

THE UNION ADVOCATE

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER
Established 1867

Subscription price in Canada and Great Britain \$2.00 a year; in the United States and other foreign countries \$2.50. All subscriptions are payable in advance. Single copies 6 cents each.

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THE "STR. MAX. AITKEN."

Friday's Chatham Gazette gave some very undesired criticism to the "Str. Max Aitken," because she had already been taken off the route between Newcastle and Chatham. The Gazette offered this undue criticism before first looking into the matter thoroughly, which if it had been done, the writer of the article would never have taken up his pen to write it, but we notice from yesterday's Gazette that the scribe has been enlightened on the matter and has published a correct statement relative to the subject.

The Str. "Max Aitken" is subsidised only to ply between Newcastle and Redbank. This she does beginning as early in the spring as it is possible for her to do and continues through the summer until as late in the fall as the ice in the river permits. Regarding the service performed it is impossible for any one to find any fault. The service given by the steamer between Newcastle and Chatham is given entirely at the volition of the company and for which no subsidy is received. It is indeed, rather difficult to understand, why the company should be criticised for taking the boat off a route for which it is not subsidised and which it performs the service given, merely because no service between the two towns is arranged for by the government and the company feeling that it was filling a community need.

The Str. "Max Aitken" has been providing an excellent service between Redbank, Newcastle and Chatham for a number of years, for which it has been receiving a very small subsidy for its service between Newcastle and Redbank, from the Provincial Government. This subsidy is altogether too inadequate and the result is that the company each year is making a considerable loss. The owners do not wish to dispose of the boat, thereby making this service an ostensible, if it can be avoided, but unless a substantial increase in subsidy is arranged for, it will probably become necessary for the company to discontinue the service, as it is impossible for it to continue plying up deficits and at the same time receive undue criticism for that which the public are not in any way contributing.

It is a true saying that "you never miss the water until the well runs dry." This apparently is true of those in Chatham, who through the Gazette were expressing indignation because the boat was taken off the route. It is hoped that these same people will now interest themselves and use their influence with their local members to provide a suitable subsidy for this boat which has been giving them such excellent service gratuitously in the past, and which they miss so much when the steamer is taken off her route. To do this, would be doing something worth while, whereas to knock and criticize, that over which they have no control, will accomplish less than nothing.

The Newcastle Steamboat Company is willing, anxious and desirous of providing the very best service possible on the Miramichi River with their steamer, the "Max Aitken," but the public of Chatham, Newcastle, Redbank and all intermediate points should also be as interested in this matter as the company, and the public should demand from their representatives, that an adequate subsidy be provided for this service, so that the company will not be required to make up heavy deficits each year. We will await to see what action the public takes, and will then be in a better position to judge whether those in Chatham, who voiced their condemnation in the Gazette, are really sincere or not.

MEIGHEN AND QUEBEC

There is really no good reason why any one in Quebec should object to Mr. Meighen's leadership of the Conservative party. Conscription was the cry raised against Mr. Meighen in the recent election but that was a far cry and if ever justified is open to condemnation now in view of the economic and other issues that should have first consideration. It fell to Mr. Meighen's lot as a member of the war government, composed of equal numbers of Liberals and Conservatives, to frame the equal military service act, so much denounced. England and Canada had gone to war to save France and Belgium from German aggression. All the countries at war had conscription. The Entente Allies were fighting with their backs to the wall; a false step might have placed the Hun in possession of Paris and London and Canada might today be paying tribute to Berlin. It was in these circumstances that the Equal Military Service law was enacted in this country, just as a similar law was enacted in the United States when that country entered the war. The military Service Act placed the people of Quebec in exactly the same position as it placed the people of Ontario, the people of the West and the people of the Maritime Provinces. Had special treatment been accorded the people of Quebec it would have been a declaration to the rest of Canada and to the world that they were unwilling to fight for their mother countries, France and England, engaged in a just war. Certainly the people of Quebec did not want to be placed in any such position and those who raise the conscription cry only seek to blind the eyes of the people to their own political shortcomings in bringing about in this country a condition that is worse than war.

Here and There

"Canada has the greatest opportunity of any community on the face of the earth," stated St. Lee Strachy, editor and proprietor of the London Spectator, in the course of a recent address before the Canadian Club. He stressed the advantages the country enjoyed in her large wheat area, electrical energy, wood pulp and mineral assets.

Between 25,000 and 35,000 men are expected to work in the forests of the Province of Quebec during the coming winter, according to the chief forester of the province. It is anticipated there will be a good season in the pulp and paper products, but that the cut of lumber will not be so heavy owing to the low price prevalent for sawn lumber.

King Cole ORANGE PEKOE THE EXTRA IN CHOICE TEA

FIVE THOUSAND RETURN TO QUEBEC

The Quebec Government has just announced that the French-Canadians are returning to the homeland from the United States in a steady stream, says a Canadian Pacific bulletin. More than 5,000 have gone back there in the past three years. The present movement is expected to continue, as a result of efforts being made by the Quebec government to induce the return of more of the 848,209 persons of French-Canadian origin listed in the United States Census of 1920 as residents of this country. The bulletin continues:

"According to the last Canadian census, the French-Canadian population of the Dominion was 2,452,751, or approximately 28 per cent. of Canada's population. The bulk of the French-Canadian population of Canada is concentrated in the Province of Quebec, where there are 1,889,177 persons of French origin, though there are close to 250,000 French-speaking people in Ontario and substantial numbers in other provinces. The distribution of French Canadians, according to the census, is as follows:—Ontario, 248,275; New Brunswick, 121,111; Nova Scotia, 56,638; Saskatchewan, 42,152; Manitoba, 40,638; Alberta, 30,913; Prince Edward Island, 11,971; and British Columbia, 11,246.

"In the Province of Quebec 80 per cent. of the total population is French-speaking. More than half of the total, or 1,322,569, reside in rural districts, and the balance of 1,038,630 live in cities. More than 40 per cent. of the total population live in twenty-one cities, and two-thirds of these are in Montreal. It is seldom realized that after Paris, Montreal is the greatest French-speaking city in the world. Forty-five per cent. of the population live in farms, and the remaining 15 per cent. in the eighty-six towns and 256 villages scattered throughout the Province.

"Seventy-seven per cent. of Canada's French-Canadian population is in Quebec Province. The greatest number is engaged in agriculture, or 204,616 of the total. In manufacturing, which is the next activity in importance, 141,921 are employed. Net production figures for the Province, showing the value of all the goods produced in all lines of industry in 1923, indicate that each family was responsible for adding \$1,648 to the wealth of the country."

PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

October Crop Report

November 13, 1925. The provisional estimate of the yields of grain received today as issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, shows an increase over the forecast estimates in the quantities of all small grains, excepting wheat and rye. The usual amount of fall ploughing has been done on account of the very heavy rainfall. The month closed with a total rainfall of 8.03 inches—the greatest for a period of twenty-five years. The temperature during the last two weeks was low. These two factors caused farm work generally to lag. Cattle were housed earlier than usual on account of the inclemency of the weather. This will have an influence in reducing the year's surplus amount of hay.

The production of dairy products and milk supply was greater than during corresponding months of last year and prices, particularly during the closing months of the factory season, were high. The highest price of the year was realized for the October output for cheese. Local markets for farmer's products have shown a brisk demand for butter, eggs, poultry and pork.

The crop of strawberries and small fruits was in excess of last year's crop and prices were very much higher. Strawberries, in cartons, sold at an advance of thirty percent (30%) over last year's prices. The apple crop, on the other hand, has realized a lower price than last year. The crop, which in the early part of the season gave indications of being short, improved toward picking time and is only slightly below an average crop.

The harvesting of the root crop is in progress. Some activity occurred in the shipping of turnips to U. S. A markets where the price during the latter half of the month was attractive.

The Bureau's provisional estimate of the potato crop is expected to vary but little, if any, from the earlier forecast of 3,580,000 cwt. The prevailing tendency of rising prices for potatoes apparently reached its height for the fall shipping season on October 31st. The jump in price from \$2.50 to \$5.50 per barrel during the month provided the sensation of the season's trading. A large part of the exportable surplus of potatoes was sold to one-half, has been sold off the farms.

Pure Rich Blood Means Good Health

Also it Means Bright Eyes, Red Lips and Rosy Cheeks.

The lack of sufficient red, health-giving blood does not end merely in pale faces and lustreless eyes. It is much more serious. Bloodless people are the tired languid, run-down folk who have no enjoyment in life. They have heart palpitation, headaches and backaches, no appetite, sometimes fainting spells, and always nervousness. Just a little more rich red blood and these troubles vanish. To get this new, rich, red blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are just the thing you need. That is why these pills have a world-wide reputation as a blood and nerve tonic. Among those who have proved the truth of these statements is Miss Annie M. Blonski, Woodridge, Man., who says:—"I became very weak and nervous had pains in my side and back and suffered from frequent sick headaches. I was hardly able to do anything about the house and would awake with a start at night, with my heart pounding violently. If I walked upstairs, I would be breathless and my heart would flutter rapidly. I used doctor's medicine but it did not do me any permanent good. Then I was advised to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to try them, and I can only say that they did wonders for me. I am now well and strong again and able to do all my work, and this is all due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I have recommended the pills to others who have taken them with equally good results. You can get the pills from your druggist or by mail at 50 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A."

Overcoats And Now Mr.—Man we are ready for you with OVERCOATS in every desired style and material Tailored by "Fashion-Craft"—"Johnson"—"Society"—"Hart" and "Empire" These garments cannot be equalled anywhere for their smart appearance. "It's the Cut of the Clothes That Counts" Prices Range at:— \$16.50, \$18.50, \$20.00, \$25.00 to \$35.00 J.D. Cranford & Co. LIMITED WHERE THE GOOD GOODS COME FROM

Fall Footwear We have a complete stock of everything you require in the line of heavy foot-wear for the cold, wet weather. John Palmer's Larrigans All High Grade and Heights Heavy Boots Rubber Boots Gum Rubbers Overshoes Take a look at our HOCKEY BOOTS Men's, Women's and Boys —AT— O'Brien's Stores Newcastle Shoes & Clothing Chatham

News That Is Odd And Interesting

Malay parents never punish their children.

The potato forms one-quarter of all the food of Americans and Europeans.

Wednesday is regarded as an unlucky day by the Alsatians and is never chosen for a wedding.

The potato was scarcely known before the 17th century and was not greatly cultivated until the middle of the 18th.

Bricks sufficient to house the entire world could be made from the clay deposits of the Hudson River valley.

The first Government vessel built on the Pacific Coast was the monitor Comanche, completed at San Francisco in 1862.

In food value a pound of baked potatoes is equal to eight eggs, to a pound of chicken, or to seven ounces of the best bread.

There have been over one thousand different varieties of potatoes, but only a few of these have been found worth cultivating.

Among the Turks, so deep is the belief in the evil influences of the number thirteen that the word for it is seldom spoken.

The Germans are the biggest growers of potatoes, and the Belgians the largest consumers, the Irish coming second in this respect.

The best sugar industry was first introduced into the United States by David Lee Child, a New England journalist, who in 1856 made a special visit to Belgium to learn the process of its manufacture.

The smallest Catholic church in the world is on the old Palo Alto plantation in Louisiana. The chapel is large enough for a small altar and standing room for the priest celebrating mass. The congregation of worshippers outside of the chapel is limited to the priest and the sexton.

A Hindu woman, on returning home with her baby from a journey, is careful before entering the house, to pass seven small stones seven times around the infant's head, and then scatter them in different directions, believing that in this way she destroys any evil which may have been contracted during the trip. No person living to-day can either read or speak the language used by the early Massachusetts Indians, yet there is at least one book in existence in that strange tongue. It is the only known copy of Barter's "Call to the Unconverted" in this Indian language, and was translated by John Eliot, the famous "Apostle to the Indians," and printed at Cambridge, Mass., in 1664.

Here and There

During July thousands of osteopaths and members of allied professions gathered in Toronto from all parts of the United States and Canada to attend the International Convention of Osteopaths. Several of the visitors toured the country in the interests of osteopathy.

Final figures showing the total live lobster catch on the Nova Scotia coast, for the season ending June 1st, show a total of 4,905,000 lbs. valued at \$1,244,141, an increase over the 1924 season of 3,507,000 lbs., in quantity and approximately half a million dollars in value.

During his tour of Western Canada over the Canadian Pacific Road, Field Marshal Lord Haig was received on all sides by cheering and enthusiastic crowds. At towns in northern Ontario and elsewhere he shook hands and exchanged reminiscences with local ex-service men, many of whom he recognized.

Having concluded his visit to the Pacific Coast, His Excellency Lord Byng, Governor-General of Canada, has returned East. Before leaving the West His Excellency stayed at a few days at Seattle to meet Lord Haig, and the two former military greats, some time together talking over old times.