

## THE UNION ADVOCATE

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER  
Established 1887

Subscription price in Canada and Great Britain \$3.00 a year; in the United States and other foreign countries, \$2.50. All subscriptions are payable in advance. Single copies 5 cents each.

Published every Tuesday afternoon, at Newcastle, New Brunswick, by the Miramichi Publishing Co., Limited.

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NEWCASTLE, N. B.

TUESDAY, DEC. 29TH 1926

## Editorial

## WHAT WILL NEWCASTLE DO IN 1927?

—Before a town can accomplish what it most needs to make it a progressive town, it must have team work. Its citizens must co-operate; they must show a willingness to help one another.

A spirit of co-operation and pride in the home town must be instilled and crystallized into every thought and action of every individual. Towns that are giving evidence of the greatest progress are showing this spirit.

Strange as it may seem, nevertheless it is true—a town must sell itself to its citizens before it can sell itself to its neighbors.

As a town we cannot hope to progress as we would wish while some of our citizens pull one way and some another. This results in dislike and distrust among those who should be assisting a community in worthwhile fashion. We should remember that there is some good in every person and we should exert a proportion of our energy in seeking to uncover that which is helpful in bringing our people into closer citizenship.

We should be awake to our opportunities and it is essential to our well being that we stay awake.

We view with a full spirit of optimism the possibilities of our town in 1927, and we have reason to believe that there is not a town in New Brunswick which should have greater prospects for growth than our own in the coming year. Don't misunderstand us, as it is not the intention of the writer to convey the idea that Newcastle, the best town in northern New Brunswick, is to be transformed into a city of crowded thoroughfares in 1927, for that is unreasonable, but we do venture the prediction that if our citizens would stand together in a movement for a bigger and better town, and if the proper spirit of co-operation would prevail we believe this community would exceed the expectations of many and our hopes would be realized.

ATTENTION!  
TOWN COUNCIL  
AND CITIZENS.

Newcastle has been very fortunate during the past year, in not having any disastrous fires, but fire is some thing that we never know when one will occur. The most important thing when fire breaks out is to get the alarm sent in quickly and satisfactorily, in order that the Fire Department may become dispatched without any loss of time. Nine times out of ten, fires are checked in their early stages, if the firemen arrive on

the scene quickly.

The Newcastle Department is now equipped with a motor truck, which enables the firemen to reach a fire much quicker than it otherwise could, when it was necessary for them to draw the equipment. In his respect the Department is now in first class shape, but there is still a great want needed, and that want is—A Fire Alarm System, that can be depended upon and one that will, beyond the shadow of a doubt, be effective in sounding the alarm. This Fire Alarm System question for Newcastle is not by any means a new one, but is one that has probably been placed before every Town Council for the past twenty five years, but notwithstanding, the town is yet without it.

The present system consisting of a bell in the Fire Station tower and a whistle at the Power House is altogether inadequate, and unless some other system is soon inaugurated Newcastle is some day, going to have a fire of such magnitude, that the citizens will have to sit up and take notice—when it is too late.

During the winter months, when the houses have on their storm windows, it is almost a miracle if the firemen hear the bell and in-so far as the whistle at the Power House is concerned—sometimes it is blown and other times it is not,—but even if it does, it cannot be heard at any great distance.

In the matter of taxation we are as anxious as any to hold down expenditure and see the town run as economically as possible, but we feel much greater protection would be afforded property owners if the town could see its way clear to include in its budget a sum sufficient to provide for some adequate Fire Alarm System. We would urge the Council to give this matter early consideration.

## Chatham Man Attacked by Bobcat

On Wednesday afternoon, while Fred Morrison of this town was taking one of his usual rambles through the woods near the Forrest Road, a bobcat sprang from a tree, alighted on his left shoulder and proceeded to claw him up. Young Morrison was heavily clad, wearing an overcoat and besides regular clothes which no doubt saved him from more severe punishment or perhaps death. When the cat jumped on him it knocked him to his knees, but he got to his feet as quickly as he could and attempted to throw the animal to the ground.

This he finally accomplished but not before he was badly scratched about the face, hands, arms and chest and his clothes torn to ribbons. The most severe scratches are on the left arm and chest, where one claw in each case went to the bone. The scratch on the chest is two inches long and that on the arm about the same. After he had shaken the beast to the ground he put his foot heavily upon it and reached to his trousers pocket for a revolver he carries on his trips, but in the effort to get the weapon he relaxed his weight on the animal and it slunk away under the trees. He had been attacked so suddenly and had so much clothing on—all tightly buttoned up that he could not get to his gun sooner. It was four o'clock when the incident occurred and it was eight before the young man reached home. He had to travel three and a half miles through the woods to John Cripps' farm and the gentleman hitched up his team and drove him home. He is able to get up and about the house today and while smarting under the wounds is cheerful and thankful that he is alive.—(World).

If we weren't afraid of, seemin' poor we might all get rich.  
After the Ball is over—what a relief it is to get out of the starched shirt.

Christian World Celebrated  
The Gayest Christmas it Has  
Known Since 1914

The Christian world laid aside its economic and political burdens Friday and celebrated after the various fashions of its people the gayest Christmas it has known since 1914. From London, Washington, Paris, Berlin, Rome, Moscow and the heart of Africa—from wherever Christians were gathered on the land or the sea, telegraph and wireless chanted litanies of merry making and good cheer. Church services in many cathedrals were broadcast to millions and those who spent the day at sea were also united by radio in their celebration. Paris, where the shadow of the fallen franc might have darkened the day was by far gayest than it had been since the war. Berlin likewise, faced with an economic crisis, echoed the French capital's revelry to a less degree and Moscow welcomed the return of prosperity after lean years of famine and civil strife with the gayest Christmas.

The United States celebrated more quietly. The north and middle west had a white Christmas and there were flurries of snow along parts of the Atlantic seaboard and through some of the south.

President and Mrs. Coolidge, in Washington, set the fashion for the nation with morning church, Christmas dinner, and a quiet day in the White House. New York and Chicago, after Xmas Eve of unwonted gaiety,

asserted the streets for the day, except for church or charity.

In London, Washington and New York and in practically every European capital, pulpit speakers in their Christmas sermons hailed the Locarno pact as a harbinger of peace and a cause for universal Xmas cheer. A just peace was the subject of a Christmas sermon delivered by the former German Emperor Wilhelm in his chateau at Doorn, Holland, where the Xmas festivities were attended by his family, the staff of his former court, and members of the Dutch nobility.

Although religious services were held throughout the Christian world there was no lack of worldly scenes. In Moscow long lines of thirsty Russians waited their share of the new vodka. Paris cafes were crowded with revelers while the liberal press reviled the costly celebration and denounced the scandalous scenes in Montmartre while soldiers are dying in the Rif and Syria. Berlin suffered a Christmas tree famine. Many of those who could afford it went to the country for winter sports. London streets were generally deserted during the day, but theatre crowds saluted forth in the evening and dances were held in many of the hotels. In Rome the Pope spent Xmas with members of his family visiting him. He received thousands of messages from all parts of the world.

70 CASES, INCLUDING  
MARITIME ONE, PUT  
BEFORE RAIL BOARD  
WITHOUT FUSS

Hearing by the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada of complaints regarding freight rates will be begun at Ottawa on Jan. 5. Hon. H. A. McKeown, Chairman of the Board, announced last week. Individual complaints will be dealt with first and when these are cleared up the Board will proceed to matters of provincial or national importance. About 70 cases have been submitted for consideration, among them is that of the Maritime Transportation Rates Committee.

Owing to the method of procedure adopted it is expected that the inquiry will be carried out in a minimum of time. Each applicant has been required to submit his complaint in writing and the railway concerned has been asked to state its case in the same manner. Hence the board will have a concrete case ready for consideration when the hearing opens.

The sitting at Ottawa will be followed by one at Montreal on Jan. 7, Windsor on Jan. 12 and 13 and Toronto Jan. 14 and 15. These hearings will all be devoted to consideration of specific instances not necessarily involving matters of provincial moment. Further sittings will be announced and held almost immediately thereafter with a view of clearing up what remains of the smaller applications. The board will then deal with more important questions such as the lumber, grain and agricultural products movements, export traffic, etc.

The procedure adopted was that on the receipt of each complaint the applicant was required to reduce it to writing. The railway concerned was then notified and requested to reply in writing. When this was done the matter was handed to the traffic officers of the board for classification and analysis. This has led to the framing of clear-cut issues which it is believed will materially shorten the inquiry.

Some men are like dogs—put 'em on the head and they'll put their feet in your lap.

1926 marks the completion of 50 years of steady, healthful growth—Year after year adding new friends and customers to our large patronage. From a small beginning this firm has forged ahead until today we are the largest Dry Goods house in Northern New Brunswick. To our friends old and new we extend hearty thanks and with our staff wish you all

## A Very Happy New Year

All Toys, Dolls, Games, Etc.,  
now Half Price

**W. D. CROOKER & CO.**  
LIMITED

France was not paying England anything, although the taxation a head in England was £17 9s., as against £9 12s. in France.

In proportion to her indebtedness England still is laboring under a greater taxation than any other country. Nearly 1,500,000 are unemployed, industries are battling in fierce competition with those of the nations she saved from bankruptcy; her upper classes have been forced to pocket their pride and sell their famous old estates and subject themselves to galling economies, and her middle classes have had to reduce considerably their standard of living. The good temper of the nation and the courage with which it is facing its problems is the outstanding feature of this world-wide financial drama.

Taxation reached its peak in England in 1919 and it has been reduced considerably since then. It still is, however, £15 7s. a head as compared with £3 11s. in 1913. France's taxation was 84.5 francs in 1913 and is now 67.1 francs a head. Italy's taxation advanced from 53.8 lire in 1913 to 341.7 a head, while in the United States the increase was from \$6.8 to \$26.8.

The only bright spot in the general indebtedness is afforded England by her dominions and colonies. These, of course, cannot be taxed in any way by England, but they have shouldered their own burdens and sought to repay some of the money

borrowed from England to carry on war operations when they came to the help of the motherland.

The following amounts have been received from the dominions and colonies in repayment of war debts: Australia, £9,550,000; South Africa, £3,070,000; New Zealand, £2,940,000; Newfoundland, £393,000; Crown colonies, £2,492,000. War advances to Canada, about £179,000,000, have been repaid.

The spirit of England and her attitude to the debt entanglement has, perhaps, been best expressed in Lord Balfour's famous despatches when the United States commenced to press for repayment. In it he said:

"The policy hitherto pursued by this country of refusing to make demands upon its debtors is only tolerable as long as it is generally accepted. It cannot be right that one partner in a common enterprise should recover all that she has lent, and another, while recovering nothing, should be required to pay all that she has borrowed. Such a procedure is contrary to every principle of natural justice and cannot be expected to commend itself to the people of this country. They are suffering from an unparalleled burden of taxation, from an immense diminution of natural wealth, from serious want of employment, and from severe curtailment of useful expenditure. These evils are courageously borne, but that 'but' still oppresses the English nation.

FORTIFY YOURSELF  
AGAINST PNEUMONIA

The one thing to keep always in mind during the winter months is that pneumonia attacks only those who cannot fight back—those whose systems lack the power to drive off the insidious disease germs.

Many people who apparently are in good health, lack this fighting strength to resist disease.

Pneumonia is really a cold that has attacked the delicate lining of the lungs.

Are you fortified, with strength, vitality and pure, rich blood, to resist pneumonia? If, at the first sign of a cold, you take Father John's Medicine, you not only get rid of the cold itself but also gain the vitality and fighting power to ward off further colds.

The worst part of our winter is still to come. Build up your health and strength by taking Father John's Medicine.

## Greetings

To our many friends who have favored us with their patronage during the past twelve months, we offer our sincere thanks and look forward to a continuance of our pleasant relationships in 1927.

May Health and Prosperity and a Bounteous share of all good things be yours during the New Year

**O'Brien's Stores**

Newcastle Shoes & Clothing Chatham