

## THE UNION ADVOCATE

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NEWCASTLE, NEW BRUNSWICK, APRIL 19, 1911

## EXPORT OF PULP WOOD

The Act passed by the Provincial Legislature last week regarding the disposition of pulp wood, other than poplar, cut upon crown lands, is a good one. It provides that such pulp wood must be manufactured within the Dominion of Canada. As Quebec and Nova Scotia have all the pulp of their own they need, the act will, in practice, merely cut off the export to the United States of pulp wood produced on our public lands. It will encourage the erection of more pulp and paper mills in this province, thus enlarging the sphere of our industry and increasing the number of our working men and the farmer's opportunities to dispose of his farm products in the home market. As the Act refers only to wood cut upon crown lands it does not interfere with any real or imaginary private right, while it will benefit the whole world in eliminating the needless loss of time and labor hitherto sustained in the transportation of the raw material from our forests to the distant mills of the United States. The pulp can be more cheaply manufactured in the vicinity of its origin, thus making an absolute saving of a large percentage of the present cost. The gain to the province will be great. Whereas only about \$7.00 a ton is paid in wages in this province for the preparation of pulp wood for export, it provides about \$15.00 if manufactured into pulp here and from \$35.00 to \$37.00 a ton if fully made into paper here. The government's decision to follow the example set by Quebec and Ontario is to be commended.

As little as possible of our natural products should be sent out of the country to be manufactured. Paper should be made, lumber sawn into deals, boards, laths and shingles; iron smelted, and gypsum ground as near as possible to the place from which they are cut or dug. It is a great loss to the country to have our iron ore shipped to the United States to be smelted and worked by outsiders who expend the least possible sums in the country in which the iron is mined. The Act relating to Pulpwood, however, is a distinct gain, and the country will stand for a lot more of government regulation and ownership.

## THE FAILURE OF PROTECTIVE TARIFFS

The discussion started by the Canadian Government's reciprocity agreement with the President of the United States has been productive of great good in more ways than one. Not the least of the beneficial results is the greater awakening of the people to the inherent iniquity of the Protective system. Not only the justice of High Protection but the wisdom of any protection at all is being seriously called in question. So whether the Reciprocity Agreement becomes law or not it will not have been made in vain. In an able editorial on "Ruling Classes," the St. John Daily Telegraph of a recent date has the following timely remarks upon the political failure of the United States which failure, though by no means entirely due to fiscal mistakes, has been greatly hastened by that country's tariff system:

"The excessive protective tariff system among our neighbors is simply a means by which certain interests get control of legislation in order to tax their fellow-citizens for their own benefit. Some of the victims get strong enough to force admittance into the steel, so it comes to be the accepted idea in the pursuit of wealth that the way to success is to organize a steel of some kind and to get inside of it. Everyone must have his little sphere of plunder and special advantage. The administrators of American life insurance

companies, telephone companies, public utility corporations, banks, and trust companies laugh at re-monstration as out of date and use their position for their own advantage. What else are they there for? It is the supreme test of a system of government whether it is adequate for repressing the cliques formed of special interests and saving the public from raids of plunderers. Thus far the United States has failed under this test."

## THE BOARD OF TRADE

The Newcastle Board of Trade shows signs of activity, and has already successfully demonstrated the value of persistent and united efforts in getting from Dominion and local government financial concessions and needed alterations in railway platforms, mail changes, dredging, etc. The recent influx of new members is encouraging. Up to lately very little interest was taken in Board of Trade matters, but little by little the business men are discovering that a well constituted and well officered Board can do much to promote the interests of commerce and advertise the town. With unrivalled position and facilities for doing business all Newcastle needs is co-operation among its people. "A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull together." The new regulations re pulp wood should result in the erection of several more pulp or paper mills on the Miramichi, and of these new industries Newcastle is well situated to take advantage. The Town needs industries that will go the whole year, thus inducing the floating population to permanently reside here with their families.

A good way to increase the business of the Town would be for all the business men to put their heads together and agree to buy as far as possible within the town—to patronize home industry as much as possible, setting the example by advertising largely in the local press, getting their printing done at home, and going to each other for goods they do not keep in their own stores. Resident workmen should all be given employment before outsiders are sent for. Even if they will not work as cheaply, it would pay better in the end. All things are possible to those who believe in their own country and loyalty Co-operate to promote its interests.

## EDUCATION AND CHILD LABOR

The amendment to the Provincial Compulsory Education Act passed this session and providing "That children between 14 and 16 years of age, who secure a certificate showing that they have a preliminary education will not come under the provisions of the act when it is shown to be necessary that they should be employed for the livelihood of the family," is receiving much unfavorable criticism.

The Moncton Transcript, which would have the age limit made 15 years, very truly says that "Too low an age restriction for juvenile employment in a factory is undesirable. It strikes a serious blow at the standard of living—and is probably one of the chief reasons why organized labor is so strongly opposed to child labor. Sociologists have frequently pointed out that in industries where all members of the family are employed, the aggregate wages of the whole family tend to fall to the level of the wages of the head of the family in industries where only men are employed."

The Eastern Labor News thinks that Hon. Mr. Hazen's amendment was initiated by the factory interests for the promotion of child labor, and there appears to be some ground for such a contention. At any rate the amendment places

the children of poor people at a decided disadvantage educationally with the sons and daughters of the well-to-do. The parents who are too poor to do without putting their children under sixteen years of age to work should be assisted by the government so that their little ones may receive as good a start in life as any others. Poverty should never be allowed to deprive a child of a good elementary education. Let everybody have an equal opportunity!

## LEST WE FORGET

What are the public, our readers especially, going to do about the monument to the late Honorable Peter Mitchell, so enthusiastically proposed and endorsed by the County Council and Newcastle public meetings in January last? Is the oratorical display of that date to be the end of the matter? What have the collectors done? When will the central committee be ready to report? We trust that our readers will make an early move and send in their subscriptions forthwith.

## WHERE THE SHOE PINCHES

Sometimes mail order houses offer a leader, that is, they sell some article less than cost in order to induce buyers to make up an order which will include many things at a great deal more than cost. The big firm comes out ahead on the whole transaction all right—that is what they are there for.

We heard of an experience of a certain lady the other day who thought it would be a good scheme to simply order the leader, the article sold at less than cost. The particular bargain offered was a pair of shoes at \$1.69. When the shoes arrived there was a change of 25 cents for express, which she paid: After she got the shoes home, she packed them up again and returned them by express. The firm said she could return the goods if not satisfactory, at least that was in the advertisement. She paid another twenty-five cents to return them. After awaiting about a week the new shoes arrived, and she paid another quarter for express. Unfortunately, they were no better than the first ones, as far as fit was concerned. She had now paid \$2.44 for a pair of \$2.00 shoes, with more to follow. She tried to change them with a local dealer, but, of course, that would not work; but while in the local store she saw as good a pair, in every respect, which the dealer sold for \$1.55 regularly. She may find a lady friend to fit the shoes. If so she may not lose more than a dollar. If not she is out \$2.44.

When a woman thinks she has obtained a bargain, she tells her friends about it; but when the experience is not so favorable she is apt to say nothing when she has got the worst of a deal, although they say a great deal, when they think they have got the best of it. This is human nature, but that is why we do not hear more about the experiences of those who deal with mail order houses.

When you come to think of it, is it not rather foolish to buy things just from seeing a picture of them? A farmer would not buy a cow from a catalogue, because he knows something about cows. How much more important is it to see what you buy and know with whom you are dealing when you are getting something about the quality of which you are not able to judge. The local merchant wants your trade, and he knows that the best way to secure it is to be perfectly candid about the quality of the goods he sells. He knows more about quality than you will ever learn unless you go into business for yourself. If an article is not the best he will tell you so, and change you fairly for what you get. We cannot all afford to buy the highest quality of goods but we are at least entitled to get fair value for the money we spend and to know just what we are getting. The only way we know of to accomplish this is to buy at home from a merchant in whom you have confidence. In the long run you are money in pocket by doing so and in addition you are helping your town and country instead of injuring it.

**Every Woman**  
 is interested in the health of her system. The new vaginal spray, "MARVEL," is the only one that gives relief and cures the most stubborn cases of leucorrhoea. It is sold by all druggists and chemists. Write for a free trial bottle to the inventor, Dr. J. C. Marshall, 100, St. James Street, London, W.C.2, England.

## NEW REGULATIONS IN GAME ACT

Surveyor General Makes Formal Announcement of Changes.

Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer, Surveyor General announces the following regulations as having been put into force under Section 52 of the Game Act of 1909:

1. The use of sink boxes, so called, in shooting geese or brant, is restricted to the hours between daylight and twelve o'clock noon each during the hunting season, and the same can only be used by a person having a license therefor issued by the Surveyor General. The person obtaining such license shall use one sink box only and shall have his name and number of his license displayed in plain sight on his box. Immediately after twelve o'clock noon each day the owner of such sink box shall remove the same from the shooting ground or sink it out of sight. Any sink box not licensed shall be destroyed by any game warden or other persons finding the same and any box licensed and left on the shooting ground after the hours herein named may also be destroyed by any game warden or other person finding the same. The chasing of geese, brant or ducks by power, sail or other boats to cause them to fly or to drive them away from their feeding grounds is strictly prohibited. The fee for the license above herein mentioned shall be \$1.00 per year.

2. Notwithstanding anything contained in "The Game Act, 1909," and amending Act, it shall be lawful for the residents of the parish of Grand Manan in the county of Charlotte, to shoot black duck within the boundaries of said parish between the first day of October in any year and the first day of March in the next following year.

3. That the limit under the Game Act for duck shooting shall be twenty birds per gun per day.

4. That the limit under the Game Act for partridges and woodcock respectively shall be ten birds per gun per day, and that no other means of killing partridges and woodcock shall be allowed except by shooting.

5. The sale of woodcock is prohibited between the date of this regulation and the first day of September, A. D., 1912.

## BEARING DOWN PAINS

What woman at sometime or other does not experience these dreadful bearing down pains. Mrs. E. Griffith of Main street, Hespworth, Ont., says: "A heavy bearing-down pain had settled across my back and sides. I was often unable to stoop or straighten myself up. Many times each night I would have to leave my bed with the irregular and frequent secretions of the kidneys and was just as done out in the morning as on retiring. I was languid and would have to let my housework stand. Nothing I had tried would benefit me. I learned of Booth's Kidney Pills and concluded I would try them, which I did, and soon found the long sought relief. My back strengthened and I began to feel better and stronger. I now enjoy my sleep without being disturbed and feel grateful to Booth's Kidney Pills for what they did for me."

Booth's Kidney Pills are a boon to woman. She would know less of backaches if she took more of these wonderful pills. They are nature's greatest specific for all diseases of the kidneys and bladder. All druggists, 50c. box, or postpaid from The R. T. Booth Co., Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont. Sold and guaranteed by T. J. Durick.

## RUN-OFF AT NASH'S CREEK

No. 36 train, the Campbellton accommodation was some two hours late Tuesday being derailed at Nash's Creek. No material damage resulted. The accident took place at the station, and was caused by a switch being out of position. The wreckage was cleared and the engine on the way freight was substituted for an engine on the accommodation, which was damaged.

Makes the most nutritious food and the most dainty and delicious.

## ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

The only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

No fussing or fretting over the biscuit-making. Royal is the aid to many a cook's success.

Royal Cook Book—800 Receipts—Free. Send Name and Address.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

## TO ORGANIZE NEW TELEPHONE COMPANY

Dorchester Citizens Protest Against Methods of N. B. Telephone Company.

Dorchester, April 13.—There was a meeting of telephone users in the County Court House on Monday evening last, to protest against unfair and grasping methods of the N. B. Telephone Co.

The feeling of the meeting was most pronounced against the Company.

A strong resolution was passed unanimously: that the people be urged to sign no contracts with that Company.

A strong committee, representing wealth and influence, was appointed to look into at once the organization of a local telephone company and report back to this meeting assembled at the call of the chair.

## A GOOD MEDICINE FOR THE SPRING

Do Not Use Harsh Purgatives—Tonic is All You Need.

Not exactly sick—but not feeling quite well. That's the way most people feel in the spring. Easily tired, appetite fickle, sometimes headaches and a feeling of depression. Pimples or eruptions may appear on the skin, or there may be twinges of rheumatism or neuralgia. Any of these indicate that the blood is out of order; that the indoor life of winter has left its mark upon you and may easily develop into more serious trouble.

Don't dose yourself with purgatives as so many people do in the hope that you can put your blood right. Purgatives gallop through the system and weaken instead of giving strength. Any doctor will tell you this is true. What you need in the spring is a tonic that will make new blood and build up the nerves. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the only medicine that can do this speedily, safely and surely. Every dose of this medicine helps to make new blood, which clears the skin, strengthens the appetite, makes tired, depressed men, women and children bright, active and strong. Mr. B. Martin, Dorchester, Que., says: "About a year ago I was all run down. I was pale, weak, and had but little appetite. I also suffered from a severe pain in the back, and though I tried several medicines nothing helped me until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and these soon fully restored my health. I can strongly recommend these pills to every weak person."

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brunswick, Ont.



KING GEORGE  
When a Little Highland Prince.

## AN AUTOMOBILE TOUR.

British and German automobilists will meet in friendly rivalry both in Germany and in Great Britain during the coming summer in commemoration of the coronation of King George. The tour is for the Prince Henry Cup, and is a friendly and social match between the Imperial Automobile Club of Germany and the Royal Automobile Club of Great Britain. The object of the tour, which is not an international competition is to combine pleasure with a practical test of the touring capabilities of the competing cars. There will be no speed trials or timed hill climbs. The route in England and Scotland, starting on Monday, July 10, is from Southampton to Leamington, Harrogate, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Edinburgh, Windermere, Shrewsbury, Cheltenham, and London. A banquet at the Royal Automobile Club, Pall Mall, will conclude the event.

**Booth's**  
**Kidney**  
**Pills**