

THE UNION ADVOCATE

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NEWCASTLE, NEW BRUNSWICK, APRIL 12, 1911

PAY THE TAXES

We trust that there will not be nearly as many citizens disqualified this year by non payment of taxes as there at last election. Whether satisfied or dissatisfied with the management of civic affairs every ratepayer should make a supreme effort to pay his taxes and have a vote as to who shall appoint assessors and impose the taxes in future. Let everyone vote and put in Councillors who will legislate as the voters require.

THE GREAT TRADE AGREEMENT

In the course of an able editorial the Toronto Globe says, in part, that the foes of reciprocity in both countries are making the strongest possible efforts to convince the farmers that there can be nothing but injury for them from its operations. The reason for the swing of the opposition in this direction was crudely but quite truthfully presented during a recent discussion before the American Protective Association. The manufacturers of the United States, argue that if the farmers on both sides of the border find that they can be prosperous without duties on natural products, they are not unlikely to think that the manufacturers also can get along without them. It is for this reason that the campaign of the anti is now directed to the position of the farmer under free trade in natural products. There is no doubt at all that the farmers of considerable sections of the American border states have been roused to vigorous action against the agreement. The slogan of the National Grange is all-round tariff reduction. The Canadian farmer is told by high protectionist organs on this side of the line that the movement of foodstuffs will be from the south to the north in much greater volume than from the north to the south. The home-market cry is the latest and probably the last to be raised against the agreement. We doubt very much whether it will prove of any value on this side of the line. The farmers of Canada have for a long time been doing their own thinking on economic questions. They understand perfectly well the value of the home market, but they know also that for many years great quantities of Canadian produce must find markets abroad. They know that the United States is no longer essentially a farming country, and that the growth of its urban population will ere long place it among the nations that do not produce enough food for their own needs. The farmers of Canada know, too, that they are in the best position to supply that need, and therefore they are very strongly in favor of a policy that will let Canadian food products duty free into the United States while duties are maintained against those of other countries. That is a preferred position the farmers understand pretty well already. The longer the discussion lasts the clearer will it become that the farmers of Canada have much to gain and nothing to lose by free trade in natural products.

There are, as says another paper, only two features of the agreement. One is reduction of taxation, the other expansion of trade. These have been the leading features of the policy of the Liberal party ever since it succeeded to power 15 years ago. As witness the tariff reductions of 1897 and 1907, the British preference, the French treaty, and the standing offer of the intermediate tariff. Canada's present material prosperity and strength of national sentiment have been attained under and because of that policy, and her commercial and political future demands its continuance and expansion, as provided in the proposed arrangement. By reducing the burdens on the Canadian tax-payer and opening wider and more profitable markets for three out of the four creative industries of Canada; farming, lumbering and fishing, it would aid in the development of Canada's resources by her own people and to their greater profit. Canada's foreign trade is greater than ever before. Her interprovincial trade is greater than ever before. When her foreign trade was least, prosperity resulting from increase of foreign trade inevitably increases interprovincial trade. By giving Canadian producers all the advantages of the United States market without political association of any

kind, even to the limited extent of a trade treaty, it would take away any possible reason for a tendency towards political union with the United States.

THE HAREM SKIRT

The trouser skirt has much to commend it. It is hygienic and does not carry street dirt into the house, nor disseminate germs like a patent seeder. Nor does it trail all over the street car steps when a man wants to step out in a hurry, nor will it bring anathemas upon him when he walks behind because he has not avoided stepping on the train.—Toronto World.

CIVIL WAR AT

PRINCE RUPERT

Strikers Objecting to Other Men Taking Their Places, Are Defeated by Police and Other Citizens.

Prince Rupert, B. C., April 7.—Aroused by the importation of strike breakers, 1,200 strikers on city grading contracts defied the law yesterday for half an hour and fought the police and strike breakers with revolvers, rifles and rocks. The battle did not end until one striker was carried away at the point of death with a bullet in his stomach, one policeman with a bullet wound above the eye, and a contractor shot through the hand. The strikers, headed by their chief leader, A. O. Morse, carrying a red banner, visited various contracts and called off men working on them, many answering the call. A visit was made to McInnes & Kelly's, where a number of men had started work in the morning. These men refused to walk out. The police had to put a barrier round the place and told the strikers that the first man who stepped inside of it would be arrested.

Heckling the strike breakers went on for a time and then some one broke down the barrier and the strikers rushed through. The police drew their revolvers, whereat an army of strikers drew their guns and fired. Rocks were showered everywhere, and the city was soon thrown into terror.

This morning law and order reigned in Prince Rupert again. With over fifty of the leaders in jail the strikers have disbanded. All night the streets were paraded by gangs of special constables armed with rifles and revolvers, the strike headquarters have been closed by the police and the books confiscated. McInnes & Kelly, on whose work yesterday's battle was fought, are making a big gang of strike breakers today and several other contracts, where men quit work, is again going on.

METHODIST VOTE NEXT SUMMER

Regarding church union it is decided that after the Methodist district meeting and general conference in May and June have voted on the question, the special committee will meet again to direct the taking of a vote by the various quarterly boards and congregations throughout the Dominion.

IT CURES ALL CREEDS.—Here are a few names of clergymen of different creeds who are firm believers in Dr. Agnew's Oatmeal Powder to "live up to preaching" in all its claims. Bishop Sweetman, Rev. Dr. Langtry (Episcopalian); Rev. Dr. Withrow and Rev. Dr. Chambers (Methodist); and Dr. Newman, all of Toronto, Canada. Copies of their personal letters for the asking. 50 cts. Sold by A. B. SHAW'S Pharmacy.—106

WILL RECIPROCITY INCREASE FARM VALUES?

Advocates of reciprocity are making statements to the effect that the adoption of reciprocity will immediately increase the value of Canadian farm lands 25 per cent. or more. Instead of making wild guesses let us get at the facts. Since the reciprocity negotiations began the United States Government has had a report prepared by experts showing the comparative value per acre of improved farm lands in 1900 and 1910, in various border states and in the Canadian provinces adjoining them. This report states that between 1900 and 1910 the value of improved farm lands increased 67 per cent. in Maine, 37 per cent. in New Hampshire, 33 per cent. in Vermont, 181 per cent. in Nova Scotia, 120 per cent. in New Brunswick, 70 per cent. in Prince Edward Island, 80 per cent. in Quebec, 43 per cent. in Ontario, 39 per cent. in Michigan, 77 per cent. in Minnesota, 123 per cent. in Manitoba, 201 per cent. in Saskatchewan and 153 per cent. in Alberta.

The great influx of settlers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta accounts for the rapid increase in farm values in those provinces; but what is the explanation of the extraordinary increase in farm values in the three Maritime Provinces of Canada? Why did Nova Scotia farm values increase 181 per cent. while farm values in the neighbouring state of Maine only increased 67 per cent.? Undoubtedly the great increase of values in the Maritime Provinces is due to the establishment of manufacturing industries in recent years. The establishment of great iron and steel industries in Nova Scotia has revolutionized conditions throughout the three provinces. A profitable home market has been created for everything the farmers produce. These industries have been equally beneficial to the fishermen. As the steel industries are located in Nova Scotia the influence on the price of farm lands has been most marked in that province, but Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick have been greatly benefited. The development of St. John as a winter port has also helped to increase farm value in New Brunswick.

It will be noted that the increase of farm values is considerably greater in Quebec than in Maine, New Hampshire

and Vermont, and the improvement has been greater in the adjoining state of Michigan.

In the face of such facts how foolish it is to indulge in wild dreams of a sudden increase in Canadian farm values as a result of reciprocity.

The price of Barley

From October 1, 1890, to August 27, 1894, the United States customs duty on barley was 30 cents per bushel. From August 27, 1894, to July 24, 1897, the duty was thirty per cent. ad valorem; equivalent to a little over ten cents per bushel. On July 24, 1897, the specific duty of thirty cents per bushel was restored and it has been continued ever since. Of course during a period of 21 years there would naturally be considerable variations in prices, but for purposes of comparison it will be fair to take the three years previous to the reduction of the duty, the three years during which the low duty prevailed and the first three years after the duty of thirty cents per bushel was restored. According to reports of the United States Department of Agriculture the farm price of barley averaged 44.26 cents per bushel during 1892, 1893 and 1894 under a specific duty of thirty cents per bushel. In 1895, 1896 and 1897, under a duty of about ten cents per bushel the farm prices averaged 34.53, while for 1898, 1899 and 1900, under a specific duty of thirty cents per bushel, the prices averaged 40.8 cents per bushel. Thus, instead of the Canadian farmer getting an increased price for the barley he sent to the United States as a result of the reduced duty the price came down in the United States.

It is reasonable to draw the conclusion that if as a result of reciprocity large quantities of Canadian barley, wheat and oats go into the United States, it is more probable that the American prices will come down than that the Canadian prices will go up.

Note.—Anyone who would like to procure the series of articles concerning reciprocity which have appeared in this paper should send his name and address to the chief editor of The Canadian Century Magazine, Montreal, and a pamphlet containing these articles and other valuable information will be mailed free of charge.

MAY STOP EXPORT OF PULP WOOD

Important Bill Introduced by Hon. Mr. Grimmer Last Week.

Fredericton, April 5.—Perhaps the most important bill introduced by the government was that of Surveyor-General Grimmer this morning, with regard to the cutting of pulpwood on crown lands, making it necessary to manufacture it in Canada either into pulp or paper. The bill follows a resolution passed by the Liberal convention in Northumberland in November, 1908, when John P. Burchill was nominated to contest the county in the by-election. Hon. Mr. Grimmer's act will not come in force until proclaimed by the governor-in-council and applies only to new or renewed leases.

The act provides that every timber license or permit conferring authority to cut upland or softwood trees or timber, not being pine, suitable for manufacturing pulp or paper on the ungranted lands of the crown shall contain and be subject to the condition that all such timber cut under the authority or permission of such license or such permit shall be manufactured in Canada, that is to say into merchantable pulp or paper or into sawn lumber, woodware or utensils, or other articles of commerce or merchandise, as distinguished from said spruce or other timber in its raw or unmanufactured state.

The action further states that the cutting of such spruce or other softwood trees, not being pine, suitable for pulp or paper into cordwood or other lengths is not manufacturing the same within the meaning of this regulation.

There are provisions for the enforcement of the regulation and also exempting such logs as may be required for fuel or building purposes.

Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines for Ontario, recently announced that during the coming winter experiments in burning slash would be conducted on certain timber limits in Rainy River district.

Labels 5¢

PARISIAN SAGE

Will Grow More Hair

Parisian Sage will stop falling hair in two weeks—cure dandruff in the same time and stop scalp itch at once. It makes the hair soft, silky and luxuriant.

AS A HAIR DRESSING

Parisian Sage is without peer. It contains nothing that can harm the hair—it is not sticky, oily or greasy and prevents as well as cures diseases of the scalp.

Women and children by the thousands use it daily as a dressing and no home is complete without it.

MONEY BACK IF IT FAILS

Druggist and stores everywhere guarantee Parisian Sage and will refund your money if it fails. Ask druggist T. J. Durick what he thinks of it. He sells it at 50c. per large bottle or you can secure it by mail postpaid from Giroux Manufacturing Co., Fort Erie, Ont. See that the Girl with the Auburn Hair is on each package. Sold and guaranteed by T. J. Durick.

Do you use King's Quality Flour in your home. If not? Why not? You can buy it at Stothart's.

Rev. Dr. Shearer is issuing a warning to working girls that Toronto is being made a recruiting ground for women agents of white slaves, who visit shops, and after becoming friendly with girls attempt to lure them to States.

The largest and oldest chain bridge in the world is said to be at Kingkong, in China, where it forms a perfect road half a mile in length, from the top of one mountain to the top of another.

The revenue returns for the year ending March 31, in Great Britain show an enormous total of \$1,019,252,940, or over \$20,000,000, more than David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, estimated in the past budget.

Every Woman
 is interested and should have the new Vaseline Cream
 The new Vaseline Cream
 is the best for the skin
 and the most economical
 of all.
 It is the best for the skin
 and the most economical
 of all.
 It is the best for the skin
 and the most economical
 of all.

OUR Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites

A valuable tonic and stimulant. It possesses the properties of being pleasant to the taste and harmless under prolonged use. 75c per bottle.

Anything Nice in

EASTER CARDS

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DICKISON & TROY

DRUGGISTS and OPTICIANS

PHONE 75.

EDITOR'S MAIL

[For the opinions of correspondents, THE UNION ADVOCATE does not hold itself responsible.]

CIVIC AFFAIRS.

Editor Advocate,

Dear Sir,

In my last letter I endeavoured to answer the second question asked in my first letter, viz., What is causing this (bad) state of affairs to grow? We now come to the remedy. This is not so easy a problem as some imagine. To say that a Commission system solves the difficulty is a mistake; a Commission system in the hands of honest and able commissioners would no doubt solve it or at least bring about a great improvement but we must have able and honest men. Whatever is best administered is best. So said Pope. Success depends in placing the right man in the right place. Therein we have failed. A majority of electors in times past have cast their ballots for the wrong man. They elected to office men who have ruthlessly wasted our finances; they elected to office men who are there to serve their own purposes; they elected to office men who are utterly unfit for the positions entrusted to them, and the combinations thus elected have gone on, year after year from bad to worse, until we are face to face with ruin. True there have been good men at our council board at times, but seldom in sufficient numbers to stem the tide of ignorance or indifference, so we have drifted upon a lee shore where hope of rescue is far distant and danger of sinking imminent. How can we get off? Educate the masses to their public needs. We have too long voted for Tom, Dick and Harry because they are good fellows. We have been too often deceived by the smooth tongue of some pompous ass or the more stubborn conceit of his neighbor. It is all very well to talk about Commission: It may be all right when we get it, but let us do something while we are waiting. Let us get rid of the fellow who talks politics because he has an axe to grind. We have instances of it in our present council. We have the manager of the ferry boat using his influence as an alderman,—a representative of the people,—to pledge our already overburdened town to more debt, that he and his fellow shareholders may profit thereby. We are seeking legislation to find out if we will be willing to bonus the ferry boat. Who pays for the expense incurred? We do, to be sure. Not much, to be sure, but why should WE incur any at all. Simply because the manager of the ferry boat is an alderman and he and his friends are engineering it through the Council, placing the expense on the Town. We foot the bills. Oh! thank you Mr. Alderman. Next spring you will be along with another bill asking us to share the coal at the Power House with your ferry furnace (perhaps).

Then there is another class,—the kind that do not care whether school keeps or not. The report of the Department of Public works shows a nice balance in favor of Revenue Account. Then, along comes a bill for \$500 that the committee had forgotten all about. Oh you with the short memory! Do you really mean to tell us that you had forgotten about this little item? If so, you are the wrong man for the job.

Continued on page 8

CARD

To the Electors of the Town of Newcastle:

Ladies and Gentlemen,
 Having been requested by a large number of electors of this town to offer myself as a candidate for the

MAYORALTY

I have consented to have my name placed in nomination for that office, and respectfully solicit your votes and support. I have served the town as an Alderman for three successive years, and my record is before you. If elected as Mayor I will, as when I was an Alderman, perform the duties of my office impartially in the interests of the town and to the best of my ability.

Your obedient servant,
 F. L. PEDOLIN, M. D.
 Newcastle, N. B., March 18, 1911.

CARD

To the Electors of the Town of Newcastle,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Having been requested by a number of citizens to again offer myself as a candidate for the office of Alderman, I have decided to do so, and I respectfully solicit the hearty support and co-operation of all who are in accord with the principles for which I stand. I shall not be able to personally canvass every voter, but if you elect me I will faithfully endeavor to work in the Town's best interests; preliminary to which I specially pledge myself to do all that I can to secure:

1.—Equal rights and opportunities to all classes of citizens, and impartial collection of taxes and enforcement of law.

2.—A new and thorough assessment to rate the property of all persons and corporations at its exact value, and the consequent apportionment of taxation on much fairer principles than at present obtain. This should include the taxation of vacant or unimproved land, that is being held for purposes of speculation, at the selling price asked for it by the owners, with a view of compelling the owners either to improve such premises, by erecting dwellings or workshops thereon and thus affording better means of livelihood or household accommodation at more reasonable rates for an increased population, or to sell their property, now useless, to those who are willing and anxious to build houses, stores or factories upon it and use it not only for their own selfish purposes but for the good of the community. It should also include lowering of poll and income taxes and rates upon improvements, with the aim of ultimately placing the bulk of taxation upon land values. No bonuses should be granted and no special exemptions from taxation should be allowed, except to those who, through unavoidable misfortune, are really unable to pay.

3.—The provision of a sinking fund large enough to pay off our bonded indebtedness as the bonds become due, no further addition to be made to the public debt. By gradually paying off the principal, we should by and by be relieved of the enormous interest charge (now over \$10,000 a year and rapidly increasing) which wastes our revenue, consuming nearly half of the taxes but never decreasing the liability. Town affairs should henceforth be managed so that no borrowing may be necessary.

Your obedient servant,
 H. H. STUART
 Newcastle, N. B., April 4, 1911.