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LIBERALS HOLD 51C MEETING IN OPERA HOUSE

Messrs. Loggie and Emmerson Speak to Crowded House in Newcastle on the 18th Inst.

Mr. W. S. Loggie and Hon. Henry B. Emmerson spoke in Newcastle Opera House on the 18th inst., the hall being well filled. A large number of ladies were present.

St. Mary's Band escorted the speakers from Hotel Miranichi to the Hall, giving their valuable services gratuitously.

Hon. John P. Burehill, M. P., P. president, and with him on the platform were Ex-Mayor Hennessy, Aldermen Stables, and others.

The subject discussed was principally reciprocity, which both sides (outside of Quebec, where several other issues are being discussed) appear to consider the main question before the electorate.

W. S. LOGGIE

W. S. Loggie, who received with great applause, showed that under the Macdonald Administration representatives were sent year after year to Washington to ask for such reciprocity as we are about to get now. Sir John Thompson in 1891 ran his election promising to do what he could to get reciprocity, which he, Thompson, thought could be got without any sacrifice of Canada's interests. (Applause.) The Conservatives had kept up their efforts to get reciprocity till they went out of power in 1896.

In 1893 he (Loggie) went to Ottawa as delegate to the Liberal Convention. Two planks in the Liberal platform adopted that year were Tariff for Revenue and Reciprocal Trade with the States. Winning in 1896, the Liberals gave Britain a preference, first of 25 per cent, later of 33 1/2 per cent. The Conservatives opposed this preference to the Motherland, predicting ruin to our factories. But the preference had found us closer to Britain and had hurt no Canadian industry. (Applause.) Liberals had then proposed reciprocity with the States, but were rebuffed. Then Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared that the next overture must come from the States. Therefore, reciprocity was not a live question here in the elections of 1904 and 1908.

Eighteen months ago the States had threatened a tariff war against us, because of our trade treaty with France and other countries. But President Taft had, instead, invited Hon. Mr. Fielding to Albany where they arranged that the American tariff should not be imposed upon Canadian imports.

This led to further offers from the States which resulted in a mutual arrangement for free trade in natural products. Even the Conservative press had favored the pact until Sir Edmund Walker, banker, who borrows farmers' money at three per cent, and sends it to the States for investment, tried to make our farmers believe it was disloyal to send their goods to the States.

Frank Mason—Will our farmers get better prices ever there? Mr. Loggie—They did of last spring, for potatoes, but nineteen years out of twenty, the Canadian farmer could have sold better in the States than at home.

It is said continued Mr. Loggie, that if we have reciprocity the Americans will gobble up Canada. Is a contention was absurd.

Under the reciprocity pact there is no interference with the provincial governments' regulations regarding lumber. Pulp wood has always been admitted free to the States, but manufactured pulp was dutiable at about thirty-three per cent. Now paper will be admitted free to States if made from private

pulpwood. But paper from crown lands where there is an export duty will not be free.

Will the Yankees gobble up our fisheries? The pact gives the Yankees no fishing rights they have not now.

Our surplus laths, shingles and fresh fish cannot be exported to Europe. They must go to the States. Remission of duties on such articles means so much gain to the Canadian producers. The Middleman will not get the extra profit.

There are two thousand fishermen along this river who will all be benefited. There is no syllable in the reciprocity pact that will harm any Canadian. As said the Montreal Star lately, the economic value of the pact is all in Canada's favor. It will bring greater prosperity. It is not a treaty but a bargain that we can at any time withdraw from. (Great applause.)

HON. H. R. EMMERSON

Hon. H. R. Emmerson received an ovation. He came to talk on the greatest question presenting itself since confederation. This great paramount question is a business question. He had always worked for expansion of the Intercolonial and the absorption of branch lines. Reciprocity would help this along. Last year the government were converted to the absorption principle. This year they had brought down a bill to that effect, but the Conservative obstruction had prevented it coming to a vote, and had forced dissolution of parliament.

The first government of Canada, forty-four years ago tried to get reciprocity. Again forty years ago Sir John A. Macdonald asked for reciprocity and was refused. Macdonald then thought reciprocity was necessary to both Britain and Canada and the States. This year Canada and the States had negotiated wider trade relations and Britain and the States an arbitration treaty fulfilling Macdonald's prophetic dream of forty years ago.

Our labor organizations are now international, so are our Epworth leagues and other religious societies, the Foresters and so forth. Why not trade be international? Unfortunately extraneous questions are being introduced into this discussion.

The Maritime Board of Trade at Moncton the day before, demanded better trade relations with Cuba, British West Indies and Guiana, alleging that the volume of a country's exports largely determined its material prosperity.

With this idea the speaker heartily agreed. But if trade is desirable with the handful of West Indians, how much more desirable is freer trade with the States with 90,000,000 people?

The Americans want our natural products and are prepared to pay for them and open their markets. We have been trading with them in spite of their high tariff and in spite of British free trade. We have a surplus in twenty-eight agricultural products. Of these, eight go mainly to Britain and twenty mainly to the States in spite of the high duty.

The preference to Britain was opposed by Conservatives unless Britain should grant a quid pro quo. Such is the Conservative loyalty!

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FORTY-FIRST SESSION I. O. G. T. GRAND LODGE

Joins Kent-Northumberland Sons of Temperance in Demanding Changes in Scott Act.

The 41st annual session of the I. O. G. T. Grand Lodge of N. B. was held at Plaster Rock, Aug. 16, 1911.

G. Sec. Hetherington reported 2715 adult members in 88 lodges and Mrs. Jackson's showed 542 Juveniles in 9 temples. Total membership 3,257.

POLITICAL ACTION

The Committee on Political Action—Michael Kelly, E. N. Stockford, C. M. Colwell, H. H. Stuart and H. J. Ricker—recommended the following:

1.—That the order support candidates for local legislature, pledged to prohibition and, failing such candidates, nominate, if deemed advisable, independent prohibition candidates.

2.—Whereas, This Grand Lodge of the I. O. G. T. has at all times in the past asserted its conviction that the only solution for the problem of intemperance is to make the liquor business an illegal one, and

Whereas its efforts have been mainly along line of procuring a prohibitory law for New Brunswick believing that such law is fully warranted both morally and by weight of public sentiment and Whereas the New Brunswick Temperance Federation wanted on the Government of this province in 1908, asking that such law be enacted as so warranted, but have since been evidently mollified by the sop then thrown out to the delegation as the best that could be procured, and have been apparently conducting whatever aggressive work they have been doing along the line of aiding the Attorney General's office in enforcing that law so amended, and

Whereas we form an integral part of that body, and

Whereas, we believe that the Government of this province should be continuously reminded of the results of the licensed liquor traffic and of the great wrong being done to our citizenship, socially, economically and morally, and of the strides being taken by other governments to overcome these evils,

Therefore resolved, that this Grand Lodge reiterate its belief that our Provincial Government is fully warranted in enacting a prohibitory law and is not living up to its full privileges as a governing body, when it does not strive in this regard to make it easier for men to do right and harder for men to do wrong, and further

Resolved that this Grand Lodge strive to impress on the N. B. T. E. its duty as representing the various temperance and moral agencies, in ever and constantly keeping before our legislators their duty and responsibility in this regard, and further

Resolved that in the event of this body failing to do so, this Grand Lodge undertake to so organize as to meet the Government and lay our claims before them.

Section 1 was proposed by Michael Kelly and section 2 by E. N. Stockford. The report was adopted.

SCOTT ACT

On motion of H. H. Stuart, seconded by Arthur Morrell, it was resolved, That the Grand Lodge join with the Kent-Northumberland District Division, Sons of Temperance, in demanding from

the Dominion government:

1.—(a) That no liquor shall be imported into a District under the Canada Temperance Act by private individuals, all liquors required for legal purposes to be purchased from Vendors appointed by the said Government and residing within such district;

(b) That all persons arrested for drunkenness be compelled to tell where and from whom they obtained their liquor, imprisonment to be the penalty for those refusing to tell;

(c) That each government Vendor of alcoholic liquors be required to annually publish a complete statement of business done by him during the year;

(d) That the privilege of obtaining prescriptions for liquor from medical men residing outside of district under Canada Temperance Act be done away with, the only exception to be the case in which the medical man nearest to the patient resides in an adjoining municipality.

2.—Such improvements in the methods of enforcing the Canada Temperance Act as to bring that Act up to as effective a standard as the Prohibitory Law of Nova Scotia, viz.,

The finding of liquor on any premises to be, until contrary is proved, deemed evidence of intent to sell, although no bar room appliances may be present; law officers to have power to search for and seize liquor without warrant; the finding of liquor concealed or falsely labelled to be prima facie evidence of intent to violate the law, prosecutions for second offence to immediately follow first conviction; and no appeal from decisions of Stipendiary Magistrates.

\$10 was voted to the N. B. T. E., \$50 to Juvenile work; and \$150 as grand secretary's salary.

Among the officers elected are the following:

G. C. T.—A. C. M. Lawson.

G. Coun.—Rev. T. D. Bell, Ruston.

G. V. T.—Mrs. Miles E. Flanders, Maple View.

G. S. J. W.—J. D. Scammell.

G. S.—L. R. Hetherington.

G. E. S.—Michael Kelly.

G. Chap.—Rev. A. J. Gould.

G. Mar.—H. C. Ricker.

P. G. C. T.—J. V. Jackson.

D. I. C. T.—E. N. Stockford.

Political Action Committee—Messrs. Lawson, Hetherington, Kelly Jackson and Stockford.

Next annual meeting will be in Moncton.

TO BE MARRIED TONIGHT

The wedding of Miss Mabel Edna O'Donnell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. O'Donnell, to Mr. Newton Parker Appleby of Moncton will take place this evening at 9 o'clock at the residence of the bride's parents. The bride will be supported by her sister, Miss Alice, and the groom by Mr. Walter Lyons. Rev. Dr. Cousins will perform the marriage ceremony.

Cuts and bruises may be healed in about one-third the time required by the usual treatment by applying Chamberlain's Liniment. It is an antiseptic and causes such injuries to heal without maturation. This liniment also relieves soreness of the throat and rheumatism pains. For sale by all dealers.

17TH. MARITIME BOARD OF TRADE MEETING

Demands Better Trade Relations, Better Roads, Better Inspection of Meats, &c.

The 17th meeting of the Maritime Board of Trade was held in Moncton on the 16th and 17th instant. Among the delegates attending were: P. Hennessy, E. A. McCurdy, Ald. Stables, C. C. Hayward, C. C. Hayward, S. W. Miller, James Falconer and Rev. W. J. Bate of Newcastle, and D. P. MacLachlan, Geo. Watt, W. B. Snowball, Geoffrey Stead, W. Dick and others, of Chatham.

St. John Board was reported still unwilling to rejoin the Maritime Board.

MARITIME UNION

The union of the Maritime provinces was endorsed, 24 to 8.

TRADE WITH WEST INDIES

Better trade relations with Cuba and other West India Islands was demanded, by means of a new steamship service.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

It was unanimously resolved that this Maritime board of Trade request the Dominion government to appoint a sufficient staff of inspectors to inspect (a) grain, (b) hay, (c) meat products used for home consumption and traded in between the three Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland and also all cows the milk of which is used for making cheese, butter, condensed milk, etc., and that the local governments pass such legislation as will protect the local consumers when and where the Dominion Government has not the necessary jurisdiction.

Mr. W. B. Snowball said this was a matter that should be considered very fully. He cited cases of tubercular affected cattle being placed on the market in Newcastle and Chatham. Within the last ten days one animal of a carload of cattle was found by accident to be affected, and was shipped back to the shipper.

Mr. Hennessy spoke of the value of inspection of hay, and said it would be a great thing if the Board could do anything along this line.

Ald. Stables referred to the case of diseased meat at Newcastle spoken of by Mr. Snowball, and said it bore the stamp of the government inspector and was imported from the West.

Mr. S. W. Miller of Newcastle corroborated what Mr. Stables had said. He said all the meat they imported from Ontario bore the government inspector's stamp. As a dealer he could say they had received meat bearing the inspector's stamp that was not the quality of meat they had paid for. The meat referred to by other speakers was in such a bad condition that it was condemned by Dr. Milton of Chatham, and ordered to be buried, although it bore the government's stamp. If the government stamp was not to be of any more benefit to the dealer and consumer than in the past, there was very little use in having inspectors at all. The food inspection law was not being carried out. When the meat in question arrived at Newcastle, Col. Maltby, police magistrate had ordered the dealers not to use it, and later it was condemned by the medical inspection. Mr. Miller said he knew there were dozens of inspectors in Ontario who were not veterinary surgeons. The trouble was that about election time some fellow through a pull was appointed inspector when he knew nothing about his duties. He said that practical men, regardless of politics, be appointed

to these positions.

HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT

Hon. C. W. Robinson moved, seconded by S. W. Miller, that the governments of N. B. and N. S. be memorialized to improve the principal highways for tourist and general travel, and the P. E. I. government to repeal the prohibition against the running of autos.

Mr. Snowball recommended the split log drag for roads.

E. A. McCurdy wanted a highway across the continent constructed by federal government. The road from Chatham westward to Maine should be considered one of the principal highways.

W. B. Snowball and F. W. Summer, (Moncton) favored borrowing money to build the roads. At request of P. E. I. members the clause referring to P. E. I. was eliminated and resolution passed.

SECOND DAY

Standing committees were appointed to press resolutions passed upon local and Dominion legislatures.

FOREST PROTECTION

It was resolved, That a Forest Protection Board be appointed by each province to whom shall be reported by the owner of the property burned over each case of forest fire, and such Board shall employ a competent officer or officers, with power to administer oath, who shall make a thorough investigation in each forest fire and report fully on same to the Board, with such recommendation as shall appear to them advisable in each case.

TO MEET IN TRURO

Next meeting will be held at Truro. Per capita tax of local boards to Maritime Board was fixed at 50 cents.

EXPRESS

It was resolved, That "Whereas it has been found that the classification recently made by express companies has not produced the results of cheaper rates since it, but acts to the disadvantage of the general public. Therefore resolved, that this matter be again urged on the attention of the Railway Commission with a view to having this grievance remedied."

IMMIGRATION

The Maritime governments were called upon to appropriate liberal sums to educate the people of the mother country regarding the variety and natural riches of the Maritime Provinces and to impress them with the advantage of citizenship in such a community as ours, and to urge upon the federal government an immigration policy advertising the Maritime provinces as effectively as the West.

OFFICERS

Following officers were elected: Pres, Dr. Dunbar, Truro, 1st V. P., Pas. Paton, Charlottetown; 2nd V. P., E. A. McCurdy, Newcastle; Sec. Treas., Thos. Williams, Moncton; Cor. Sec., G. A. Hall, Truro. Convention adjourned at noon on the 17th. In the afternoon the visitors were taken in autos to the oil and Gas Wells of Albert Co. and were banquetted in the evening by Moncton Board.

A well known Des Moines woman after suffering miserably for two days from bowel complaint, was cured by one dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by all dealers.