

# THE UNION ADVOCATE

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NEWCASTLE, NEW BRUNSWICK, MAR. 7, 1911

## FREE TRADE IN MONEY BUT NOT EGGS

One of the gentlemen who took a prominent stand in the city of Toronto the other day against free trade relations with the United States of America, is interested in a great banking institution. He holds that it will ruin the industries and commerce of Canada, if our farmers can sell their eggs and dairy and farm produce to the United States free of duty, or our consumers here can purchase the same free of duty from the United States of America, and yet Canadian banks take the savings of the Canadian people placed in their charge and invest the same in the financial markets of the United States.

If it is wrong and disloyal for the farmer to send his produce into the United States free of duty, it must be doubly wrong for the Canadian banking institutions to take the savings of the Canadian people and invest the same in short or long loans in the financial markets of the United States.

The loyalty argument advanced by such gentlemen is only a mask for extreme selfishness.

They want to deny to the farmer the same privilege of free access to the United States of America which they exercise for themselves.

Why should there be free trade in lending money between the United States of America and Canada, and no free trade in dairy produce or the produce of the field and forest?—Moncton Transcript.

## "SICK AND ASHAMED."

Sir William Van Horne, who, it is stated, has "just returned from Cuba," says regarding the reciprocity agreement:—"I am sick and ashamed—too sick and too ashamed to say anything about the subject."

We do not wonder that Sir William is ashamed. He has been spending his time in Cuba, just like any other absentee landlord, and on his return home finds that the tenants on the old estate are getting out of hand. They have not yet reached the stage of insisting on wintering in Cuba, but they do insist on what is likely to prove the "farthest south" for most of them, an occasional trip to Buffalo or Detroit to dispose of a load of hogs or try their luck at swapping horses with some adventurer us Yankee.

And on whom must the blame be laid for this unholy desire to do business with the people to the south? Sir William recognizes himself as one of the culprits. He does well to be ashamed. He and Sir Edward Walker and Sir William Mackenzie have been making the path to the south straight and level for the farmer and the lumberman. Sir William some years ago took to Cuba a part of that ample fortune of his—"made in Canada"—and his splendid abilities as a railway administrator, and joining with him a number of United States capitalists whose fortunes had not been made in Canada, he built the Cuban railway, of which he is quite properly President and proud. A Canadian bank is treasurer of the railway and it is reasonably certain that a good deal of Canadian money followed Sir William Mackenzie. This broad Dominion is not broad enough to keep that doughty railway Knight on east and west lines. He has been a chief factor in the creation of the great railway, light, and power systems of Rio Janeiro and Sao Paulo in Brazil and of the City of Mexico. Thousands of Canadian investors have forgotten all about the east and west theory of development, and have followed him and E. R.

Wood and the rest of the new discoverers of South America.

Then there is Sir Edmund Walker. He is truly a sinner above all that dwell in Jerusalem. For he is the controlling spirit in a great bank that gathers the savings of tens of thousands of Canadian farmers and does business on north and south lines on a very large scale. It is generally understood that Sir Edmund's bank has a good deal to do with the moving of the cotton crop of the south in States and makes a good thing out of it for the Canadian stock holders in the bank. But it is tainted money, for no real patriot would use Canadian farmers' savings to move crops north and south instead of east and west.

Sir William Van Horne is right. The men who, forgetting the sanctity of boundary line, have used fortunes made in Canada and funds drawn from Canadian depositors to do business in Cuba and Brazil and Mexico and Porto Rico and the southern States, may well be ashamed of themselves. They have unwittingly aroused in the farmers of Canada the belief that they, too, might be able to do a little business south of the border without imperiling the future of their country.

Sir William Van Horne can show the true spirit of repentance by stopping his flirtation with Cuba. Sir Edmund Walker by closing all his branch banks in the United States, Sir William Mackenzie by withdrawing from his South American ventures. We have simply got to keep business flowing in east and west lines or go to everlasting smash.—Toronto Globe.

## PROPERTY QUALIFICATION

The demand of fairminded men that all classes of the people should be allowed equality of opportunity in municipal elections by the abolition of all property qualification for candidates for municipal offices, which was a plank of the platform of H. H. Stuart in the Newcastle elections in 1909 and 1910, and was introduced into the Newcastle council this year by Ald. T. W. Butler but unceremoniously voted down by all of his colleagues present, has been endorsed by leading advocates of Government by Commission in St. John, a much bigger place than Newcastle. The idea steadily grows.

## 1000 CASES OF TYPHOID AT OTTAWA

A Son of Rev. G. F. Dawson of Chatham, N. B. Among the Number.

Ottawa, March 6.—There are over 1000 cases of typhoid in the city. As it is not now so certain that the Ottawa water supply is to blame for the thousand or more typhoid cases and twenty-five deaths, the milk supply will also be investigated.

On Saturday afternoon the medical health department was scored for its inactivity at a mass meeting addressed by Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Prof. Adam Shortt, Dr. Montzambert and other prominent citizens.

In the evening a citizens' league was formed for the purpose of drilling the civic officials and aldermen into their duties and responsibilities in the matter of the people's health. A son of Rev. G. F. Dawson of Chatham, N. B., is among the strikers.

# Canada's Open Door.

This is the second of the series of articles on Reciprocity republished from the Canadian Century to which reference was made in our issue of last week.

## Canadian Fruit Farmers in Great Peril.

From The Canadian Century. The largest deputation of farmers that ever waited on any Canadian Government was that of the fruit growers of Western Ontario, who went to Ottawa on February 10 to protest against the Reciprocity Agreement. The case they presented to the Government was a strong one. They showed that if the Reciprocity Agreement was endorsed by the Canadian Parliament and the United States Congress it would reduce the value of every orchard in Ontario and ruin thousands of small fruit farmers who had paid high prices for their little farms and spent time and money in planting trees. They showed that many large farms had been subdivided for fruit-growing purposes, and that new subdivisions were constantly being made. They said that a farm of one hundred acres which formerly supported only one family, being cut into ten small fruit farms, supported ten families. Among other memorials presented by this deputation was the following:

"We, the undersigned, the president and executive committee of the Old Country Association, composed entirely of men born and bred in the British Isles, and the great majority of whom are engaged in the fruit industry, respectfully and earnestly beg to draw the attention of the Dominion Government to the peculiar hardship which will be imposed upon us should this proposed tariff legislation come into effect.

"We have been induced to leave Great Britain and to come to this peninsula, and to invest our capital in the purchase, planting and general improvement of fruit lands in a large measure owing to the very wide distribution of official pamphlets and other literature emanating from Canada, and distributed throughout the British Isles, positively stating that 'the Ontario grower is protected in the home market by a high tariff against foreign grown fruit and vegetables and thus enjoys that market without serious competition from outside sources.

"The amount of customs tariffs on the various fruits is specifically stated in these pamphlets and literature; and in order that this particular advantage to the Canadian grower may be clearly understood by the Britisher this tariff scale is not only set forth in Canadian money but is also set forth in the coinage of Great Britain. Under the belief that these conditions would be stable we have not only sunk our own capital, but have been instrumental in bringing many of our countrymen here to invest in this growing industry, which, owing to the steady rise of recent years in the values of land, now requires a large amount of capital to purchase and equip even the small farms the majority of us own, and to provide for the maintenance of our families during the years it takes to bring an orchard into bearing."

Four days after these Ontario fruit farmers presented their case to the Government Mr. Martin Burrell, member of Parliament for the Yale-Cariboo, gave the House of Commons a remarkably clear and comprehensive statement of the position of the fruit growers in all the provinces of Canada, giving special attention, of course, to his own province of British Columbia, which has made wonderful progress in the planting of orchards during the last ten years. Mr. Burrell has devoted twenty eight years of his life to the practical work of fruit growing. No man in Canada has a better knowledge of the question.

In 1901 there were 567,000 fruit trees in British Columbia, according to the Dominion census. Now there are estimated to be five million fruit trees in that province, and the area devoted to fruit is rapidly increasing.

The grain grower of the prairie gets his big farm at low cost, sometimes as a free grant; the land is ready for cultivation; the Government subsidizes a railway to take the grain to market. The British Columbia fruit farm must first be cleared of enormous trees; the people of the East and of the prairie provinces can scarcely realize the immense size of British Columbia timber. After the land has been cleared at great expense and fruit trees planted the farmer must wait for years for his trees to grow and bear fruit. In many parts of the province he must pay his share of the cost of constructing irrigation works.

In the Okanagan Valley alone the amount of \$1,500,000 has been expended already in irrigation works for orchard purposes and vast outlays of the same kind are going on all over the province.

According to the Dominion census of 1901 there were in the whole of Canada 15,053,875 apple trees, 1,301,775 peach trees, 662,101 pear trees, 2,415,685 plum trees, 1,288,368 cherry trees and 179,125 other fruit trees; a total of over twenty one million fruit trees, besides 2,783,506 grape vines and large acreages of small fruits. Since 1901 there has been a very great increase in the number of trees. British Columbia farmers alone having planted about 4,500,000 trees within the ten years. Mr. Burrell estimates that there cannot be less than thirty million fruit trees in Canada now, and he thinks that \$150,000,000 is a low valuation to place on the orchards of Canada today. THE CANADIAN CENTURY some weeks ago published an article on the value of a tree. It was pointed out that a German railway company had been forced to pay six hundred dollars for one cherry tree which it destroyed, and the principle upon which the court decided the value of a fruit tree was explained. Mr. Burrell's estimate only allows five dollars as the average value of a Canadian fruit tree when he values the orchards of the Dominion at \$150,000,000. We believe that the real value is very much greater.

Now what would be said if the Government suddenly took away the tariff protection of a group of manufacturing industries in which \$150,000,000 of capital was invested?

We hear a great deal from the politicians about vested rights. Why should there be any more consideration for the vested rights of manufacturers than for the vested rights of farmers? Has not the small farmer a vested right in the fruit tree that has cost him money, labor, time and anxiety?

We do not believe that the prosperous grain growers of the prairie provinces of Canada will vote against their brothers in British Columbia and Ontario when they know the real facts. We appeal to those farmers of Canada who are not fruit growers to stand by their brother farmers in this time of peril.

## World Competition For Canadianers

"Why should Canadian farmers lose every vestige of protection for their products while the tariff on manufactured goods remains almost untouched? If farm products from the United States, the Argentine Republic, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Spain, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and other countries are to come into free competition with Canadian farm products in our own home market why should not manufactured products come in free from the same countries?"

These are the questions which farmers throughout Canada are asking each other now, and they will ask the politicians the same questions a little later on. Free trade in farm products and protection for manufactured products is a condition of things that cannot be permanent.

## What Will American Farmers Say?

When the farmers of the United States learn that the same Reciprocity Compact that gives them free entrance to the Canadian market gives exactly the same privilege to almost every food-exporting country in the world they will be enraged. They will say: "With Russians, Japanese, Austrians, Argentines, Danes, Swedes, Norwegians, Spaniards, Australians, New Zealanders and a host of other food producers dumping their surplus products into the Canadian market what will there be left for us?" They will complain that Canadians will try to relieve their glutted markets by shipping some of this foreign stuff into the United States, and indeed it will be very difficult for the United States Government to prevent them doing so. How will United States customs officials be able to distinguish between Canadian farm products and the foreign food that will be dumped on the Canadian market? Dishonest men in both Canada and the United States will take advantage of the situation. On the other hand honest Canadian exporters will often be suspected of fraud. American customs officials will sometimes charge that

## FIRST UNIVERSAL RACES CONGRESS

The Central Building of the University of London will witness this July (26th 29th) one of the most inspiring sights of history. Representatives of all the races in the world will meet as equals and in council to discuss how prejudices may be removed and friendly relations established between the Western nations and the other peoples of the earth. Never before has a meeting of this kind taken place, and it is to be hoped that it will be only the first of a series of such gatherings. The First Universal Races Congress will be truly inter-racial; for India, China, Japan, Turkey, Persia and Egypt, as well as the African and other races, will be represented by writers of their own kith and kin, Great Britain being represented by Sir Sydney Olivier, K. C. M. G., Sir Charles Bruce, G. C. M. G., and Sir Harry Johnston, G. C. M. G., among others.

No empire occupies such a vast area nor has its constituent parts so widely scattered as the British Empire, and accordingly no other empire has to face so constantly the grave problem of being fair and just to other races. For this reason it was only right that the First Universal Races Congress should take place in London, and that the support should mainly come from the Empire. No less than twelve Colonial Governors and eight Colonial Premiers are among the Hon. Vice-Presidents of the Congress, besides several Cabinet Ministers in England.

The Congress Executive issues herewith a hearty invitation to all friends of the cause of inter-racial friendship in the Colonies to make a very special effort to attend the Congress and convert it into an imposing demonstration in favour of good will between the peoples of European and those of Asiatic, African, and Australian descent. The Committee hopes that the Coronation of the King and the festivities and Exhibitions connected therewith will act as an additional incentive to Colonial sympathisers of the great Cause to undertake the long journey. It feels sure that those who attend will carry away with them precious memories, valuable knowledge, and a new hope for the near future.

Full details concerning the Congress may be obtained free of charge from G. Spiller, Hon. Organiser, 63 South Hill Park, Hampstead, London.

HAVE YOU ECZEMA?—Have you any skin disease or eruptions? Are you subject to chafing or scalding? Dr. Agnew's Ointment prevents and cures any and all of these, and cures Itching Bleeding and Blind Piles besides. One application brings relief in ten minutes, and cases cured in three to six nights. 35 cents. Sold by A. E. SHAW'S Pharmacy.—71

## FARMERS AND DAIRY-MEN MET IN CONVENTION

Continued from page 1

Vice-president—A. J. Jensen. Cor. Sec.—George E. Fisher. Rec. Sec.—B. M. Fawcett. Treasurer—Daniel J. Burrell. Vice-presidents for counties: West—reland—D. S. Mann; Albert—R. A. Smith; St. John—J. P. Barrett; Charlotte—Elwell Emerson; Kings—E. I. Shampier; Queens—Isaac Baird; Sunbury—Ashley Harrison; York—Jas. Douglas; Gloucester—John Miller; Kent—Marcel Porier; Carleton—Robt. Reynolds; Victoria—C. O. Hanson; Madawaska—D. L. Daigle; Northumberland—Wm. M. Johnston; Restigouche—Eben Ferguson. Adjourned.

good, honest, Canadian eggs, butter, cheese, etc., come from Argentina, Siberia, or some other outlandish place that has been given the right to send its farm products freely into Canada. Bitter controversies will arise. The pleasant kindly feelings that have so long existed between Canadians and Americans will be replaced by a spirit of suspicion and antagonism that may have serious consequences.

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Principal.

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For further information apply to

J. QUINLAN, D. P. A., Montreal



## ASSESSORS' NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed and sworn as Assessors, of Rates for the Town of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland hereby give notice to every person and body corporate liable to be assessed in the said Town, to furnish the Assessors,

### Within Thirty Days

from the date hereof, with a written detailed statement of Real and Personal Property and Income for which they are liable to be assessed within the said Town.

Blank forms for statements may be had from any of the Assessors on application.

After thirty days the valuation list will be posted in the Post Office.

### Assessment for 1911.

County Pauper Lunatics	100.05
" Contingencies	1318.65
" Schools	1346.18
" Alms House	328.79
Town, Park & Fire	1760.00
" Police & Light	1980.00
" Schools	9350.00
" Public Works	2200.00
" Contingencies	2200.00
" Sinking Fund	770.00
" Interest	7700.00
" Board of Health	1100.00
	\$30193.67

John Ferguson } Assessors.  
Edward Hickey }  
R. H. Armstrong }  
Newcastle, N. B. Feb. 28th. 1911.  
Feb. 28—41a.