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J. H. BROWN, Man. Ed.

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GERMANY'S COURSE

In view of the rather delicate relations existing between the United States and Germany as a result of recent events at sea, the important part of the Speech of the German Imperial Chancellor recently delivered in the Reichstag, is his reference to future German policy. It is significant of the German determination to continue the von Tirpitz maritime murder policy that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg merely justifies the traditional German excuse for ruthless massacre at sea—that the enemy policy is aimed at the starvation of Germany.

The Chancellor advances nothing new. Germany being cut off from the world by the impotence of her navy in the face of the enemy navy, insists on the right to wage warfare on humanity in general by means of submarine, because, by directing her torpedoes at all the ships about she believes she can hurt her enemies more deeply than she can hurt them if she fights them alone. This despite the fact that Germany, according to the Chancellor, is not starving and is in no danger of starving.

The Chancellor announces flatly that the neutral world must continue to suffer the massacre of non-combatant and inoffensive citizens because Germany's enemies have beset her on the seas, and have taken neutral advantage of the situation. Such a policy is based on the conception of international rights similar to that which prompted Germany to violate the neutrality of Belgium.

In his review of the war, the Chancellor dismisses the massed attack at Verdun with a policy of generalities. It will give little comfort to the German people. He makes no claim of success at Verdun to justify the importance which has been placed on the effort there, and the appalling losses which have been suffered. Perhaps it is the lamentable tale of the military operations, including the Verdun failure, that he endeavors to cover up by the blustering threat of continued and intensified frightfulness at sea.

There can be no doubt, in the United States or anywhere else, after this speech, that Germany's defiance of neutral rights to life is as strong today as it was before Von Tirpitz retired. There is no effort to appreciate the other side of the

case. Germany because she is Germany, continues still to demand a general sacrifice for the sake of the nation which has plunged the world into this awful calamity. The challenge to neutral nations cannot be misunderstood; and yet President Wilson and his colleagues sit still and "wait for the facts."

WASTE IN REGARD TO LUMBER AND PAPER

We in the Miramichi district live on what so much lumber that we are rather prone to regard it as a commodity of which no particular care need be taken; there is so much of it all around, that the question of waste of it never enters into our thoughts. All the same, the amount of waste which is daily going on amounts to many hundreds of thousands of dollars in the course of the year for the whole Dominion.

We go up and down the river and notice the piles of timber upon the various mill wharves, and many no doubt imagine that the product of the mills is all that the lumber lands show; only a few realize that almost if not quite, as much timber is used for making paper as is used for making boards and other saw mill products. Canada is turning out thousands of tons of wood pulp every year, and it is estimated that it takes eight trees averaging nine inches at the butt to make a ton of pulp.

At the present time the United States is suffering from a serious shortage of paper making material, including old paper. In an endeavor to overcome this shortage they are drawing heavily upon Canadian supplies and one large Canadian manufacturer advises that this increased demand will result in an early shortage in this country. This is especially true of waste paper, such as old newspapers, magazines and so forth.

Canada is wasting fully 500,000 pounds of paper weekly without any reasonable excuse; and to replace this waste of paper stock it necessitates—on the basis of eight trees to the ton of wood pulp—the cutting of approximately 2000 trees every week, or over 100,000 annually in the forests of this country. Waste in any form is extravagance; but when the material represented by waste constitutes a severe drain upon the natural resources of the country, it is more than ever to be deprecated.

A contemporary furnishes an illustration of what may be accomplished when waste paper is saved and systematically collected: the results secured by the Daughters of the Empire at Ottawa may be cited. In September last this organization undertook to collect waste paper, the proceeds from its sale to be used for patriotic purposes. Since this collection was instituted, approximately 15 tons have been secured monthly, composed almost entirely of old newspapers, which had been previously burned or otherwise destroyed. This material is deposited by the public in boxes distributed

throughout the city, and later collected and baled.

The satisfactory results indicate that there is room for a considerable enlargement of this project. It is work that might be undertaken by municipal charities for the purpose of securing funds or by others interested with a popular object in view. True, there are certain dealers carrying on this industry at present, but they have failed to secure the support of the public, which is necessary to the plan of saving the paper from the homes and delivering it to designated places.

When every effort is being made to conserve our forests, and to protect them from the ravages of fire and wasteful lumbering methods, the public should give more attention to saving their old papers and to similar economies which may reduce the drain upon our forests and other resources.

T. I. L. Meeting

(Continued from page 1)

ture. He had lived here all his life and felt he could give good service if elected. At least he was willing to do so.

He had pronounced opinions in several questions. He would endeavor to have the Scott Act carried out to the fullest extent possible. It was a difficult question, and if he did as well as his predecessors he would be satisfied.

The taxation was unequally distributed, so much so that he was going to make an effort to remedy it—not along Ald. Stuart's lines, as those were a little too advanced for the town. But he hoped to arrive at some plan by which those best able to pay shall pay. That principle is smothered in our present taxation which is 45 years old and hopelessly out of date. Let us begin to try for a new Act. The tax bills handed to some people now are simply staggering when their ability to pay is considered. There must be consideration for our laborers. He hoped to bring up taxation before the Council if he were elected, have it discussed, and then see if a remedy can't be found. He knew nearly all about it. The electric plant and it was getting pretty rocky. We should commence to plan for a new one. There was a great development of electric power at Split Rock. We have water powers nearer still that can be utilized. We brought an expert here who pronounced that plan feasible, but the people rose up and banished the first Council, who brought him. Much more information was needed on Town affairs. Above all other things he would use his influence to prevent any special favor to any individual or body of individuals. He hoped to be able to do something to improve matters if elected.

Mr. Fish asked Ald. Stables—Was the money offered to you for the town or for yourself personally. If you would go easy on the Scott Act? Ald. Stables—To myself personally.

Mr. Fish—That makes it all the worse.

Geo. Stables
Mr. Geo. Stables advocated better collection of dog taxes and all default taxes.

Public Meeting Next Monday Night
Mr. Troy said another meeting would be held next Monday night to have all the candidates then in nomination, when, he hoped, all would be present. Ladies were especially welcome. The reports from the Aldermen who had spoken already were very satisfactory. All candidates should pledge themselves so that people may know what to hold them to.

W. J. Jardine
Mr. Jardine said that one very important question—Assessment—had been touched on. The town has too high a tax rate. He had brought this matter up several years ago in the Board of Trade, when he first came to town. The town was not assessed well. The valuation should be higher, so that we could get better terms on bonds. The tax rate is nearly 4 per cent, and people who have to pay that are not apt to build, so there is a scarcity of houses. People who would like to come here cannot get houses. And he thought much land was being held up. It was hard to buy a building lot. If the taxes on land were not paid, the land should be advertised and sold to give some one a chance to build. He would like to see new industries and a bigger town.

E. A. McCurdy
Mr. McCurdy heartily agreed with all that Mr. Jardine had just said. Taxation was a very important question. The matter of the tax rate had been brought up in the Board of Trade some years ago. A new system was needed. All property should be valued at its full worth and then the tax rate would be reduced if that were done. There would be a much greater inducement to outsiders to settle here. A Campbellton and a Newcastle citizen had recently compared notes, and found that with Campbellton's 2 per cent. rate the Campbellton man was paying as much on his house as the Newcastle man on his with a 3.50 rate. Newcastle's valuation being only about half as high as it should be. The bad advertisement for our town can be easily rectified by putting our valuation at the proper figures. He had had a number of interviews with different capitalists who were thinking of building houses here. We must have additional houses, but we can't expect people to invest with such a high rate. It can be easily grappled with and rectified. Last summer a capitalist would have built several houses here if the rate had been right. The rate of taxation must be properly dealt with if we expect our town to grow.

He wished, continued Mr. McCurdy, to give his personal testimony to the good influence of the Town Improvement League of the past year. The town was being well advertised. He had heard commercial travellers and other visitors comment very favorably on the improved condition of the community. He was sure that the taxpayers appreciated the services of the Aldermen of the past year. The Aldermen realized that, especially at the present time, the war conditions make it necessary to conserve all the resources of the town. This can be done and is being done, and all will feel the benefit in future years.

Rev. S. J. MacArthur
Rev. Mr. MacArthur made the closing address. He praised the new "dirt" sidewalk up town—the best there had ever been there. He did not think sidewalks were ever better kept than last year. The outgoing Council can take much credit, and he hoped its policy would be continued by the new Council. Default taxes should be promptly collected. The poll tax reduction was a good thing. The imperfect valuation should be rectified. The town loses by not having houses. He knew of four families who would found houses. The Tax Rate should be reduced to 2 per cent.

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WM. FERGUSON, Fish B'ld
PHONE 144

Then houses would be built. He was sorry that Mayor Stothart was leaving Monday night to hear the candidates ing the Council. He hoped that

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