

THE UNION ADVOCATE  
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER  
Established 1867

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TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1921

New Strength For Victims Of Anaemia

Loss of Strength Follows When the Blood Becomes Thin

Anaemia is the medical term for thin, watery blood. The sufferer loses strength, becomes short of breath and complains of palpitation of the heart after the slightest exertion, such as walking up stairs. The lightest task becomes a burden. There is a loss of ambition, the victim loses weight and as the disease progresses the appetite is affected, color fades from cheeks and lips and fainting spells may occur.

Anaemia is not a disease that corrects itself, and if unchecked it progresses steadily. But it can be combated by good food, fresh air and a proper tonic for the blood. As the blood becomes rich and red under this treatment, the symptoms disappear as in the case of Miss Evelyn Joyce, Westville, N. S., whose mother says: "Almost from infancy my daughter was very delicate, and was often under the doctor's care. As her father had died of consumption my friends feared she would fall a victim to that dread disease. As the years went by and she was merging into womanhood I began to fear that I would lose her. Then I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and

could soon see a change for the better. For the next three years, at intervals, she took the pills, always with the best of results. Now at the age of sixteen she is a fine healthy girl, and I never tire of telling those who see the wonderful change in her condition that she owes it to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Miss Joyce herself says: "It gives me pleasure to confirm the statements made by my mother. Since using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I have gained in weight, and from a sickly girl, suffering from headaches, dizziness and a languid feeling, I am now as well as other girls of my age, and I owe it all to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can be obtained from any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

MIRAMICHI UTILITY POULTRY ASSOC.

A very enthusiastic audience gathered in the Council Chambers at Newcastle on Wednesday evening March 30th at 8 o'clock to form a Poultry Association for the Miramichi. Mr. G. E. Fisher of Moncton, who is doing Federal Government work, was present and outlined what was being done in other places and after much discussion it was decided to form a Miramichi Poultry Association and the following officers were elected:—

Honorary President—G. R. Wilson, President—H. Williston.  
Vice President—R. A. Snowball  
Secretary-Treasurer—W. J. Sutherland.

and the following Directors  
T. Maltby, Newcastle  
J. R. Lawlor, Newcastle  
G. E. Fisher, Chatham  
Wm. Johnston, Chatham Head  
In addition to the above there were also present at the meeting His Worship, Mayor Doyle, Messrs. Fish, Melanson, Deroche, Petrie, Snyder, Lake, Price and McCabe.

Some of the objects of the Association are:—

- 1st. To do field work and by demonstration in the different lines to show the farmers and small poultry keepers the value of keeping pure bred stock.
- 2nd. To show them the way to cull their flock.
- 3rd. To show them how to feed for egg production.
- 4th. To show them anything we can to improve their stock.

Mating List  
All members will send into the Secretary, Mr. W. J. Sutherland, Newcastle, whatever they have to offer and a club mating list will be printed and sent broadcast. The Association through the Committee will inspect all flocks that are included in this list and see that the proper conditions exist before they will allow the list to go out. Anyone needing any stock or eggs should write to the Sec'y who will see that the order is placed in the proper place.

In connection with this last item, Mr. Wilson is staying in this vicinity for a few days to inspect flocks belonging to members who will have eggs for sale, and with his expert knowledge of how to select for the best layers, members or anybody else desiring eggs can be assured of getting eggs from good laying birds as he will judge them from their capacity to lay 130 eggs per year and

**Oilcloth and Linoleums**  
A fine assortment of New Designs made in the best quality and guaranteed to give satisfaction. All widths from 1 yd. to 4 yds. wide  
Oilcloth..... 75c square yd.  
Feltol..... 65c square yd.  
Linoleum..... 1.25 square yd.  
We are showing some  
New Attractive Imported Melton Rugs  
Sizes 2½x3—3x3—3x3½ and 1½x2½  
Prices are very reasonable—When you need Floor Covering, come to Creaghans'  
**J.D. Creaghan Co. LIMITED**

Is Canada to Bar The Door?

Labor leaders and the Labor Press want immigration stopped. Lobbyists have been busy at Ottawa for some time picturing before members the fearful results in unemployment that would likely follow if Canada does not bar the door to immigration. The unemployment situation is not a new problem. Winnipeg and Canada have been dealing with it annually for the past twenty years. Any excess in unemployment at the present time is due to the fact that the public stopped buying goods made dear by too high a cost of production, in which labor figures largely. There is abundance of work in Canada and there will be plenty for everybody to do — immigrants and all — for years to come. The present difficulty is that capital will not gamble on the present high cost of production. Therefore it is not the scarcity of work that is causing the trouble but the scarcity of capital.

The propaganda of the labor leaders has been spreading in the Labor Press is of an entirely selfish and class distinction. The phase of the immigration question considered by them, is how will immigration affect Labor supply, or to be more concrete, how will it affect wages? Labor leaders speak of possible immigration aggregates that will likely flood Canada, but they never eliminate the 20 per cent. of women, school children, and under included in immigration totals, that do not enter the labor market. Statistics show that of every twenty male immigrants over 21 years of age, the average is about 10 unskilled laborers, ten unskilled workers, and the other seven of professional and miscellaneous occupations. What would Canada have done in pre-war years without immigration? There will Canada be if the restriction now before the Ottawa House "that all immigration be suspended until a normal condition of affairs is established," is considered. There is a general impression that the only immigrants Canada needs are those going directly on the farms. That is true, but will the immigrant coming to Canada go directly to the farm? Mr. W. S. Bennett, member of the United States Immigration Commission, who worked two and a half years investigating the question of immigration abroad, challenges any statement that the cities are the wrong place for the immigrant, so far as the immigrant is concerned.

Mr. Bennett goes on to say that the Immigration Commission found the fact to be that 90 per cent. of the immigrants go to the cities, and sometimes very specifically know what employment they are going into before they leave their homes, their wives and other dependents. The reason why the immigrant goes to the cities, Mr. Bennett explains, is that he has a better chance to earn a little ready money and that there are also opportunities for him, if he is of a foreign tongue, to talk to men of his own people, who speak his language, which is most essential during the time that he is learning the English language and the local situation. "If the opportunities on the farm are greater than those offered in the city, the immigrant will soon find it out and act accordingly," says Mr. Bennett.

Mr. Bennett asks the question should anyone blame the newly arrived immigrant for going to the place where he finds compatriots, a place of worship, and helpful surroundings for him to get the right start in a new land. If he cannot speak English, he has an opportunity in the first few months to gain a wider knowledge of Canadian conditions from people of his own birth who are always to be found in the cities and towns. If when the immigrant first lands he is not trained or even equipped to go out on the prairies to settle down and get a living from the soil, what is the use of sending him out there to become a disgruntled and dissatisfied citizen? Immigration is a problem of great consequence to the people of Canada today. Immigration has a great influence on the future of our prosperity which is the basis of revenue for the government. The public generally, should seriously protest against any governmental action which would prevent the en-

try of desirable immigration into Canada. A constructive policy of selective immigration is needed and it is up to Canada to establish a constructive policy based on a careful examination of conditions here and abroad to the end that it may safeguard our interests and promote the general welfare, regardless of any one class.

Canada needs new people, needs them badly, on the farms and in all lines of industrial activity where it is now almost impossible to get men to do the great amount of necessary rough labor to keep industry moving. Certainly, there are people who should not be permitted to come into the country, because in the very nature of things their admittance means conflict and radical social disturbance in our midst. Canada already has its share of this class.

Canada is not the congested country that Labor leaders would have people think. Canada covers an area of 3,693,310 square miles. Now let us deduct one-third, or say 1,231,100 square miles of what might be classed at present, as undesirable or unproductive areas. This leaves a basis of approximately two and a half million square miles. Canada could absorb the entire population of the British Isles (England, Scotland and Ireland) and then have 350 less people to the square mile than now exists in the Old Land. Placing our present population at 10,000,000, that means an average of 4 people per square mile in Canada. If this two-thirds of Canada were as densely populated as France, we would have a population of approximately 22,500,000 people, yet France is not a densely populated country. It has substantially a thrifty, farming population; it has forests and large unoccupied areas. If this two-thirds of Canada were as thickly settled as the United Kingdom, we would have a population of over 65,000,000 people. Taking Canada's greatest immigration year (1913) as a basis for computation, it would take over 250 years for this country to become as thickly settled as even the United States — not counting the natural increase.

We don't have to go abroad for comparisons. Let us take the provinces of Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. If the four Western provinces were as thickly settled as these two Eastern provinces, we would have a population West of the Great Lakes of over 27,000,000 people and to settle this many people it would take above 135 years with an great an influx as we had to the West during the banner years of 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914 — not even taking into account the natural increase. Here is the situation in so far as Western Canada is concerned. Speaking in round numbers, Manitoba has but six people to every square mile, Saskatchewan, two to the square mile, Alberta less than two, and British Columbia practically only one to the square mile. Giving every possible allowance for waste land and reducing our square mileage down to productive areas the very suggestion that immigration should be curtailed in any restrictive capacity at all, permits of no basis for argument.

The population per square mile for Great Britain and Ireland is 374. The population of France taken by the census of 1913, gave 4,412,229 or a population of 193 persons to the square mile. In 1912 the population of Belgium was 7,510,413 and the population per square mile was 658 persons. The population of the German Empire in Europe in 1911, was 69,100,000, or a population of 311 to the square mile. In face of the above, is there any wonder why the people of Great Britain, of France, and of Belgium, should not be turning their eyes to a country such as Canada where the possibilities for the future are so great? Is there any reason why as a part of the Great British Empire, we should close our gates to the people of Great Britain especially, or to the people of France, Belgium or the United States, from whom so many desirable citizens have come to us. In the interests of the country, we should have a constructive and not a restrictive policy of immigration. — Employers' Association of Manitoba.

BATHURST MATTER BEFORE PUBLIC UTILITIES

Bathurst, April 2—The Public Utilities Commission of New Brunswick held a session here last evening to further consider the application for the issue of \$1,500,000 of bonds in connection with the electrical development on the Nepisiguit River carried on by the Bathurst Lumber Company, who are handing over their interests to the Bathurst Electric Company. Hon. J. P. Byrne appeared for the company, and Angus McLean, of Bathurst Lumber Company, was called before the commissioners to make a statement. The members of the commission, Chairman Connell and Messrs. Michaud and Lewin, were present at the meeting. No decision has yet been reached.

"Cold in the Head"

Those subject to frequent "colds in the head" will find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the System, cleanse the blood and render them less liable to colds. Repeated attacks of Acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System, thus reducing the inflammation and restoring normal conditions.

All druggists. Circulars free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Position Wanted

Anyone wanting a Cook or Cookie, please telephone or write to George Petrie, care of John Muise, Newcastle, N. B. or telephone Mr. Thos. Doucett, No. 220. 14-Cpd

PEARLS

Will the party who mailed a string of pearls to our address please communicate with us. H. Williston & Co.

Lost

A large Store Key, about seven inches long, between D. R. Hogan's Restaurant and Hennessy's Corner. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same with R. M. Faudel & Sons.

Our National Railways

That section of the press, which sees in the deficit of the government owned system only a ruin for the country, persists in referring to the railway problem as one that is still unsolved, and it seems intent upon the creation of an atmosphere of "something must be done."

While it is, of course, a weighty matter to have to provide a sum of thirty seven million dollars to meet the operating deficit of Canadian National Railways and Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, yet as matters now stand, this is really a financial problem, and not a railway problem. The economics of the railway situation are difficult for the public to understand. The problem, proper, developed in the early years of the Great War, when bankruptcy faced several privately owned railways. The question was whether the government should go on assisting these lines, or

"Feeling Drowsy Eh?"

—Got that tired feeling which makes you want to sleep all the time? You're run down and must take.....  
**Dr. Wilson's HERBINE BITTERS**  
The natural remedy for all common ills which so many people have at this time of the year. The Tonic is made from the curative principles of Dandelion, Mandrake, Burdock, and other medicinal herbs, which make it quite harmless.

50c. a bottle. Family size, four times larger, \$1. At most stores. TRY A BOTTLE  
The Brayley Drug Co., Limited, St. John, N.B.

**REGAL**  
The Big Value in FLOUR for Bread, Cakes & Pastry  
The St. Lawrence Flour Mills Co. Montreal, P.Q. Halifax, N.S.