent to Ottawa to interview Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other members of the Cabinet, and to demand that an increase be made in the duty on all woolen goods.

In reply to their demands Sir Wilfrid informed them that his government could not grant their request. His reasons for refusing to increase the duty were, that in such a country as ours, where every man, woman and child was compelled by reason of the severity of our climate, to wear and use woolen clothing and covering for fully eight months of the year, Sir Wilfrid said that he must emphatically refuse to impose such injustice on the great mass of the people. He said that he must protect the interests of the people from any and all unjust taxation.

Now the question for the electors of this country is—did Sir Wilfrid and his government do right? Let us see. In 1871, long before the national policy came into force there were in Canada two hundred and seventy (270) woolen factories, employing four thousand four hundred and fifty-three (4,453) persons. In 1906, after eighteen years of national policy and ten years of Liberal administration, there were in Canada only one hundred and twenty-nine (129) factories, employing four thousand two hundred and fifty-two persons, therefore we had one hundred and forty-one less factories and two hundred and one less persons employed therein.

The wages paid in 1906 amounted to one million, one hundred and ninety thousand, nine hundred and forty-nine dollars (\$1,190,949) this sum divided among the four thousand, two hundred and forty-two employees, allowing three hundred working days a year would give each one two hundred and eighty dollars a year or the extremely low wages of ninety three cents a day. The amount of money invested by the woolen manufacturers in 1871 was two million seven hundred and seventy-six thousand, eight hundred and fourteen dollars. In 1906 it amounted to six million, nine hundred and thirty-eight thousand, six hundred and eighty-three dollars. Now a great part of this \$6,938,683 was not really required to carry on the business but was part of the great profits made by the owners, who, in order to blind the people of Canada, were in the habit of declaring a dividend far below what

the profits were and then taking a bonus in shape of more stock, thus while it appeared to the public that they were running their business at a very small profit they were in fact becoming immensely rich by the above methods. Now let us see if the government were treating the woolen manufacturers justly, yea, generously. In 1906 the imports of woolen goods were as follows, from Great Britain eleven million eight hundred and seventy thousand four hundred and ten dollars; from Germany eight hundred and thirteen thousand six hundred and ninety-four dollars; from United States three hundred and seventy-one thousand six hundred and seventy-four dollars; a total of thirteen million, and fifty-five thousand, seven hundred and seventy-eight dollars; the duty on woollens from Great Britain is 30% from United States 35% and from Germany forty-six and two-thirds per cent. therefore the Canadian Manufacturers had a protection or advantage of 30 on every hundred dollars worth of woollens imported from Great Britain, \$35.00 on all imported from United States and \$46.66 on every hundred dollars worth of German goods. If our manufacturers can't make a paying business with this protection the sooner they get out of business the better it will be for Canada.

Should the Conservative Party get into power they would, most assuredly, grant an increase of duty on woollens, cottons, boots & shoes and agricultural machinery. As we are giving figures about woollens we had better confine ourselves to this industry. How would an increase of duty of say twenty per cent affect the people of Canada? As I said before there were imported into Canada a little over thirteen millions of dollars worth of woollens; the Canadian manufacturers produced nearly six million dollars worth, a total of about nineteen millions.

Now if the duty was increased 20% it would stop the importation of goods and give the trade entirely into the hands of the Canadian manufacturers who would probably put up the price about 15%. This would mean that the people would be compelled to pay about three million dollars more than they pay at present time for their woolen blankets, coats, pants and underwear.

This three million dollars would go

directly into the pockets of the rich manufacturers but this is not all the people would have to pay. We would lose the duty on imports which in 1906 amounted to four millions and seventy three thousand, six hundred and thirty eight dollars. Thus we would have a burden of seven millions of dollars to bear, this would mean five dollars a year on every family. Would you like this? If so, vote for the Conservative candidate. What would we have to represent this fearful taxation? Just think,—seven millions in extra taxes—we would have for this about one and a half million paid in wages—small wages for the workmen—88c a day—millions for the rich manufacturers. Better for the government to put all the 4252 employees on the pension list at say \$300 a year each and then they would be saving millions of the people's money. As I said before, manufacturers of agricultural machinery would demand and get an increase of 10% or 20% duty, this would mean about ten or fifteen dollars more that we would have to pay for carriages, sleighs, mowers and reapers—two to five dollars more for every plough harrow or cart. Farmers, think about these things, and if you like them, vote for the Conservative candidate. If you want to pay from ten to twenty a year more than you now pay you can have your wish by voting for the Conservatives. If you want dear clothing to put on your children and dear machinery to work your farm, you can have both by voting for the Conservative Candidate. If you want your wives and children warmly clothed at a reasonable cost, if you want to get your farm machinery at a fair price, you can have your desire by voting for the three L's, LAURIER, LOGGIE, and LIBERALISM.

LOGGIEVILLE FOR LOGGIE.

CHATHAM, Oct. 19.—W. S. Loggie and W. B. Snowball were speakers at a meeting in the interests of the Liberal party at Loggieville on Saturday night. The Forsters hall was crowded and the meeting was the most enthusiastic one ever held in that bustling town. Mr. Morrison held a meeting there on Friday night. The Liberal speakers easily disposed of his statements and made many friends. Loggieville will give Mr. Loggie a running majority.

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