

Public Works Dept

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PRICE THREE CENTS

ENJOYABLE RECITAL FRIDAY NIGHT

Crowded House Heard Miss
Miss Dobson, Mrs. Miller and
Mr. Neale.

The Temperance Hall was filled to the doors Friday evening to greet Miss Hattie Gunn and her assistants in the recital given on the 1st instant. The program of about two hours was so excellent that every number was heartily encored. Miss Gunn, gave in all, nine selections, and the versatility of her repertoire was well displayed, ranging from operatic selections of much difficulty and demanding great exactitude, to the simple but delightful melody "Annie Laurie." In all she seemed perfectly at home, but the Boat Song, a dreamy, beautiful air by Ware, and Carrissima, a spirited bacchanalian chanson, were exquisite and were undoubtedly her masterpieces.

Miss Dobson of Moncton a very talented elocutionist, recited: "The Deacon and the Parson's New Year Sleigh Ride," "The Abandoned Engagement," and "Jean Valjean," and three other pieces as encores, each of the six delighting all who were present.

Miss Gunn and Mrs. John W. Miller were heard in a duet "Bonnie Doo," and responded to an encore by singing "The Wanderer's Night Song." Both singers made a decided hit and pleased the audience immensely.

Mr. Neale's splendid opening number and his perfect accompaniments gave the completing touches to the other numbers.

is advertising its advantages as a point for catching the new Canadian Trade. It says truly that when Reciprocity is adopted Canada's march towards industrial independence is ended, and that now is the time for Canadian business houses to establish themselves in cities on the southern side of the international boundary. This would be a safe investment were it not for the little formality of the bolloting on 21st September.

COUNCILLORS' ELECTIONS

To the Electors of the Parish of North Esk
Ladies and Gentlemen:
In accordance with the request of a large number of the Electors of our Parish, we beg to announce ourselves as candidates at the approaching Municipal Election.

If we are elected we will endeavor to have the Government Road Grant increased to an amount in keeping with the importance of the public traffic through our parish, and to use our best efforts to keep our roads in proper condition and repair.

We will give our best attention to the public affairs of the County and particularly to the interests of our own parish.

We are both life long residents of our Parish and through our record has been such as to merit the confidence and secure the support of our fellow rate-payers in this election.

Your obedient servants,
Paul Kingston,
North Esk.

WHAT ABOUT OUR FACTORIES?

Do we Wish Them to be Shut Down and our Growing Industries Transferred to the U.S.A.?

It is very satisfactory says the Canadian Municipal Journal, to see that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has taken the step which we pointed out in March as the only constitutional way to deal with Reciprocity, and that he has appealed to the electors. But—unfortunately he has only done the correct thing because he could not carry the measure through Parliament as he vowed he would do. Unfortunately too, the sudden dissolution, after the witnesses in the Oliver scandal enquiry had arrived in Ottawa, leaves that Minister under a distinct cloud—thanks to the Premier's sudden action.

The question of Reciprocity is without any doubt the most important one that Canada has faced for many a year, and every voter should face it as a Canadian, not as an individual. The question of one's personal loss or gain should be overshadowed by the good of the Dominion, not merely now, but for the future. For it is absolutely silly to say that Reciprocity can be tried for a while, and then dropped if it proves unsuccessful. If Canada once adopts Reciprocity with the States, it will be permanent, except for still lower duties.

In discussing the question, its advocates, including the Premier, lay great stress upon the desire for it in the past, and the fact that the late Sir John A. Macdonald and other Conservative leaders once advocated it.

This is not an argument at all. Conditions have changed, and not the most stupid can imagine that if Sir John A. were alive today, he would be in favor of it. Sir Wilfrid at one time opposed Confederation; would it be right to state that he still opposes it, and is trying to break up a United Canada? Hon. Mr. Fielding once advocated Free Trade; shall one accuse him of trying to introduce it, via Reciprocity, today?

All this harking back to opinions which prevailed years ago, when conditions were entirely different, does not produce a single reason why we should vote for Reciprocity now!

Let us look the matter squarely in the face, under present conditions. We were snubbed by the United States when every Canadian yearned for Reciprocity as the only salvation from bad times. We could not get what we wanted and so we tried for something else.

We found another market in the Mother Country. Business grew better. The Laurier Government encouraged the new market by the Preferential Tariff, and mutual trade grew bigger. Many large firms in the United States, realizing the development and possibilities of Canada, built branch factories over here. American farmers, seeing our wonderful prosperity, sold out in their own country, and bought land and settled in Canada. The Americans, finding some natural resources, such as timber, being exhausted, came to Canada for supplies.

And still business in Canada grew better, and the country was very prosperous.

There Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Fielding made a bargain with President Taft for Reciprocity, and agreed to force Parliament to ratify the bargain, and this is the situation today.

The opinions of men, a dozen or

twenty-five years ago are history, but are not arguments today, and it is a sign of weakness to try and use such opinions to bolster up Reciprocity.

The question is—will it pay now?

Will Canada—all Canada—benefit by Reciprocity?

Will the present good conditions continue, or shall we drop into the level of tight times now prevailing in the States?

Will our municipalities gain anything? For the factory operative and storekeeper are as necessary as the farmer.

Will the American manufacturers,—believing, as all sane men do, that the present measure of Reciprocity will lead to further tariff reductions—continue to establish branch factories in Canada, thus improving industrial conditions here? Or will many of those already built be closed down by the trusts, thus bringing disaster in the places where they are situated and which in many cases have blossomed there? If Canada, by a further revision of the tariff is put under the tyranny of the United States Trusts, many manufacturing places will lose these branch factories, and this will lead to a depleted population, empty houses and higher taxes.

The matter is very serious from the municipal point of view, and the sectional appeal to the farmers is likely to produce that ill-feeling among fellow citizens which every statesman and every loyal Canadian must deprecate.

One important factor in considering the question is the attitude of the people in the States, for this is an index of what they expect as the result of Reciprocity.

There can be no doubt that Reciprocity is a step towards Annexation; and they are perfectly right. It may be a long way off, but it is in that direction. The smothering of the Champ Clark series of speeches only proves the seriousness of the belief in the United States and the policy of keeping quiet so as not to alarm Canadians.

A new argument reached us only recently. The plea that as Canada is so prosperous and the United States is suffering from industrial depression, we should be willing to share our good fortune with our less fortunate neighbors!

Really, we can only be selfish on this question; that is, nationally, not personally.

For ourselves, we believe that lower duties with the States would increase our advertising. In fact several large firms in the States have said very directly, "Get your duties on our goods lowered, and we will give you a fat advertising contract." And we have no doubt that our advertising would increase very materially, and from a purely personal point of view, Reciprocity would lead to better business.

But this selfish view should not prevail against the good of the country as a whole.

NORTHUMBERLAND CO. TEACHERS' INSTITUTE
Meets in Grammar School Building, Chatham, Thursday and Friday, Sept 14 and 15, during Examination Week.

SIFTON HAD FINE MEETING AT CHATHAM

Shows That Canadian Farmers Sell 85 per Cent of Their Products at Home.

Chatham, Sept. 3.—What was by long odds the largest and most enthusiastic political gathering ever witnessed in Chatham, assembled at the opera house tonight to listen to an address by Hon. Clifford Sifton on the reciprocity question. The building, which accommodates upwards of 1200 people, was packed to the doors, and Mr. Sifton was accorded a splendid reception by an audience which, judging by the manner in which they applauded each point made by him, was thoroughly opposed to the government's policy on the question.

Dr. Byrne, mayor of Chatham, presided and briefly introduced the speaker.

HON. D MORRISON

Hon. Donald Morrison, Conservative candidate, spoke briefly emphasizing the fact that the present issue before the people was in no sense a party question. Liberals all over the country have cast aside party affiliations and decided not to support a policy which could only end disastrously to Canada. Mr. Sifton, he said, was one of the Liberals who preferred to put on one side old associations rather than endorse a policy which meant delivering his country into the hands of a foreign power. Canada's prosperity was increasing year by year and there was room enough within our own borders for all the legitimate expansion which may reasonably be expected for some years to come.

MR. SIFTON'S ADDRESS

Mr. Sifton commenced his address by tracing the growth of the present fiscal policy of the country, which since 1870, at any rate, has been a protective one. Down to the last 20 years, Canadian farmers produced more than the needs of the country required, and therefore protection for them was looked upon rather as a joke. They had a considerable surplus of produce to sell, and would have been glad of free entry into the markets of the United States. But since then the large increase in population and the construction of so many new railroads has created a very large home market. The result is that now 85 per cent. of the farm products raised in Canada are consumed at home and ready sale

for the remaining 15 per cent. is found in Great Britain, the best market in the world.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's opening his present campaign gave reasons for wanting to change the present satisfactory conditions and when asked for reasons he said that statesmen of both parties had favored reciprocal trade relations with United States. "But" said Mr. Sifton "the great leaders whom Sir Wilfrid referred to had been dead for years, and their opinions formed so many years ago were only a poor guide for present day policy, considering the changed circumstances."

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCE

Advocates of reciprocity said better prices were obtainable in the United States than in Canada; but this was only true of the very highest grades of produce. In the case of nine tenths of the farmer's produce better returns were got at home. The effect of reciprocity would be to give the United States the market of Canada in return for nothing at all. The States exported annually \$438,000,000 worth of farm produce, after supplying the needs of their ninety million population.

Continuing the speaker said that many foreign countries were sending their surplus farm produce to Canada now, and if they found it profitable to do this after paying a duty, what would they do when the duty was taken off? The effect of the reciprocity would be that prices in Canada would be regulated by the United States markets, and as these markets were controlled by trusts, no one could say this would be good for either Canadian producers or consumers.

It was nonsense to say, "Give reciprocity a trial, and if not satisfactory repeal it." Reciprocity was a government proposal, and did anyone expect the government to turn round and say they had made a mistake? To repeal it would need another election to put a party in power pledged to its repeal and if it had to be turned down it might as well be done now as later. He could only describe it an act of sheer lunacy for Canada to endorse the government's policy.

Mr. Sifton was accorded a hearty vote of thanks for his eloquent address.

A SCREAM FROM SKY-TOWN

A Workingman Wants Equal Rights With the Farmer.

Mr. Editor of the Union Advocate: They tell me you are running free in this election fight, and I would like your help in some questions I don't understand. What has become of the workingman in this fight? He used to count for something—on polling day.

Because the Government is using special bait for the Farmer, is that any reason for turning us down? By all means "Give the farmer a chance," but don't wipe us off the earth.

If Reciprocity is going to raise prices in Newcastle what are WE going to do?

What do you think I have been paying for potatoes since last fall? How much butter do you think I was able to buy between Christmas and June? And Eggs? do you think we were able to save up any to hand out to the Politicians on nomination day? Anyhow it is a shame to eat eggs when if you keep them long enough they will grow into old hens for Christmas at sixty cents a piece. I would send you my bills since last fall only my storekeeper is a good fellow and a Reciprocity man and he might think I was running on him.

Speaking of store-keepers, what is the matter with a market place for our town? If the farmers are going to get higher prices would it be a good plan to have a market place where we could buy from them ourselves, and get the things at their price? Wouldn't it have been better to have put that \$2000.00 into a market place instead of into that Clock—Mind you it is a nice Clock, and it looks well up there in the Post Office and it will be handy to remind us of Mr. Loggie when he used to be our Member, and of all the things he used to promise us. It will be handy too to remind us of the hour of the adjourned Liberal Meetings for appointing offices and officers.

And I think the market house ought to be near the River for the fishermen, and to give us a chance to buy our fish ahead of the Shipper and Packers.

I have heard Mr. Loggie speaking three times on Reciprocity and he told us every time—and all the time—that it would raise the price of fish. And if Reciprocity raises the price of Tommies-cods it will be a good thing for—the shipper. And even if Reciprocity does raise a market-house way still be able to get a treat from occasionally at twenty cent a pound—out of last year's crop.

Now Mr. Editor, taxes have gone up, and if our supplies are to go up there will be nothing left but for us to go.

I was going to ask Mr. Emmons some of these questions, but got the hint that the "real and only" Preserver of Peace at Political meetings would lay a complaint against me before the Police committee.

Yours truly,
\$1.60 per

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tea is the result of care and experience in blending—must be the combination of fine flavor, smooth strength and richness. Because all these elements are so generously included in Red Rose Tea it well merits the term "good tea."

RED ROSE TEA

MRS. FAYLES
Millerton
day Morning.

Mrs. John Fayles of Millerton was fatally burned early Friday morning, while rubbing her side with paraffine oil near a lighted lamp. Her husband, awakened by her cries, extinguished the flames by the use of a bucket, but the sufferer died.

Mrs. Fayles was 42 years old. Her husband and five children—Ritchie, in Maine, and Milly, Eva, Lewis and Walton, at home survive. A great number of mourning friends attended the funeral at Upper Derby Sunday afternoon.

NELSON PARISH ELECTION
Messrs. Burchill and Harrigan are running for Councilors in the Parish of Nelson, with good prospects of success. They promise to work for the reduction of taxation.