

# The Union Advocate

VOL. 44.—NO. 40.

NEWCASTLE, N. B., AUGUST 30, 1911

PRICE THREE CENTS

## SPECIAL MEETING TOWN COUNCIL

### New Street Certain--New Sewer Talked of--Bonds Yet Unsold-- Another Division Over Scott Act Matters.

Pursuant to notice a special meeting of the Town Council was held on the 24th instant. Present: Aldermen T. W. Butler, John Clark, C. M. Dickson, J. G. Kethro, S. A. Russell, Geo. Stables and H. H. Stuart.

Ald. Clark was chosen chairman. Ald. Kethro of the Public Works committee reported that he had had a communication from R. A. Lawler, acting for Miss Dalton, offering free the part of her land necessary for the opening of the proposed street from Sportville to the I. R. C. station; and on motion of Ald. Butler and Stables, the Public Works committee were authorized to have title deeds prepared for the properties whose owners had signified their willingness to contribute towards the street, and submit the same to the different owners for execution.

On motion of Ald. Stuart and Sargeant, the committee was granted an extension of time to procure any other property necessary to the street.

Re sewer on Pleasant and Falconer streets Ald. Butler reported that he had estimates from W. E. Fish and the Town Engineer of Chatham, showing for what the proposed sewer could be installed.

On motion of Ald. Clark and Stables the L. W. & S. committee was authorized to have a survey made of the proposed sewer with plans and specifications.

Following bills were passed:

### FINANCE

McLean Pub. Co., advt. Bonds, \$9.00.

### PUBLIC WORKS

M. Bannon	\$26.40
F. H. Gough	21.05
J. D. & D. J. Buckley	40.92
John Clark	2.90
W. A. Hickson	4.26
	\$95.53

### LIGHT & WATER

B. F. Maltby	\$25.03
T. McAvity & Sons	29.92
R. G. Anderson & Son	7.00
I. C. Coal Mining Co.	316.44
Cataract Refining Co.	35.00
John Morrissy	5.00
St. John Ry. Co.	3.93
Can. Nat. Carbon Co.,	2.97
Can. In. Elec. Co.,	2.86
	\$428.15

### POLICE

James Calder, Police Uniforms, \$56.00, charged to C. T. A. account.

The Mayor arriving then took the chair.

The report of Scott Act Inspector Dickson was then read as follows:

"Newcastle, Aug. 24, 1911.

To chairman of Police Com., Sir:

"I beg to submit my report on C. T. A. for the month as follows:

During the month there have been four informations laid, and all resulted in convictions and fines imposed each paying fifty dollars and costs.

"I am, your obedient servant,  
(Signed) "ADAM DICKSON,  
Town Marshal"

It was moved by Ald. Butler and seconded by Ald. Sargeant, that this report be received and

## A SIDE LIGHT ON RECIPROCITY

### What is Meant to Canadian Farmers by Favored Nations.

The Resolutions amending the Customs Tariff of 1907 to allow for the Reciprocity agreement, provide:

1. That the articles, the growth, product or manufacture of the United States, specified in Schedule A, shall be admitted into Canada free of duty when imported from the United States.

2. That the articles, the growth, product or manufacture of the United States, specified in Schedule B & D, shall be admitted into Canada upon payment of the rates of duty specified in the said Schedules when imported from the United States.

3. That the advantages hereby granted to the United States shall extend to any and every other foreign power which may be entitled thereto under the provisions of any treaty or convention with His Majesty.

4. That the advantages hereby granted to the United States shall extend to the United Kingdom and the several British Colonies and possessions with respect to their Commerce with Canada. Provided however, that nothing herein contained shall be held to increase any rate of duty now provided for in the British preferential tariff.

"Favored Nations" means Countries with which Great Britain has agreed by Treaty that no higher duties shall be imposed on their articles of growth, produce or manufacture when imported into British Territories, than are or shall be imposed on like articles when imported from any other foreign Country.

There is at present in force the following treaties which give to the respective nations the same rights in the Canadian markets which are (or will be if Reciprocity carries) given to the United States; and which under the existing treaties will automatically pass to them without any reciprocal concession on the part of such favored nations.

Argentine Confederation; Treaty February 5th, 1825.

Austria Hungary, Treaty, December 5th, 1876.

Bolivia; Treaty, September 29th, 1840.

Columbia, Treaty, February 16th, 1866.

Denmark, Treaty, July 12th, 1870, renewed and confirmed by Treaty, January 14th 1814.

Norway, Treaty, March 18th, 1826.

Russia, Treaty, January 12th, 1859.

Spain, Treaty, September 9th, 1713, confirmed and continued by treaty, August 17th, 1814.

Sweden, Treaty, March 18th, 1826.

Switzerland, Treaty, September 6th, 1855.

Venezuela, Treaty, April 18th, 1825, renewed and confirmed October 29th, 1834, and again February 13th 1903.

Besides these there is our own Treaty with Japan, dated January 31st, 1906, and our own treaty with France which came into force February 1st, 1910. Thirteen in all.

Under all these treaties, the moment an article of growth, manufacture or produce is admitted free or at a reduced duty from the United States, it must also be admitted free or at a like reduced duty (as the case might be) from each of these foreign Countries

under resolution No. 3. above quoted.

By resolution No. 4. the same door is opened to the following British Possessions now paying a duty for the privilege of competing with our Canadian Farmers: THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE BRITISH COLONY OF BERBUDA, THE BRITISH WEST INDIES, BRITISH GUIANA, BRITISH INDIA, CEYLON, Straits Settlements, New Zealand, South African Customs Union, Newfoundland, British Honduras, Australia, Territory of Papua (British New Guinea), Labuan, St. Helena, Aden, Hong Kong, Cyprus, Malta, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, British North Borneo, Sarawak, British West African Colonies as follows: Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Southern Nigeria, Northern Nigeria and Lagos; British Central Africa, Mauritius, Seychelles Islands; Federated Malay States as follows: Pahang, Negri Sembilan, Perak, Selangor, Solomon Islands, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Tonga and Norfolk Islands.

Now the right to abrogate any of the above Treaties, except the two last named, is vested in the imperial government alone. Canada could not of her own motion, withdraw one thread, line or figure from them or any of them without a virtual declaration of Independence; and even if the Imperial Government were disposed to assist us in doing so, it would have to renounce the whole treaties of a century's up-building, thereby imperiling a large portion of the trade of the United Kingdom. It has been, and possibly may again be, stated that Sir Wilfred Laurier would demand the abrogation or limitation of favored Nations Treaties. But he has announced that this statement was unauthorized. In the British House of Commons the foreign Secretary has stated that without complete denunciation of the treaties by the British Government, Canada cannot withdraw.

It will be probably argued by the Reciprocity pap mixers, that these Countries are too far away to compete with us; but we must remember the World is growing very small in comparison with even twenty years ago. It is not so far to-day from New Zealand, Australia, Argentine, Venezuela, Norway, Sweden, or any of the other Countries to whom our doors are to be thrown open, as it was in 1854-1866, from Halifax to Boston. You could not then send a ship load of Lambs' Carcasses from Halifax to Boston in good order and deliver them frozen on the market for a few cents a pound, or at all, you could not send Butter the same distance, and land it in good order at two cents per pound. How are conditions today? Take for example New Zealand, (which in 1909 exported thirteen and a half million dollars worth of butter and cheese, eighteen and a half million dollars' worth of frozen lamb and mutton.) New Zealand can land butter in Vancouver at two cents per pound freight; and a large quantity is even now coming to compete with our Canadian farmers against a four per cent duty. In January 1909 Montreal received 5000 packages of New Zealand butter, which paid a duty of 4 per cent and inside a month

## A MILLION MEN ARE NOW IDLE IN U. S.

Wall Street, August 29.—Gloom has settled down in Wall Street. The mystery as to the big selling of stocks is no longer a mystery in a way for the selling has come from "the big people," who are also "the wise people."

They looked a little farther ahead than the little fellows, and saw this business depression and labor troubles.

It is no exaggeration to say that there are today over 1,000,000 Idle Workmen in the United States.

Is it any wonder the stock market has been going down?

The business slackening has affected all lines of trade.

ran the market price down 8 1/2c per pound. What will it do when the duty of 4 per cent is off? Switzerland during the year 1909, paid the freight and duty and landed on our markets 227,954 pounds of cheese.

Australia landed at St. John, N. B. on March 18th last 720 carcasses of frozen lamb, 250 of these went to Toronto and nearly all the rest went to Montreal. This lamb paid a duty of three cents per pound and was laid down on the market tables of Toronto at twelve cents per pound. What went to Montreal was even worse and shows to what straits we may be driven by this open door policy.

Home raised lamb was selling in Montreal when this landed March 20th, at 10 1/2 cents. The Australian lamb was sold, freight and duty paid delivered from cars at 9 1/2c, showing that the price at Toronto was no index to the scale of competition opened up here; but the product could still keep one cent below Canadian products when we got down to 10 1/2c. Now the Argentine Republic exports are almost entirely farm products, and it is no distance from St. John or Halifax markets, when the tariff wall is down. And its people are content with a far lower scale of living than our Canadian farmers; and the cost of production of Live Stock, chilled meats and other agricultural products, is practically equal compared with Canada.

These few illustrations should suffice to show our farmers what they may expect when all the above mentioned countries have free right to dump their surplus produce upon the Canadian market. When we consider the modern and ever improving means of transportation, scientific methods for sanitation and preservation in transit, the immense advantages the more temperate climates have over ours for cheap production of most agricultural products and the high standard of scientific farming, co-operative marketing, and agricultural education, possessed by countries on equal climatic footing with us.

It is not difficult to see how readily our country will become a dumping ground for the world's surplus agricultural products, our farms go out of commission, while our industries will dwindle to the minimum amount of labor necessary to bring our mineral and forest wealth to the doors of the now hungry factories of the Republic.

It would appear that the two gentlemen who went to Washington and dined with Taft overlooked this part, when they were conferring over their wine and turkey; for when the question was asked by a Conservative in the House, "What the price, and the

names of the countries, if any, that will be entitled to have their own products and manufacturing articles come to Canada under the same terms as the United States under the Reciprocity agreement?" They showed temper at first; and later the evasiveness and reticence of an unwilling witness; and the question had to be put categorically. Does Argentine get the same terms as the United States? Mr. Fielding answered Yes! Does Denmark? Yes! Does Japan? Yes! and so the whole list had to be pulled from him one by one before the information would be given for the public.

The Newspapers of the great American Newspaper Association don't yet understand how to canvass Canadians. They have begun to threaten too soon. The twenty-first of September will make it sure that this Trust will never again have occasion to try their hands as Canadian Campaigners.

### THE AUGUST ROD AND GUN

No better number for a delightful holiday month has been issued than Rod and Gun in Canada for August published by W. J. Taylor, Limited, Woodstock, Ont. In the opening story "From the Log of a Nautical Tramp, the holiday spirit prevails and is prevalent through the two following papers—Luxurious Trout Fishing and Up the Maganetawan, a River of Dams. In addition there is an abundance of other material, articles and stories dealing with fishing, deer, moose and bear hunting while other phases of outdoor life receive recognition and treatment in a manner that must appeal to all sportsmen. This is particularly the case with the little paper on the subject of wounded game and a pioneer's stories while the conclusions of the Commission inquiries into the fisheries of Alberta and Saskatchewan must interest anglers all over the Dominion. The paper on a New Use for the Red Fox may not only create a new interest in fox hunting but also lead to an extension of the fox farms which have proved such a success in Prince Edward Island and in Middlesex county, in Ontario. Altogether it is a number which no sportsman should miss.

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## MORRISON HOLDS MONSTER MEETING

### Conservative Candidate Speaks to Crowded House at Boiestown on Monday Evening.

On Monday evening Hon. Donald Morrison and Mr. T. W. Butler spoke to one of the largest audiences that ever turned out to a Political meeting. The candidate handled the Reciprocity pact without gloves and showed that it would be of no benefit whatever to the people of Northumberland. It was by far the best meeting ever held in Boiestown; and that section of the country can be counted on to give an answer to the Laurier Government that they do not want Reciprocity.