

The Man who does things is McCurdy---Elect him.

WHO IS THE FRIEND OF LABOR?

Mr. Calvin Lawrence, legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Railway Engineers, and one of the best known labor leaders in Canada has been appointed by the Government as a member of the Board of Railway Commissioners.

This is in line with the Government's policy, maintained from its inception, to give Labor its rightful share in the government of the country.

No other Ministry since Confederation has gone as far in this direction. In fifteen years, for example, the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier failed to appoint a single representative of Labor to any important administrative post in the country. Even at a time when Mr. Mackenzie King was in the Laurier Ministry, and despite that gentleman's professions of friendship for the working classes, Labor was completely ignored in the selection of administrative heads.

Sir Robert Borden effected a change. He was the first Canadian statesman to realize that Labor must have its share in the realm of government; and he carried his realization into effect by calling to his cabinet the Hon. Gideon Robertson the first leader of Labor to enter a Canadian Government. His policy has been maintained by Mr. Meighen.

Under the circumstances, which leader in this fight is Labor going to stand by?

Mr. Mackenzie King, who ignored Labor when in office, and whose strike-breaking activities for Rockefeller were denounced by Labor's representative on the United States Board?

OR

Mr. T. A. Crerar, opposed to the eight hour day, to old age pensions and unemployment insurance?

OR

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, who has always believed in Labor being given its legitimate share in the government of the country, and who once more gives practical demonstration of his belief by the appointment of Mr. Lawrence to one of the highest administrative posts in the country?

McCurdy is a Worker and Northumberland Wants Workers.

OFFICIAL!

We really do not know whether the esteemed Opposition Candidate is so officially, or not.

We do know, however that Mr. E. A. McCurdy is the Official candidate of the Government, and has received his recognition from the highest quarters. He is the chosen Candidate of the County Convention, and is the accepted Candidate of the National Liberal Conservatives of Northumberland and not a few of "the staunch old Liberals" as well who are now supporting him, and will do so at the polls. We trust this explanation will be sufficient, and satisfactory as to the official standing of Mr. McCurdy in the present campaign. Those wishing any further explanation upon the matter, can obtain it from the National Liberal and Conservative Headquarters for New Brunswick at St. John.

Representation means "Acting For." That's what McCurdy means "Action" and Northumberland is badly in need of it.

SUICIDE AS A VIRTUE.

Ancient Japanese Method of Wiping Out Insults.

Kara-kiri, or seppuku, the honorable death, is the Japanese method of wiping out insults.

Unlike duels, there is no element of chance; and, unlike the old trial by ordeal, there is no appeal to a higher power. Hara-kiri means death. There is no escape. It is the royal road to immortality! It is the sure escape from disgrace.

In short, it is suicide raised from a sin to become the virtue of heroes. It is strange to us that an insulted man should deem his own death the remedy for wrongs done to him, but it has been the way of the east for centuries, and at least has more dignity than an action for defamation of character.

Having sustained the insult, the aggrieved man repairs to his family and recounts the affair. Thereafter arrangements go forward, and they are not without poetic beauty. The unmarried women of the family set about making a rope of lotus plants to be placed round the house to ward off evil spirits and prevent them from carrying away the soul of the departed.

An apartment is made ready, the sword of the master, together with a white cloth, being placed upon a small platform.

When all is in readiness, a priest enters carrying a lotus flower. This he places upon the sword—the wakazashi—and the principal, followed by his eldest son, bearing the sword, ascends the platform. Now the priest removes the lotus flower, and, plucking it asunder, scatters the petals upon the kneeling figure. In an intense voice, the kneeling man recounts the disgraceful details of the affront.

Now the moment approaches for the final act. Slowly the kneeling man parts his robes—his kamishimo—or ceremonial garment—and, taking the wakazashi in his left hand, rips his abdomen from right to left. The affair is then completed by his son, who decapitates his honorable sire.

This completes the first part of the drama. There follows a missive, enclosed in lotus leaves, to the aggressor, informing him of the facts. After which a similar ceremony takes place in his house.

Thus is the family feud ended; thus honor satisfied.

Wonders of the Air.

One of the newest contrivances for flying is a gyroscopic device, which shows an artificial horizon line always in front of the pilot, telling him instantly when his machine heels over too much. A tiny model plane, elevated above the line, mimics exactly the movements of his own mechanical bird.

Another idea, for safety in mist or fog, is to lay along the airway route on the ground a powerfully charged electric cable which will automatically send up into the air a continuous series of signals. By steering so that he keeps on getting the signals, the airman will be sure that he is not off his course.

Yet another notion, to insure safety in landing when the ground is not visible, is to suspend from the airplane a long wire with a weight attached. When the weight touches the earth the birdman is warned that it is time to "batten out."

A newly-formed British company plans a daily airplane service between London and Paris, London and Brussels and London and Amsterdam—the machines to be entirely of metal, and so designed that they will float in case of a forced landing at sea. They will carry parachutes.

The same concern contemplates a twice-a-week service between London and New York by airships, which will make the trip in forty-eight hours, carrying fifty passengers and a crew of fifteen men. They will have sleeping cabins, dining and smoking rooms and a lounge. The fare will be the same as that now charged for first-class passage by steamship.

Whether this ambitious scheme is carried out or not, it is bound to be realized in fact before many years have passed.

Dolls In India.

Dolls seem to mean more to the children of India than perhaps to those of any other country. When a little Indian girl has fractured the gravest rules of discipline, her punishment usually consists of dressing her doll in its best garments, carrying it to the nearest river and throwing it in. Thereafter she is not allowed to play with dolls for a certain length of time. At the harvest season the girls along the sacred Ganges throw their dolls into the river as a sacrifice and are given new ones. When the girl is old enough to put away her dolls and to take up the duties of a woman—that is, at a very early age in India—she hangs her dolls in the windows and on the doors of her home. This is an invitation and a sign to prospective suitors that there is in that house a girl who is ready to marry. A somewhat similar custom exists in Java, where the prospective bride throws her dolls into the fire, with proper ceremony.—Harry A. Mount, in Leslie's.

An Eagleving.

Students of Anglo-American history have just directed attention to the fact that Ireland also had her Mayflower. This was the Eagleving, which, no later than 1636, set sail with a full passenger list of Ulstermen for the American colonies. There were forty passengers, among whom were four ministers. Ill luck began at once, for un conquerable winds drove the vessel to the Scottish coast. A leak then held the ship in the "Kyles of Bute." Starting again, she achieved mid-Atlantic, but there a hurricane did such damage and caused such general discouragement that finally the Irish pilgrims made up their minds that Providence was frowning on their emigration, and turned their vessel back to Ireland.

Vote for McCURDY—the People's Candidate.

"LEST WE FORGET"

It will be remembered by those who heard Mr. Meighen in our local opera house; that he paid a splendid and well deserved eulogy to Mr. Loggie, for his loyal and meritorious services to his country and Parliament while he was the Representative of Northumberland Co. Still further, the Premier at the same time expressed his deep regret, that Mr. Loggie was unable because of ill health, to come forward again, and give his splendid services once more as a Parliamentary Representative.

At the Liberal Conservative Convention, held in the same building, and which chose Mr. McCurdy to be the Liberal Conservative candidate, and Standard Bearer of the Party, for Northumberland Co., in the approaching election, a unanimous vote of thanks for faithful work done in the past and a resolution of sympathy in his illness, was passed and tendered to Mr. Loggie. The Convention which passed the above resolution was one of the best ever held by the Party in Northumberland Co' and their Candidate was present with them. This should satisfy any lover of truth as to Mr. McCurdy's opinion of Mr. Loggie. The Advocate heartily agrees, and had Mr. Loggie been able to come forward, as the chosen candidate, to fight the mixed up opposition of today, to the Government, Mr. Loggie would meet with the same support,

which secured him a victory at the last Election.

As it is, E. A. McCurdy is the chosen candidate, pledged to support the Meighen policy, and especially the tariff and railway planks, in the Premier's Manifesto. By this the Liberal Conservative Party, will stand or fall. The welfare of Canada—all of Canada—demands, one safe, sane, and impartial rule for the whole Dominion, and one policy, proved in the past, suited to the present, to build up our National Industries, and protect the interests of our army of working men; to prove to the world, that our people believe in a strong and good government, determined to maintain the slogan "Canada for Canadians."

MALICIOUS CUNNING

Citizen—We doubt whether a more insidious attempt was ever made to stir up internal strife than that of which Mr. MacKenzie King was guilty in connection with the shells he discovered being unloaded at Levis. With a cunning almost malignant and quite evidently malicious, he couched, his public inquiry in a manner calculated to arouse suspicion that the Government is contemplating war. Proof of this

is found in the speech of one of his candidates, Dr. Fontaine, in Hull on Tuesday, October 25th. The Doctor said, according to the Ottawa Citizen's report:

"In this period of supposed reconstruction the government spends \$70,000,000 on a merchant marine, and we find it being used to transport explosives," said the speaker. Does the government contemplate another war, with conscription in the offing?"

Mr. King could do a lot of shirking and slacking during the war. We had to put up with that. He was basking under a Rockefeller sun, it was tolerated, and some perhaps condoned it. Not content with that, his "shell-shocked" brain, has given birth to an effort, to poison the public mind, as evidenced above.

RAILWAY AFFAIRS

The Financial Post says in reference to our Railways: "It does not lie with Mr. King nor any other representative of his party to seek to whitewash the egregious railroad crime of the National Transcontinental and the Grand Trunk Pacific by declaring that this was the age of "construction," and that an era of

"destruction" followed. Mr. King knows,—or should know—that he is talking nonsense. There was construction, it is true, a vain-glorious construction, that carried with it a most destructive penalty. Mr. King should cease dealing out this type of politics; it is far below the level of constructive statesmanship."

And the vain-glorious construction "inflicted upon Canada, was the work of Mr. King's own party, the Liberal party, of which he is called "Leader." The colossal railroad blunders, they made from 1903, to 1911, threw a burden upon the shoulders of Canada, the weight of which even now, we have to bear.

CHATHAM EXHIBITION

The Gazette says the 1921 Chatham Exhibition accounts are now about all in and the indications are that the fair will show the worst loss in the history of the association. A deficit of about \$3000 is anticipated by some of the directors, though the exact figures are not yet known. A heavy prize list, particularly in cattle, contributed to the deficit. The Exhibition was favored with a week of extraordinarily good weather, a most fortunate circumstance for the management, or still more money would have been lost.

Chatham is not alone on the list of Exhibition deficits. The St. John exhibition Association are out some \$11,000, and Woodstock was close on \$8,000 behind. There are others, not yet reported, who may join company.

Northumberlands Opportunity Elect McCurdy.

The Meighen Government and the Returned Soldier

The Meighen Government has not been remiss in its duty to the gallant men who sacrificed so much for the cause of liberty. No other country has dealt so generously with its returned men and with the dependents of those who lost their lives on active service.

Problems of re-establishment were varied and complex. The Government had on the signing of the armistice the duty of returning from overseas nearly 275,000 men and previous to the fateful November 11, 1918, sixty-five thousand of all ranks had been returned. A total of 338,000 were repatriated. There were as well many thousands who had not yet gone overseas, but who were in the army and who were under the necessity of finding their way back into civilian employment.

What became of all these? A few figures are enlightening.

SOLDIER LAND SETTLEMENT

(July 31, 1921)

Number of applications from returned soldiers 60,827
Number accepted as qualified to farm 43,765
Number settled on land 26,701
Amount of financial assistance granted \$84,727,243

SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT

(December, 1920)

Number of men treated in hospitals 108,061
Number of men passed for vocational training 50,821
Number of men placed in employment 169,493
Cost of re-establishment services \$102,000,000

PENSIONS

(December, 1920)

Number of pensions in force 73,620
Amount of pensions paid to end of 1920 \$81,659,636
Liability for current year \$33,000,000
Number of individuals benefiting 127,997

WAR SERVICE GRATUITIES

(December, 1920)

Total amount paid \$164,000,000

RETURNED SOLDIERS' INSURANCE

(August 31, 1921)

Amount in force \$13,377,500
Death claims 379,000

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

(June 30, 1921)

Returned soldiers placed in Civil Service positions 31,333

DEPENDENTS RETURNED

Number of dependents returned from overseas 47,000
Cost approximately 2,295,500

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA

(December, 1920)

Number of Placements Effected 600,000
Placements in Casual Employment (additional) 100,000

These figures are convincing and must give pause to those who are quick to criticize any isolated instances of what appear to be neglect or injustice.

What reason have returned men to think that they will receive better treatment at the hands of MacKenzie King, enemy of conscription and leader of the Liberal Party, by virtue of that enmity? He can obtain power only by means of the same "solid Quebec bloc." Have the soldiers who looked to Meighen for their support during the war thought of that? Can they expect anything more of the Farmers' Party?

Meighen Filled the Ranks--King Would Have Thinned Them