

Elect McCurdy—the People's Candidate.

The Union Advocate

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1921

Defeat Morrissey on Election Day and eliminate him from Northumberland's politics for all time.

DESERTING THE CAMP

The Liberal camp is being deserted by prominent French Liberal journals, who have broken with the party because they have decided, they cannot conscientiously support them, in their campaign against the present Government. We have already in the columns of the Advocate, quoted from other French journals, in Opposition to the Liberal-Crerar combination, and now another, "Le Pays" a strong Liberal journal published in Montreal has come out boldly in favor of the Meighen Government.

Le Pays is announcing its decision, says: "We cannot fight for a party which has wrecked its glories and trampled upon its evangel. We must vote for individuals and set aside the clan. There are some worthy candidates presenting themselves under Liberal auspices; but indifferent to party colors, which have no more significance than a flower in one's coat. We would support him who fights honestly for realities rather than one who strives after whims and vanished illusions. We would have preferred not to break from Liberalism, and Le Pays has done everything possible to recall the party to its ideals. . . . but the progressive measures before which Liberals shrink, Conservatives have adopted. Being more enlightened, they realize that Canada cannot remain isolated amongst nations but must march forward with other people of the world. While the Liberal party rests stationary, it stands to illustrate the truth of the French statesman's terse phrase that he who does not advance falls back."

Just so. That makes the difference. The Liberals are fighting for "whims and vanished illusions, but the National Liberal, and Conservative Party is fighting for realities, and as Le Pays says "Being more enlightened, they realize that Canada cannot remain isolated amongst nations, but must march forward with other people of the World." We must take no backward step by way of a worthless tariff, but remain firm under our National Policy of Protection.

War Veterans—McCurdy's attitude in the Great War is beyond question. Is Morrissey's? Contrast the two attitudes and see who your friend is.



HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN
Prime Minister of Canada

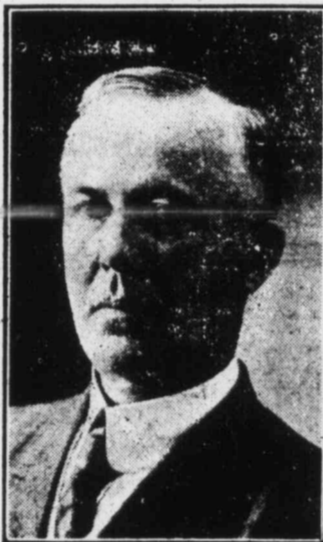
BOTH CANDIDATES FILE NOMINATIONS

Best of Good Order Prevails at Joint Meeting Held in the Opera House on Tuesday—Majority Present in Favor of Government Policy.

THE GOVERNMENT CANDIDATE MR. E. A. M'CURDY MAKES FINE IMPRESSION ON HIS INITIAL APPEARANCE IN THE POLITICAL ARENA.

Two nominations were made on Tuesday. Papers were filed by Mr. Wm. H. Teed nominating Mr. E. A. McCurdy, the government candidate, and by Mr. John Sargeant, for Mr. Morrissey, the Opposition Candidate, in each case, with returning officer Murdoch.

At two o'clock, the candidates held a joint meeting, addressing the Electors in the Opera House. The spacious building was filled from platform to floor. The Candidates duly discussed the political questions of the day. The best of good order prevailed, and the majority of those present were evidently in favor of the Government policy, as expounded by Mr. McCurdy. Even some friends of the Opposition, were surprised at the weak defence of Liberal policy, made by their candidate. He was good in promises, but for anything more as an Elector expressed



E. A. McCURDY
The National Liberal and Conservative Candidate
For Northumberland County.

ed it "it was the same old story, and the same old whine."

Many of those who attended the meeting, were loud in their praise of the good order which prevailed. Mr. Frank D. Swim of Doaktown occupied the chair. It can truthfully be said, that it was all through the most orderly Nomination Day, ever held in Northumberland Co. The people were evidently, in an earnest and serious mood. The important issues before the Electors, are being thought out, and making an impression upon the public mind. The whole attitude, is favorable to the Government party, and most encouraging to the Government Candidate.

E. A. McCurdy who on this occasion made his first entry into the political arena, upon the platform.

Northumberland wants clean politics. To ensure such, elect the Meighen Government Candidate, McCurdy.

WORKING MEN JUST THINK OF THIS

For 43 years, the protective tariff, has guarded your interests. If by your votes you place in power parties who advocate Free Trade; a revenue tariff only, or a tariff insufficient for the needs of our common interests, you will strike a blow at yourselves. Do you realize that if the protective tariff is lowered, Canadian factories and industries, in which you earn your living, will be subjected to such overwhelming competition, from the highly protected American factories; that many of our home manufacturers, will be forced out of business; and you their working men must suffer the consequences. These agitators for a lower tariff, are striking at you and your job. This is simply a solid fact. Think it over. Are you prepared to see factories, workshops, industries closed down; and our workmen out of work? Help the laborer's interests along, by voting for E. A. McCurdy.

Mean Canvasses
Low mean Canvasses are being made. We do not wish to repeat them. If we have to, we will and it will not be well for those making them. At present we refrain.

ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION

The first gun has been fired and the first Candidate chosen to represent his constituency. Nomination day produced one-only one-acclamation for the whole Dominion, and that the beginning of a Government victory. Mr. Gus Porter, Conservative Candidate in West Hastings, (Ont.) is the first member to be chosen. He must be the right man in the right place for he has represented his Constituency for fully 29 years.

WORTHY ATTENTION

Ottawa, Nov. 18—The members of the crews of the Canadian registered merchant vessels, who lost their lives at sea during the war as a result of enemy action, are to be commemorated by monuments erected by the Imperial War Graves Commission at Halifax and Vancouver.

In order to secure a complete list the naval department is communicating with the owners of all Canadian ships lost during the war. The department reports that replies so far have been satisfactory, but that there are a number of companies who have lost ships who have since gone out of existence.

The naval department will be pleased to receive any information from officials of companies who have not been communicated with.

Chicanery—North'd wants none of it. Vote for McCurdy and defeat Morrissey.

LABOR PARTY ANNOUNCEMENT.

We, the executive of the Newcastle Branch of I. L. A. No. 825, do hereby give notice to the general public, that the attitude of Joseph P. Manderson, in the coming Federal Election is not that of the Newcastle Branch of the I.L.A. No. 825.

For certain reasons known to us, and on account of deceitful actions against the interests of Labor, we have been compelled to make this announcement.

In future, anything said or done by Mr. Joseph P. Manderson is not the voice of the Labor Party, neither in the forth-coming Federal Election or any other important matter, but simply his own feeble opinions.

Further particulars in connection with this matter will be forthcoming in the issue of the Advocate, on Tuesday, Nov. 29th.

Signed on behalf Newcastle Branch I.L.A. No. 825 Executive Committee :

WM. A'HEARN,
WM. MacCALLUM,
ALLAN RUSSELL,
ALLAN MacDONALD,

Dated at Newcastle, N. B., Nov. 22nd, 1921.

MORE RIOTING

Last Sunday a sharp outbreak of rioting by rival factions in the Seaford district of East Belfast, Ireland occurred. Detachments of police were hurried to the scene and machine guns were used against the rioters. There were a number of casualties. Four persons were sent to hospitals, but many others who were slightly injured required only first-aid treatment.

GOVERNMENT ROOMS

The Labor Hall, near Hennessy's has been opened, as committee rooms, for the party. All supporters and friends of Mr. E. A. McCurdy, the chosen candidate, are welcome.

Liberals—Remember Morrissey's past political actions and govern yourselves accordingly. You know all about him. What will be your answer.

Did you notice how Morrissey refrained from mentioning the Returned Soldier in his Nomination Day Speech? This is in keeping with his attitude during the Great War.



HON. F. B. McCURDY
Minister of Public Works

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS.

The high protective tariff of the United States in so far, as the product of the farm is concerned, was adopted by the Government of that Country, as a result of the agitation of American Farmers to obtain it. Its results have been eminently, satisfactory to them, inasmuch as it has reduced the competition of the farmers of other Countries, especially Canada, the one nearest to them. Is it not passing strange, that while the American farmers are demanding, upholding and experiencing, what they claim are the benefits of a high protective tariff, that some Canadian Farmers are advocating a backward step or lower tariff than the moderate one, which our Government affords them at the present, as a measure of protection.

It is not at all likely that American farmers, would think of lowering their policy of protection, to accommodate their Canadian brothers, of the same profession. To use a homely, but expressive phrase "they are not built that way" and no doubt they are sincerely grateful to the advocates this side of the line, of the one sided Free Trade, they expound, and possibly they are more than surprised that any Canadian farmer, should so far forget his own interests, as to advocate the lowering of the Canadian tariff, which would permit the coming in of American farm products, to compete with their own, while they—the Americans—had a tariff, designed to keep out the farm products of the Canadian Farmer.

Short time as the latest Farmers tariff, in the States has been in existence, it has effected a very satisfactory state of affairs, to them, in the much smaller amount of Canadian products permitted to enter the States. So pleased are the farmers over there, that they are even now clamoring for a permanent high tariff against the Farmers of Canada. They have a tremendous market for their products, in the hundred and ten million population of their country, and they want no interference from the Farmers of Canada, who can only boast of a Country having about nine million of a population, so they, the Americans built a high protective wall to keep produce out, as much as possible.

The best and safest market for the Canadian farmer is the Home Market, and under existing circumstances, the best safe guard for our Farm Industry is a protective policy, a really National defence of every industry, Farming included—in our wide Dominion. When the 6th of December, election day arrives, every farmer in Canada true to his own interests, will cast a vote in favor of the Government, and in Northumberland Co. they will do so, by a manly protest against political trickery, in giving their vote to the Government Candidate

E. A. McCurdy

Morrissy—a thorn in the political side for years, will meet his Waterloo on December 6th. Let Northumberland rid herself of her greatest political canker—Morrissy—on December 6th.

Let us Forget—The Morrissy's sold the Farmer-Labor Party in the Vanderbeck By-election. Will you give him another opportunity. We miss our guess if you do.

The Morrissy Convention turned down Mr. W. B. Snowball, the same as it turned down Mr. W. S. Loggie in 1917. What will the Liberals' answer be on December 6th?

PREMIER MEIGHEN A TRUE DEMOCRAT

He has proved it by giving Canada the most democratic franchise in the world. Every person in the Dominion male and female of the age of 21, who fills the conditions of qualification can vote, and under the law no qualified person, can be refused the power to vote. Every provision has been made for those wishing to do so, to get their names on the lists, Registrars were appointed to see that every name should be on, of all who have the legal right to vote. In rural districts even those whose names are not on the lists can appear at the polling booth of their district, take the qualification oath and being sufficiently vouched for they can vote. This should be Democratic enough to please anybody, and should be a rude shock to the campaign rubbish of the opponents of Mr. Meighen who have falsely classed him "Autocrat".

Laborer's--Morrissy has betrayed you. Don't give him a second chance. Make his defeat so positive on December 6th, that he will never trouble you again. It is your duty to your union principles and to the County.

WHO TO VOTE FOR

To the Editor of The Union Advocate, Newcastle, N. B.

Dear Sir:--

I heartily agree with the sentiments expressed by my brother "Labor Man", in your issue of last Tuesday, and as far as I am concerned, a man of John Morrissy's political stamp can have no support from me.

Like many more of my fellow workmen, I have been stuffed long enough with the notion that the Liberal Party is the friend of Labor. But I have at last begun to examine the politics for myself, and form my own opinion. Working men are beginning to realize, that if Yankee industries are to be kept from swamping us, we must really have all the protective tariff our Canadian Government can give us. John Morrissy and his set must think we are fools, to take down the bars, and let the Americans run all over us, when he advocates a revenue tariff only, of talks Free Trade in any shape. There are only two ways of it. The policy of the Liberal party, and also of the Cre-ar party, will help the Americans out, and the policy of the Government party, as given by Meighen, will safeguard and help Canada, and to me, Canada is first, so I cannot either loyally or conscientiously vote for Morrissy.

As to the action of both Morrissy's about our Candidate in the local bye-election, Mr Vanderbeck, we all know about that, and you bet your life we will remember it when election day comes. All the twisting and turning and excuses "Honest John" can make, will not condone for his treachery on that occasion. I voted for Vanderbeck, and if we are both spared may vote for him again, but I will never vote again for the two Morrissy's, the family compact that went back on us, and the best way for my fellow workmen and myself to show that we condemn such trickery, is to cast our votes for the other Candidate—MCCURDY.

Yours respectfully,
Another Labor Man,
Chatham, N. B.,
Nov. 24th.

McCurdy is gaining strength every day. Morrissy is losing strength as time goes by. Northumberland wants a winner and not a loser.

John Morrissy was always a strong opponent to "Family Compact". Why the change? It depends on whose ox is being gored.

How About Columbus?

Everybody knows what Christopher Columbus did, but nobody knows for certain what he was. Hitherto the accepted belief has been that he was an Italian, born in Genoa. That has been taught in all the school books in the world, except the Spanish books. In these he is listed as a Spaniard, and in an effort to prove that the Spanish books are right the Government of Spain has appointed a commission of learned men, culled from several nations, to investigate the matter and decide once for all of what race was the discoverer of America. This commission will not have to decide merely between the claims of Italy and Spain. It will have to look into representations put forth on behalf of Greece and Ireland. It will consider testimony to the effect that Columbus was a Jew. It will give judgment as to which of the fifteen Italian towns that have advertised themselves as the birthplace of the voyager is entitled to the honor. It may even be expected to hearken to the arguments advanced on behalf of Columbus, Ohio.

The belief that Columbus was an Italian has grown from his own statement. In his will he referred to "Genoa, which I left and where I was born." Some of the modern psychologists who have been consulted find in this phrase evidence that he was not born in Genoa. Otherwise he would have said, "Genoa, where I was born and which I left." Their inference is that Columbus undoubtedly left Genoa, but inserted "where I was born" as an afterthought, and did so clumsily like a man not accustomed to free-hand lying. In another paragraph of his will Columbus seems to confirm the impression that he was not a good extemporaneous liar, for he provided that in case his next of kin were not alive to inherit, his property should go to his family line, the "de Colon." Search has shown that there never was such a family in Genoa.

The question then arose, "Where are the de Colons?" and the search shifted to Spain. There were plenty of them there. The branch to which Columbus belonged was located at Pontevedra, and it was because of the arguments advanced in favor of this town that the Spanish Government appointed its commission. The Pontevedra evidence also suggested that Christopher was of Jewish origin on his mother's side. The name of his mother was Susanna Fiterosa, a member of a Jew family, who had been converted to Christianity. The father of Susanna was Jacob, and such names as Abraham and Eleazer figure in her family tree. At this time the Jews were in disrepute, and it is argued that only Jews would have chosen such names. The evidence that Columbus was of Jewish origin is strengthened by one of his portraits, which is accepted as authentic. He looks like a Jew.

In his lifetime Columbus was vague, not to say elusive, regarding his family. His second son, Fernando, said, "My father wanted throughout his life to keep his origin and native land unknown and uncertain." The brother of a lady with whom Columbus was in love testified that although people said Columbus came from Genoa he did not know where he was born. That he lived in Genoa at that time is assured, and this corresponds with the evidence in favor of a Spanish birth. One investigator says that the father of Columbus was a sort of pirate, and that when he got into difficulties with the Spanish authorities he fled to Italy. Toscanelli, the astronomer, who gave Columbus the map which he took with him to America, believed that the explorer was a Portuguese. The evidence that he was an Irishman has been collected by a scholar with the unbiased name of Mulloy. Someone else says that Columbus was a Greek.

If Columbus was a Spaniard, with a Jewish mother, one can understand why he should have concealed the fact when he approached the Spanish court with an appeal for funds. The Jews were being persecuted and expelled, Isabella would never have advanced money to a man who was a Jew or half a Jew. Genoa was one of the great seaports of Europe at the time and it added to the prestige of a mariner to say that he hailed from there. It was like an English sailor giving Dover as his home port. To be noted also is the fact that Columbus, on a mission undertaken for the alleged pious purpose of converting the American Indians to Christianity, took with him a wholly disproportionate number of Jews. He is said to have been avaricious and querulous, and a stubborn bargainer in money matters. These are characteristics noted in Jews and Gentiles, Spaniards and Italians, and even in some other races which have honored Columbus by living in the continent which he discovered.

New Use for Airplanes.

Another experiment in the adaptation of the airplane to peace-time activities was recently made near Dayton, Ohio, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. A six-acre grove of young catalpa trees had been attacked by insects and was in danger of being destroyed. An airplane soared directly over the grove and sifted powdered arsenate of lead into the trees. Only a few minutes were required to accomplish this work, which would otherwise have demanded the services of a large number of men and sprays for several days, and, moreover, it was done more effectively by the plane.

Dolls were used to display styles in dress 600 years ago.

**McCurdy is for Northumberland
Meighen is for Stability
Crearer is for Experiment
and
King is for Anything**

Does the Canadian Farmer Realize His Danger?

Reciprocity was defeated in 1911 because the Canadian farmer was convinced that any advantage resulting from the trade pact of that date was more than offset by the disadvantage of the fierce competition he would meet in his Home Market from the prosperous and highly specialized farms of the United States.

If that was the attitude of the Canadian farmer towards a free, unhindered exchange of natural products, how much more determined should be his opposition, today, towards the trade policies of the parties led by Messrs. King and Crearer?

Both these parties advocate the admission, duty free, of all foodstuffs; in other words, ALL FARM PRODUCTS. This in spite of the fact that the United States has imposed—and there is no reason to believe that it will not be permanent—a stiff "Emergency Tariff" against Canadian Farm Products. To put it plainly, the United States shuts out our Farm Products by what is practically a Prohibitive Tariff and Messrs. King and Crearer calmly propose to meet this action by admitting, duty free, into Canada, All U. S. Farm Products.

We did import in 1920 \$110,000,000 worth of Farm Products from the U.S. What would be the figure if the Tariff Bars were down, say, in 1922?

Consider the new U. S. Tariff rates, Mr. Farmer, and see where you fit!

	Old U. S. Customs Rate	New U. S. Customs Rate
Potatoes	Free	62 1-2c. per bbl.
Apples	25c. per bbl.	75c. per. bbl.
Live Cattle	Free	30 p.c. ad valorem
Sheep	Free	\$2.00 per head
Wool	Free	Unwashed 15c. per lb. Washed 30c. per lb. Scoured 45c. per lb.
Butter	2 1-2c. per lb.	6c. per lb.
Milk	Free	2c. per gal.
Wheat	Free	35c. per bus.
Flour	Free	20 p.c. ad valorem
Bacon and Hams	Free	25 p.c. ad valorem

Under ordinary conditions, many Farmers are Protectionists in principle, realizing as they do that the building up of great industrial centres to serve 28 Home Markets is really their salvation. Blind, indeed, is the farmer who would accept the policy of Free Trade in Food Products under the present conditions.

Mr. A. E. Trites, Farmer candidate in Westmorland, before the Tariff Commission at Moncton, Nov. 10th, 1920, stressed strongly the importance of the home market and declared that "No changes should be made in the Customs Tariff which will in any way adversely affect the manufacturing industries which are developing our local market."

Hundreds of farmers all over the country gave the same evidence. These are the men who are standing shoulder to shoulder behind the Meighen government as the one and only party offering

Safety to the Farmer

(National Liberal and Conservative Party Publicity Committee)

Vote For the
Live Wire
Candidate

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Which Shall Be Your Choice, Protection Or Destruction?

The Advocate desires to deal in facts only. We have no use for mere sentiment, theories and experiments. The time is very near at hand when the people must decide, as to what kind of a tariff shall be maintained in Canada.

The Opposition to the Government, wish to shirk this question, as much as possible, but their own declarations have forced it upon the attention of the Electors.

The Government as we now have it, with Mr. Meighen as Premier, advocates a Protective Tariff, the principle of National Policy, which tends to the development of Canada, commercially and industrially, and the welfare of all the people of every class, throughout the Dominion.

Mr. Crerar has certainly, at long last, in his recent Manifesto, given us to understand he is against protection, in the declaration "Our goal is the ultimate elimination of the principle of protection in our fiscal policy." That may suit the one crop farmer, or graingrowers; but it would ultimately put, the genuine farmers of the Country out of business. Canada wants no such "elimination."

Mr. King, leader of the Liberal party, surely knows where he is. He is certainly placed in a hard position through his efforts to catch votes, by pleasing everybody, however, he has declared himself in favor of a Tariff for revenue only. In this way, he hopes to catch both the votes of the Western Free Traders, and those Eastern Liberals, who happen to be Protectionists, and have no fault to find with a Protective tariff, although

not on the platform of their party—so called.

We leave Crerar and his party, to their own sweet dreams, and take it for granted that the fight is between the National Policy or protective tariff, and the tariff proposed by the Opposition, "A tariff for Revenue only," something totally inadequate to meet the needs of Canada.

Canada has contracted debts and obligations, which must be honorably attended to, and which a revenue tariff cannot adequately meet. The War debt of Canada, and kindred obligations, must be met, and any one who impartially looks into the matter knows well the insufficiency of ordinary revenue to do so. Much of our debt, was contracted, with full concurrence of leading Liberals. It is a Canadian debt, not a mere party debt. Our Railway debt is of another colour. The Liberals are responsible more than any other party for the railway mess. They may bluster about it, as much as they like, but the truth will stick. They are more guilty than any other party as to existing Railway Conditions. Deny this, they may, disprove it they cannot. They built the Transcontinental and the Grand Trunk Pacific, fully twenty years before they were needed and they bonused the C. N. R. between Port Arthur and Montreal, in the face of paralleling Transcontinental, which was then not earning grease for its wheels.

The Railway Policy, is held to be, by many Liberal Party speakers, the most important issue before the People. It is a very important issue, but not the most important.

The National Protection Policy, which will enable us to meet these Railway, and other debts, is still more important. The honor of Canada is pledged. We must have a Protective Tariff, to pay our way, and at the same time keep alive Canadian Industries, and protect the interests of our Manufacturers, and their hundreds of thousands of workers, as well as a host of others who labor in every department of employment. A tariff for revenue alone, will not do this, any man of common sense, could not view it as a safe business proposition.

Insofar as the Railways are concerned, one experience of Liberal bungling should be enough. Their past career should be enough to prove that as railway builders they have made the most colossal blunders in all Canadian history. Such blunders cannot be safely trusted with the handling of our Railway affairs now. One experience of them is enough. It would mean destruction.

ed. Managers or owners were de-throned and new managers appointed by the Central Board were installed. Naturally the latter were exponents of law and had no real financial interest in promoting the sale of liquors, and so the whole character of our public house was changed. "Attractive fixtures were installed and delicious foods were displayed. Soon we had the continental atmosphere. Men brought their wives and their children and ate while they had their mug of ale. Hours for the sale of liquor were greatly reduced, and now the public house is a delightful place which no woman need fear to enter, and drunkenness in the Carlisle district is reduced to a minimum. "Carlisle district is full of romantic interest. It was here that Wadsworth wrote most of his poems, and we are right next door, to Gretna Green, where back in the eighteenth century, the village blacksmith, the toll-keeper, or the ferryman used to unite the loving hearts of elopers from England over the border into Scotland, for fees varying from half a guinea to as much money as these early profiteers, the self-appointed Magistrates could extort. "In that district the scene changed to a munition centre during the war. A very rough element came in and there was much drunkenness, so the law abiding people took matters into their own hands and the present reforms are the result. In our own way we solved the important problem, and it seems to me much more effectively solved than you have done in America, with your prohibition and your bootleggers."

AN ENGLISH WAY OF FIGHTING RUM

(New York Times)

The liquor problem has been solved without prohibition in the Carlisle district, England, according to K. M. Chance, who comes from there and who is at the Hotel Pennsylvania on a shopping trip.

In my district at home," said Mr. Chance, "they created a Control Board which has absolute rule over the sale of liquors in the district. Every public house was commandeered.

On Dec. 6th,
Vote for the
Right Man

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Northumberland Needs McCurdy

Canada
for the
Canadians

What Is To Be Canada's Destiny?

Shall it be that through the destruction of the Tariff as proposed by both Crerar and King, the development of Canada is to come under the domination of the United States, to be followed by gradual financial domination and as a consequence, political domination?

OR

Is Canada's destiny to be that of a great free nation within the British Empire group of Nations, developing her boundless resources of mine, river, water power, forest, and cultivating her millions upon millions of acres of arable land? Is her development to surpass that of any other nation?

Shall her manufacturing industries develop her minerals and raw materials into implements and goods for the benefit and comfort of her people and for foreign trade?

Shall she become a self-contained nation within the Empire, her great railways interchanging, the products of factory and farm among her own people, and her ships sailing every sea?

Shall she maintain her integrity within the Empire and protect her farms and factories against unfair competition from foreign countries?

IF THIS IS TO BE CANADA'S DESTINY THEN CANADA NEEDS MEIGHEN.

On December 6th, Canada should once again protect her farms, her factories and her workmen against the un sound theory of Free Trade, and should hold fast to her reasonable Protective Tariff, her national entity and her British connection.

On December 6th Canada should declare with no uncertain voice that she will not tolerate the false trade theories of visionaries and group leaders which tend toward her economic destruction, toward the separation of her people and the weakening of the ties that bind Canada to the British Empire.

On December 6th Canada should demonstrate unmistakably to the outside world her fixed determination to keep Canada for the Canadians.

On December 6th Canada's destiny is at stake.

Canada Needs Meighen

The National Liberal and Conservative Party
Publicity Committee

Canada Needs Meighen

THE UNION ADVOCATE

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER
Established 1867

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- Per inch, third insertion35c.
- Per inch, each subsequent insert. 25c.
- Per inch, Card of Thanks75c.
- Per inch, Engagement Announcement75c.
- Per line, Reading Notices10c. with minimum charge of 50c.
- Births, Deaths or Marriages75c.
- In Memoriam75c.
- Poetry, per line10c.
- Caps and Black Face Readers 15c per line minimum charge 60c.

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All kinds of Job Printing. Address all communications to MIRAMICHI PUBLISHING CO. LTD. NEWCASTLE, N. B.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1921

GOVERNMENT ROOMS

"The Labor Hall, near Hennessy's store has been opened as committee rooms, for the party. All supporters and friends of Mr. E. A. McCurdy, the chosen candidate, are welcome.

BE CONSISTENT

Newcastle, N. B.
Nov. 22, 1921

To "The Editor of the Advocate",
Newcastle, N. B.

Dear Sir:—

Kindly allow me space in your valuable columns for a few observations. Mr. Charles Morrissy was nominated and elected to the Legislative Assembly by the Farmer-Labor Party of this county, along with his colleagues Martin, Fowley and the late John Vanderbeck. Hon. John Morrissy, father of Mr. Charles Morrissy, addressed the electorate on behalf of his son, from the Newcastle Band Stand on the night of the election and in his address stated that he was a supporter and a friend of Labor. Through the death of Mr. John Vanderbeck a bye-election to fill the vacancy was held, and the Farmer-Labor Party nominated and supported Mr. Abram Vanderbeck, son of the late Mr. John Vanderbeck, who was a colleague of Mr. Chas. Morrissy. Prior to the election a meeting was held in the Newcastle Band Stand on a Saturday evening and Mr. Chas. Morrissy was asked to address the electorate. He did not show up. Hon. John Morrissy was also asked but he declined. The speakers at this meeting, who were all supporters of the Farmer-Labor Party, strongly denounced the attitude of the Morrissys towards the Farmer-Labor Party. It later developed that the Morrissys were supporting another candidate in the election, and every member of the Farmer Labor Party is aware that such was the case. Now both Morrissys have proved traitors to the Farmer-Labor Party, and as one of that Party, I would like to know what stand we as a Farmer-Labor Party are going to take in the Federal Election on the 6th of December. Personally I know what stand I purpose taking, and that stand is opposition to Morrissy. The Farmer-Labor Party, if it wishes to have the confidence of the public, and I am sure it wants that confidence, must at least be consistent, and to be consistent it cannot support Morrissy in the Federal election on the 6th of December.

The Farmer-Labor Party is opposed to inconsistency, and political traitors, and it now has its opportunity to show the electorate that it has ideals and principles, which it intends to up-

Electors--Go to the poll on Election Day and decide for all time to come, that Northumberland will not tolerate political chicanery.

hold, and will not be subjected to such trickery on the part of the Morrissys or anyone else. This is our chance and we should grasp the opportunity to rid our politics of all such menaces. If we do this then the Farmer-Labor Party has accomplished one of the greatest acts that any body of men has ever attempted, and by so doing we shall for ever receive the gratitude and respect of the whole community.

Thanking you for space, I am
Respectfully Yours,
A LABOR MAN

A POOR EXCUSE

The "Leader" says that when Mr. McCurdy began his rebuttal speech to Mr. Morrissy on "Non-innovation Day, that the crowd started to leave the hall and it was almost impossible to hear what he said.

Such is not the fact. About one dozen left the hall and they were all the Morrissyites that the hall contained. The noise made by a dozen was of no importance, but of course the Leader's correspondent would like people to think that it was, and then, they naturally would try to frame up some excuse to tell the people, that they were unable to hear something that they did not wish to hear. A poor excuse is better than none.

ORGANIZATION MEETINGS

Senator MacDonald held organization meetings in Newcastle and Chatham last night in the interests of Mr. E. A. McCurdy, the Meighen Government Candidate.

The meetings were attended by a large attendance of enthusiastic supporters. The Senator, in an able discourse discussed the platforms of the opposing parties and clearly demonstrated that the Meighen policy was the only sane and safe one for Canada. Supporters of McCurdy are confident of a sweeping victory and were ably assisted and instructed by Senator MacDonald, who has a clear and concise grasp of the political situation of the day.

RETURNED SOLDIER'S PITIABLE PLIGHT

It is reported that there is a returned soldier lodged in jail for about a month, whom it is said is being kept there for political purposes. This soldier's case has not been placed before the proper medical Representative of the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment for the Town of Newcastle. If he were consulted, no doubt an answer would have been obtained whether he was eligible for treatment by the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment or not. Why the proper authorities have not been consulted looks as if his long confinement to the County Jail, is for political purposes, and it now develops that the mean and low canvass is being made use of, that the Meighen Government is responsible for his confinement in jail. This is absolutely absurd as the proper officials have never received any notification or been asked to look into the case.

It is a pretty mean canvass for any political party to use, and worse for those responsible for the soldiers' confinement, in not endeavoring to have the man's case properly looked into by the correct authorities. Evidently similar tactics of 1917 are being re-enacted in the campaign of 1921, but they are not going to work and they will have as much success now as they had then.

Best Orators of To-day Are Scarcely Inferior To Those of Pitt's Time

Has oratory declined? The answer is, not among those who make their appeal to the masses and are in danger of being called demagogues. To prove this a writer in John O'London's Weekly choice excerpts are taken. Lloyd cites some examples, from which George, for instance, will scarcely be forgotten for his famous attack on Lords Hugh and Robert Cecil in the Welsh Dis-establishment debate of 1912:—

"I say that charges of this kind brought against a whole people at any rate ought not to be brought by those whose family trees are laden with the fruits of sacrifice. Look at the whole story of the pillage of the Reformation. They robbed the Roman Catholic Church, they robbed the monasteries, they robbed the altars, they robbed the almshouses, they robbed the poor, and they robbed the dead. Then they come here, when we are trying to seek at any rate to recover some part of this pillaged property for the poor for whom it was originally given, and they venture, with hands dripping with the fat of sacrifice, to accuse us of robbery of God."

William Jennings Bryan put himself on the political map with one speech, nay, with one sentence, which is included in the following from his 1896 convention speech:

"Having behind us the producing classes of this nation and the world supported by the commercial inter-



LORD BIRKENHEAD.

ests, the laboring interests, and the toilers everywhere, we will answer their demand for a gold standard by saying to them: You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns, you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold."

But the opening passage of his speech at the St. Louis convention shows that he could repeat: "Eight years ago a Democratic national convention placed in my hand the standard of the party and commissioned me as its candidate. Four years later that commission was renewed. I come to-night to this Democratic national convention to return the commission. You may dispute whether I have fought a good fight, you may dispute whether I have finished my course, but you cannot deny that I have kept the faith."

Turn to the nobility and Lord Birkenhead's recent Irish speech has splendid passages, from which the following sentences are culled: "If we in our day should be so happy as to succeed, history will record of our generation that we inherited indeed a mighty Empire, but that in our day it was menaced abroad by a powerful and most resolute enemy, while at home it was enfeebled at its very heart by a plague spot of disaffection and sedition. And in such an event the annals of that history will record on a shining page that we — our generation — after five years of martial vicissitude, broke in rout the foreign enemy, and, having done so, here at our doors recaptured in a nobler conquest this island of incomparable beauty, and, in doing so, became reconciled to a people so individual in its genius, so tenacious in love or hate, so captivating in its nobler moods."

In older centuries there were statesmen who could appeal to a great people, as witness the Elder Pitt at the opening of the Seven Years War: "Shall we tarnish the lustre of this nation by an ignominious surrender of its rights and fairest possessions? Shall this great kingdom, that has survived, whole and entire, the Danish depredations, the Scottish inroads, and the Norman Conquest; that has stood the threatened invasion of the Spanish Armada, now fall prostrate before the House of Bourbon? Surely, my lords, this nation is no longer what it was! Shall a people, that seventeen years ago was the terror of the world, now stoop so low as to tell its ancient inveterate enemy that all we have, only give us peace? It is impossible!"

Marriages in France.
There were twice as many marriages in France in 1920 as in 1913 — 622,860 against 312,036. The excess of births over deaths last year was 159,000, compared with 58,000 in 1913.

WHICH?

Shall we make our own Boots and Shoes, Clothes, Furniture and other necessaries of life?

OR

have the people of the United States, Germany and Japan make them for us?

The National Liberal and Conservative Party Publicity Committee.

Friendship—Yes! But—

"The Bill will not let in Canadian wheat, but will save to the American farmer the right to raise a bushel of wheat instead of transferring that right to Canada."
Mr. Fordney, in introducing the Fordney Emergency Tariff Bill which has shut millions of dollars worth of Canadian foodstuffs out of the United States market.

"If we are to build up a self-sustaining agriculture here at home, the farmer must be protected from unfair competition from those countries where agriculture is still being exploited."
President Harding. The very spot chosen to deliver this speech—Minnesota—shows that Harding had the Canadian North-West in mind.

WHILE ties of friendship unite Canada and the United States, the attitude of Uncle Sam is that of "Business First", and Canada cannot and should not hope for any consideration from the United States where the interests of the farmers and business people of that country are involved.

Uncle Sam has built the Fordney Tariff directly against Canadian agriculture, and new additional Tariff proposals are now under consideration to shut out from the United States Canadian goods of every kind.

These measures are due to the insistence of the American farmer that the United States market shall be retained exclusively for him and that the influx of Canadian farm products into that country must cease. They are also due to a like insistence of United States manufacturers and workers, who have seen their country develop tremendously and grow rich under a Protective Tariff, and who believe that a still further increase in Tariff is the only means of assuring continued prosperity.

CONTRAST THE ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES LEADERS WITH THAT OF CANADA'S WOULD-BE LEADERS, CRERAR AND KING

Crerar proposes to allow American goods to enter the Canadian market free of duty.

King proposes that the present reasonable Tariff on the products of the American factory and farm shall be greatly reduced, and that the home market of the Canadian farmer and manufacturer alike shall be thrown open to our Southern neighbour, in the face of the United States Emergency tariff, which practically shuts out Canadian farm products from these markets, and also in the face of the permanent tariff now under consideration at Washington, which gives every promise of being even more drastic than the Emergency Tariff so far as our products are concerned.

In view of the attitude of the United States, what folly it is for Crerar and King to propose throwing open the Canadian market to a flood of both agricultural and manufactured products of the United States when there is not the slightest possibility of any compensative advantage to Canada.

Does any sane Canadian believe that Crerar or King, hat in hand, could persuade the United States Government to completely reverse its Tariff policies and agree to reciprocal trade in face of American public demand for a high protective Tariff?

The people of the United States conduct their affairs and protect themselves by the principle that "Business is business." Why should Canada do otherwise?

Unlike Crerar or King, MEIGHEN stands firm for a reasonable Tariff to protect all our industries — those of the farm, the sea, the mine, the forest, the factory, and for the building up of a bigger and better Canada through the full development of the home market.

FRIENDSHIP WITH THE UNITED STATES? YES, BY ALL MEANS! BUT— let us defend our home market, our industries, our farms, our workmen, our homes by the same methods as are used so effectively against us.

Let us work out our own destiny—that of a strong, self-contained nation within the British Empire group of Nations, courageous, masterful, self-reliant.

Canada Needs Meighen

The National Liberal and Conservative Party Publicity Committee