

The Union Advocate

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER
Established 1867

Printed and published every Thursday morning by the Proprietors, the Miramichi Publishing Company, Limited at their office, Castle Street, Newcastle, N. B.

Subscription \$1.00 per year.
To the United States \$1.50 in advance.

G. BIDLAK, Managing Editor

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1912

U. S. AND TREATY OBLIGATIONS

The United States Senate has decided that American owned vessels shall have the right of free passage through the Panama Canal. That this is a direct violation of the terms of a treaty made some years ago on the subject with Great Britain, apparently did not matter in the least to the majority of the members of the Senate, although a small minority had sufficient sense of national honor to put themselves on record as opposed to any breach of faith in regard to treaty obligations. This action on the part of the American legislators should give Canadians a pretty fair notion of what they might expect had the reciprocity agreement been carried through, for it shows very clearly that America is only prepared to keep faith with any arrangements it may make just as long as it suits its purpose and no longer. The "pact," as some of our statesmen were so fond of calling the reciprocity deal, would have been kept while it was to the advantage of our neighbors on the other side of the line, and when they had ruined Canadian trade in other directions, gained control of prices and caused the farmers of this country to give up markets which they now have in order to supply those to the south, then the United States government would have suddenly found that reciprocity was no good to its citizens and would at once have discarded the whole arrangement. Canada made no mistake when she rejected the advances of her neighbors, and declined to become "an adjunct" to the United States.

It is amusing to note the way in which the American press endeavors to explain President Taft's unfortunate remark, and to insist that "he really didn't mean anything" by it. If he did not, why should that press on all hands, be so assiduous in its efforts to explain? There is no possible shadow of doubt that what Mr. Taft had in his mind all along was that the American market being the larger of the two would have governed prices of all Canadian commodities and left Canadian producers wholly and entirely at the mercy of American brokers and dealers, and slaves to the trusts, a mere "adjunct" in very truth. Yes, Mr. Taft was right, and the number of Canadians who voted for reciprocity and are now convinced that it would have been a bad bargain for the country, is increasing every day.

TRADE WITHIN THE EMPIRE

There can be no two opinions as to the good results which are likely to follow from the conferences which Hon. G. E. Foster, the Minister of Trade and Customs, had with the Imperial authorities while in England, on the subject of reciprocal trade relations between Canada and the British West Indies, for it is a foregone conclusion that this reciprocal agreement will be the means of developing a very large trade between the two fields of British connection on this side of the Atlantic. Canada's ratio of progress in all material respects exceeds that of any other country in the world. Canada is building up its external trade, gaining by immigration, increasing in production, constructing railways, and expanding faster, and at the same time not less solidly, than any other country with which it may be compared. We offer a market of enormous and increasing capacity for the staple products of the British West Indies. On their part the British West Indies are flourishing. Their proximity to the Panama Canal ought to be of immense advantage to them. Routes of traffic converging in the canal will throw the ocean through the scattered archipelago of the West Indies, and the islands are certain to derive very great benefit therefrom. Their wealth will be increased, their population enlarged, and their aggregate demand for products of the kind to be admitted from Canada at preferential rates of duty will become a very large one.

AN OBNOXIOUS TAX

The Town Council of Chatham and a section of the citizens have a matter before them at the present time which partakes somewhat of the nature of an industrial problem. It seems that the Maritime Foundry & Machine Co. which until recently had been located at Woodstock, has acquired the business for many years carried on by the Miller Foundry Co. at Chatham, and has removed its plant and machinery to the latter place. With the plant the management also brought with them several mechanics who were in the habit of running this particular machinery.

Chatham is one of the few towns in the province—and we regret to say that Newcastle is another—that imposes a license fee on any non-resident of the county, who desires to come into the town to earn his living; and no sooner had the mechanics from Woodstock started to work than they, or their employers, were called upon and invited to pay their capitation fee. The employers demurred to this on the ground that skilled labor such as was necessary to run their machines was not obtainable in Chatham, and that without the aid of these men they could not carry on their business.

Now it is all very well for the town authorities to be vigilant where the vested interests of the gentlemen who hang around the Post Office and other street corners all day, discussing the decadent condition into which the town has fallen, and incidentally making the sidewalks filthy with their excretions of tobacco juice, are concerned, but at a time when the citizens of Chatham and their Board of Trade are trying to stimulate some increased interest in the town and the facilities it offers for industrial development, it seems as if the authorities are particularly lacking in discretion when they make such a demand upon a new industry just come into the town. It may be that it is the law; but even so, all laws are not always strictly enforced even in Chatham, and it is within the province of the Council to instruct its officers that in deserving cases they may honor it more in the breach than in the observance, as they do in Scott Act matters.

We note that all the Chatham newspapers unite in condemning this by-law as being contrary to the best interests of the town. However, as the Council seems to have decided that it must be enforced, there is no more to be said; but for consistency's sake, when in future any effort is made to attract industries to the town, it should at the same time be announced that any one who takes advantage of the opening offered will be expected to pay for the privilege.

One thing about St. John, they do things thoroughly. A few nights ago an individual who had loaded himself with a greater quantity of ardent spirits than he could conveniently carry, sank down by the roadside to rest awhile. Up came a policeman, who ordered the man to move on. As the overloaded one either could not or would not do as the Majesty of the Law bid him, the representative of the latter proceeded to belabour him about the head with his staff. While doing this, up came officer No. 2 who also fell to with a will and seconded the efforts of his comrade. Soon afterwards yet two more officers arrived on the scene and joined in the fray, the consequence of all which was that soon it was difficult to tell what part of the unfortunate man's head was his face and what was the back part of his head. When these gallant four had slugged the poor man till they were tired, they hauled him to the police station, where it was found necessary to call a surgeon to piece what was left of the poor fellow together again. There is no doubt that in St. John they do make a thorough job of a thing when they begin. However from later indications it looks as though higher authorities are going to take up the work where the police left off; the latter may be the sufferers before the matter is ended.

We understand the core drill sent here by the Provincial Government to make soundings in the river for a bridge foundation, is waiting for a scow to work with. In the meantime it might not be a bad idea for the Town Council to engage it, with a view of ascertaining if there is any solid bottom to the morass which lies between A. H. McKay's store and that of the Stothart Co., with a view to either erecting a bridge or putting in a subway at that point, in order that citizens may be able to cross the street without danger of getting lost in the swamp.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S AID TO AGRICULTURE IS \$500,000

Of Which \$24,500 Comes to New Brunswick as its Share—Minister of Agriculture Visiting the Province.

How to most effectively give Federal aid to agriculture is the problem that Hon. Martin Burrell, the minister of agriculture, who was in St. John last week, has set himself to solve. The Federal grant of \$500,000 which is divided between the provinces this year on the basis of population, is but a first instalment of the progressive policy which the minister intends to carry out. An experimental farm in New Brunswick will probably materialize for one thing in the near future. Mr. Burrell had a satisfactory conference with Hon. J. K. Fleming in Fredericton last week when this subject was discussed.

Speaking of the arrangements which have been made to distribute the Federal grant to the provinces the minister said negotiations with all the provincial governments except Alberta and British Columbia, had been concluded. The arrangements with the remaining two will very shortly be signed.

Grants to Provinces

The grants to the different provinces on the basis of population are as follows:

Prince Edward Island	\$ 6,529
Nova Scotia	34,288
New Brunswick	24,500
Quebec	139,482
Ontario	175,733
Manitoba	31,730
Saskatchewan	34,296
Alberta	26,994
British Columbia	27,334

The arrangements made, Mr. Burrell said, had proved satisfactory to all the provincial governments, irrespective of their political affiliations, and the grant had proved exceeding

popular. Half the money, he added, was paid on the execution of the agreement and the second half as the money was expended. No attempt was made to tie down any of the governments. The Federal department retained sufficient control to see that the grant was properly expended. Manitoba, for example, he added, was spending \$18,000 of the grant on a demonstration station, and Ontario had devoted \$40,000 to a new building at Guelph.

Future Plans

Discussing future plans of the department, Mr. Burrell said he was looking forward to the report which Commissioner James would submit on the agricultural situation in all the provinces. The main difficulty that had to be overcome was to avoid duplication. Several of the provinces had engaged in branches of the work which came, strictly speaking, under the Dominion. There was no great objection to that provided they all worked in co-operation. The report of Mr. James would be of great assistance on that point.

As to New Brunswick, Mr. Burrell said he noticed much more interest was being taken in agriculture and fruit growing than formerly. The areas where cultivation should be extended were very large and the whole situation seemed bright and the price of land low. He looked forward to great developments in the province. Sheep raising was a branch he thought, which was particularly suitable to New Brunswick, both the mutual end and the wool end. He hoped to arrange for a special official to have charge of this industry in the Maritime Provinces.

EARTHQUAKE MAKES TERRIBLE HAVOC

In Turkey, Thousands of People Rendered Homeless, and many Killed.

Reports from the East indicate that the great earthquake which was felt through a great part of Turkey on Saturday was accompanied by much heavier loss of life than was at first stated. The newspapers estimated the number of victims at a thousand killed while the injured are said to number from five to six thousand. The details of the earthquake, which are coming in slowly owing to the interruption of the wires indicate that the seismic disturbance was widespread. Several hundred persons have been killed. Thousands are homeless and outbreaks of fire have occurred in many of the towns and villages. Great destruction has been caused by the upheaval. The entire district between Constantinople and Adrianople felt the shock severely. Fugitives from Myriophore report 300 killed and 600 injured. The town was still burning when they left. Genouora has been wiped out, 80 persons being killed and 30 wounded. The wrecked buildings took fire and most of them were burned to the ground. Sharokol was completely destroyed and two nearby villages were engulfed. Adrianople suffered little damage, but Tchorlu was partially destroyed by earthquake and fire. The centre of the disturbance appears to have been the region of the Dardanelles. Eye witnesses have arrived here from that section and give harrowing accounts of the havoc wrought.

The majority of the houses in Gallipoli are in ruins and the people are camping in the fields. The Chank Kalesi is in an equally bad plight, but the loss of lives in these towns is small although the injured are many. The shock was felt on the warships anchored in the Dardanelles. It was first attributed to Italian torpedo boats. The captain of the American steamer Virginia reports that the lighthouse at Genos Hora, in the Sea of Marmara, has disappeared and that the villages in the surrounding country in flames. He was unable to anchor and render assistance owing to the violent movement of the sea.

The Transcript calls attention to the fact that the provincial elections are now over. Incidentally it asks that the members elect for Kent Co. clear up the charges made by Mr. Veniot during the campaign, which the Transcript says it believes to be true. It doesn't much matter what the Transcript believes or does not believe; the people of that county didn't believe Mr. Veniot's wild assertions; neither did his fellow citizens in Gloucester—and that is all that matters. The members elect for Kent represent the people of that county, not the Transcript, and as long as the former are content, the Transcript's wallowing need not worry them at all.

ENGLISH YACHTING PARTY RELEASED

The five English yachtsmen who were arrested on August 4 at Schorfoerde in Schleswig-Holstein, on the charge of espionage, have been released.

They were accused of taking photographs of important points along the Schleswig-Holstein coast, including the harbors and bays, but the police admit that the suspected men seem only to have been guilty of foolhardy photography, of which they knew the risk.

PREMIER BORDEN GOING TO GERMANY

It is announced that the Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden, prime minister of Canada, will spend the last week of his visit to Europe in Germany, before sailing for home on August 30th on the steamer Victorian.

DOUGLASTOWN

Rev. F. C. Simpson returned on Friday from a several weeks' vacation in Newfoundland.

Mrs. Hedley D. Atkinson and three little daughters left on the 14th for a short visit to the former's mother, Mrs. Jas. Livingston of Harcourt.

Simon Driscoll and Miss Isabel McEwen of the Superior School, have successfully passed the Entrance examinations for second class, and will attend Normal School the coming term.

Only One Exception.
Teacher—How is it that you don't know your lesson? Boy—I can't learn it. Teacher—(angrily)—If it were not for me you'd be the biggest blockhead on earth.—Washington.

Money in Her Own Name.
Hewitts—He married a girl with money in her own name. Jewett—is that so? Hewitts—Yes; her name was Cash.—New York Press.

Your mistake in life is that you do not look forward far enough.—Dickens.

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X CHARACTER CIRCULATION X
X There's a difference between X
X the hasty read street car paper X
X and the paper that is delivered X
X into the home; the paper that X
X is absolutely independent and X
X wholesome; that the men respect X
X and the women admire—that is X
X the paper whose advertising col- X
X umns carry confidence to the X
X reader—that is the paper whose X
X advertising patronage is valuable X
X THE ADVOCATE X
X IS A HOME NEWSPAPER X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

MACKAY'S BIG ANNUAL MID-SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE

CONTINUES UNTIL SATURDAY, AUGUST 10th

REMNANTS THIS WEEK
This week we will place on the tables a large quantity of Remnants of all kinds at Big Bargain Prices to clear.

A. H. MACKAY, - - - Newcastle

S. OF T. QUARTERLY MEETING YESTERDAY

Report of Secretary Indicates Greatly Increased Membership.

The 27th quarterly session of Kent and Northumberland District Division S. of T. met at Burnt Church on the 14th inst., Rev. R. H. Staver, District W. P., in the chair.

The District Scribe's report was as follows:

"Newcastle, Aug. 14, 1912

Officers and members Kent and Northumberland District Division Sons of Temperance.

Dear Brethren,
The quarter ending June 30th last was one of the most, if not the most successful in the history of our district division. Two new divisions—at Whitneyville, Blackville, Quarryville, Black River Bridge, Napan and Chelmsford, all in Northumberland Co.—were organized by Grand Organizer Rev. R. H. Staver, ably assisted by Worthy Associate H. C. Stothart and local workers. There are now in Northumberland Co. 16 active divisions with about 710 members, a gain during the quarter of about 303 members, or 75 per cent. In Kent Co. there are 4 active divisions with 189 members a gain of 7. The total membership of the district is about 899, the largest in its history, and an increase over the previous quarter's figures of about 310.

This notable increase must be largely credited to the fact that an organizer has been in the field, which arrangement the Order, if it would retain its position and make further gains, should make permanent.

Of the Northumberland Divisions 5 have voted against a separation of the Counties into two different districts, and one was undecided, 10 not voting at all. In Kent one voted for separation and one against, two not voting.

Reports to hand from 15 of the 29 active divisions, with estimates for the other 5, show the numerical standing of the District to be as follows:

Division	Membership
Whitneyville	79
Bay View, Bay du Vin	71
Newcastle	61
Northumberland, Chatham	59
Nelson, Millerton	15
Caledonia, Douglastown	51
Riverside, Bk. River Bdg.	46
Silver Stream, Loggerville	44
Miramichi, Burnt Church	26
Quarryville	26
Blackville	25
Good Hope, New Jersey	16
Redbank	25
Chelmsford	25
Napan	40
Doaktown	58
Estimated	407
Kent Co.	710
Richibucto	69
Harcourt	49
Rexton	37
Grangeville	26
Totals for District	182
	589

The proper enforcement of the License Law in Kent Co. and the C. T. A. Act in Northumberland—especially in the latter case—continued to be very difficult, owing to the indifference of many so-called Temperance advocates and to the many defects in all anti-liquor legislation doled out by the governing bodies to date.

The oft-reiterated demands of this District Division for such changes in the License Law and C. T. Act as would make these laws as easy, instead of as hard, as possible to put into effect, have been as often disregarded—practically ignored by both Provincial and Dominion Governments and Oppositions. With both Legislature and Parliament the liquor interests appear to have much more influence than the Temperance people, with the result that in Canada, as a whole, the per capita consumption of intoxicating liquor is increasing. It is time for all who believe that the drinking of alcoholic liquors is a potent source of physical, mental and moral degeneracy, and a practise which, if continued much longer, will sap the foundations of the nation, to revise our methods of fighting this evil. We have too long been carrying on the warfare at a great disadvantage. We have sought to stop the sale while leaving the manufacture and distribution in private hands. We authorize certain persons to buy and keep it for sale and then forbid them to sell except under certain conditions, forgetting that the root of the liquor evil is the element of private gain. Once destroy this

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M. J. Kane, - Proprietor
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feature of the business and the greater part of its evil effects—not all, of course—will disappear. Let the government of the day manufacture, distribute and sell all the alcohol and alcoholic liquors required for industrial medicinal and (where the people will have it) for beverage purposes, selling the same through salaried civil servants with no interest in increasing sales or breaking regulations and guaranteed other positions as soon as the demand for their services as liquor vendors ceases. This is the only solution of the liquor problem—take it entirely out of private hands—destroy the temptation of private profits and so clear the field of the bringing of the proper educational, moral and legal suasion to bear upon what evil effects would still be left to deal with. This District Division should request the Grand Division and all other Temperance bodies to immediately and persistently urge the adoption of this remedy upon the governments concerned.

"Yours faithfully
"H. H. STUART,
District Scribe"

SENATE'S DECISION STIRS UP BRITAIN

British ship owners are indignant at the United States Senate's action with respect to the Panama Canal. They admit that a big trade is waiting to be done as soon as the canal is open, but are inclined to think that the great preferential treatment accorded American ships will lead the traders to adhere to the old routes. Representatives of prominent firms have expressed the opinion, however, that much might happen before the canal is opened, and that the protests of foreign powers might induce a change in the American policy. The amendment permitting the registration of foreign-built vessels as American, it is thought, may likely give impetus to British shipbuilding. The editorial comments continue to display strong feeling.

The Spectator says: "The Senate's decision is a violation of the clear sense of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and an example of the sort of policy the United States should studiously avoid if the Monroe doctrine is permanently to commend itself to peace-loving nations; it must be honored and respected if it is to remain an instrument of peace."

The Daily News says that the question of exempting coastwise vessels might admit of argument, as to foreign vessels being allowed to engage in the American coastwise trade, but that the other proposed preferences would knock the bottom out of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and certainly presents a case of arbitration.

The Daily Express says that nothing heretofore has been done or attempted under the pretences of diplomacy that has been quite so frank in its repudiation of a solemn covenant between great powers.

STRUCK ICEBERG IN MID-OCEAN

S. S. Corsican Collided With Berg but Sustained No Serious Damages.

The Allan Liner Corsican which left Montreal on Friday last, grazed an iceberg east of Belle Isle on Monday afternoon, but fortunately sustained no serious damage, for she continued on her way to Liverpool. According to the message of Captain Cook, the vessel struck the berg while moving very slowly in a fog, the stem being damaged, but above the water line. The Corsican is a twin-screw steamer of 11,500 tons gross register, and although not quite so fast perhaps, as the Virginian or Victorian, is nevertheless one of the largest, fastest and most popular boats the Allan Line possesses.

At Omaha, a few days ago, prime bacon sides sold at 40 cents per lb.

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NOTICE

During August and September we are Positively Not Going to Give Any Credit and would ask that those who have accounts with us to call and settle same as soon as possible. We must have our accounts collected before the First of September.

MacMillan's Shoe Store

ORANGES

10 boxes California Navel Oranges for this week only at

30c. and 40c. Dozen

We also have a choice line of

PASTRY AND CAKE

Brightman's Bakery

NOTICE

The Town Schools of the Town of Newcastle will re-open on Monday, Aug. 26th inst.

Entrance permits may be obtained from the undersigned but application for same must be accompanied by a certificate of successful vaccination.

J. E. T. LINDON,
Sec. School Trustees

TO LET

The house formerly owned by Moses Whitney, in Whitneyville, may be leased from the undersigned at any time.

F. A. FORBETH,
Whitney, N. B.