

THE UNION ADVOCATE
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER
Established 1867

Published every Tuesday afternoon, at Newcastle, New Brunswick, by the Miramichi Publishing Co., Limited. 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 5 cents each.

ADVERTISING RATES
The Rates for Transient Advertising in The Union Advocate, Effective January 1st 1921 are as follows:
Per inch, first insertion75c
Per inch, second insertion40c
Per inch, third insertion35c
Per inch, each subsequent insert25c
Per inch, Card of Thanks75c
Per inch, Engagement Announcement75c
Per line, Reading Notices10c
with minimum charge of 50c.
Births, Deaths or Marriages75c
to Memoriam75c
Poetry, per line10c
Caps and Black Face Readers 15c per line minimum charge 60c.
All prices above are for Cash.
Persons having no account with this paper will oblige by a remittance with the copy of advertisements.
Contract Display Rates on application.
All kinds of Job Printing.
Address all communications to
MIRAMICHI PUBLISHING CO. LTD.
NEWCASTLE, N. B.

TUESDAY, OCT. 30TH 1922

ANOTHER RAILWAY THEAT

According to news published in various newspapers, another threat hangs over the Atlantic Division of the C. N. R. ...

Last Wednesday the story goes, a delegation from the Maritime Provinces, headed by Hance J. Logan M.P., for Cumberland County, N.S., boarded Sir Henry Thornton's special train at Charny, to advocate the annexing of the central Division of the C.N.R. between Montreal and Riviere du Loup to the Atlantic Division.

The Delegation were plainly told by Col. Talbot, a director of the C.N.R. that he would oppose such a thing, and added he, "I intend to try and persuade Sir Henry Thornton and my colleagues that the province of Quebec should be made a region all by itself."

Unfortunately, the great majority of the M.P.s. from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick seem to be struck dumb when it comes to advocating the true interests of the Maritime Provinces in railway matters. There are a few worthy exceptions who are not silent where the interests of our Provinces are concerned, and among them we are glad to see that Mr. Logan takes his place. What a pity we cannot place the illustrious and important Secretary of State, Copp, on the list. Contrary to his natural bent as an expert talking machine, for anything known to the contrary he has remained "dumb as a clam," or any other shell fish of the Westmorland coast.

Part of the above, however, has been contradicted and once more we have learned that we poor humans never know what an hour may bring forth. Finding out that we had at least one good Maritime representative, we naturally rejoiced. Then, we had only seen and read the above report, afterwards finding in the same contemporary, another report, calling No. 1 a lie. Alas and alack! How have the mighty fallen! Now we are told that the member for Cumberland has joined the ranks of the clams, or words to that effect. Thornton arrives in Amherst. The scene is changed. He laughingly denied that Mr. Logan had made the above mentioned representation and Mr. Logan also, denied the report. Now it only remains for Col. Talbot to deny what he is accused of, to make the screen complete, then we would have all the reels for the movie troupe complete, and it will be for the good of the Maritime provinces if some of the actors are pointed out, with their names, and the number of their seats.

THE "OLD, OLD STORY"

How many of the lumbermen who have appeared before the pulpwood commission opposing an embargo on pulpwood, represent American interests? It is easy to understand why the American lumberman with large holdings in the United States would oppose an embargo which would compel calling on their reserves to make up for the stoppage of large supplies now shipped from Canada. It is less easy to understand Canadian lumbermen opposing the embargo. Possibly the investigating commission has secured an explicit statement from each and every lumberman as to his relation to timber holdings, both in this country and in the United States. That should form part of the record. Unless it does, the evidence can hardly be regarded as entirely satisfactory or convincingly conclusive. More than one New Brunswick witness before the commission has declared New Brunswick resources practically inexhaustible. There are lumbermen living on the Miramichi to-day who only a few years ago said exactly the same thing about the Miramichi River timber section. To-day those same lumbermen are practically driven to their wits end to secure logs to carry on their operations.

The logs that come to our mills are cut in small lots here and there along the rivers and streams running into the Miramichi. Year by year the production decreases and it is to-day a matter of doubt if some of the mills now in operation here will have logs to cut many more seasons. And yet it is only a few, a very few years ago, since the mill owners were declaring and declaring with full confidence in the truth of their statements, that the supplies were inexhaustible that New Brunswick could grow trees faster than the forests could be depleted. The Miramichi River experience is not singular. The story of the lumber industry, whether of milling or pulp and paper making, is a story of boundless faith, leading to the conditions which face us to-day. Despite the cheerful optimism of those who talk of inexhaustible reserves the certain outcome of present day methods is destruction of the forests. A pulpwood embargo, transferring paper mills from the United States to Canada, would not in itself save the forests, but it would give Canadian workmen the full benefits to be derived from our forest wealth, and it would help in arousing public opinion to the necessity of those conservation measures which must be inaugurated unless every section of New Brunswick is to suffer the calamity that has fallen on the Miramichi, because of a cock sure belief that our timber resources were inexhaustible.

From Hall Room to Palace Jumps Hiers

From a hall bedroom to a home in a palace—that is the jump taken by Walters Hiers as the star of "Sir Billings Spends his Dime," a Paramount picture in which Jacqueline Logan is featured as leading woman. At the opening of the play, which comes to the Opera House next Wednesday and Thursday, Hiers is a twenty-dollar a week clerk in a department store, specializing in collars, ties and collar buttons. As the tale unrolls, he races at dizzy pace through a series of romances, thrills, near-assassinations and South American wars; he steps from a hall bedroom to a hotel, from an apartment, to a ship state-room and then finally, to a room in the palace of the President of the United States. The picture is filled with laughs and thrills and is guaranteed to hold one's attention from start to finish.

EVIDENCE SUBMITTED BEFORE COMMISSION

The Number of Witnesses Who Appeared Before the Pulpwood Commission During Their Sitting in Newcastle on Monday Was Small.

The number of witnesses, who appeared before the Pulpwood Commission during their sitting in Newcastle on Monday was small. The Canadian National Railway was indicted by one witness for example for deliberately charging freight rates so high as to act as a practical embargo on the shipment of pulpwood by rail. A prominent member, exporter of this district, was opposed to an embargo on pulpwood because it would cause the United States to impose high retaliatory duties on lumber from Canada. Other points brought out were that the prohibition of the export of pulpwood from crown lands had resulted in operators having tree tops in the woods which could otherwise have been utilized and that the amount spent for labor on sawn lumber was about equal to the amount for labor in making peeled pulpwood.

The general trend of the evidence, was the same as hitherto given in New Brunswick. Referring to the great damage done to timber by insect pests and the necessity for turning trees into pulpwood as soon as possible as the only means of salvaging them all those who gave evidence opposed an embargo. J.W. Brankley, general manager of the Miramichi Lumber Company, the first witness examined, opposed the embargo imposed by the Provincial Government on crown lands, which was a hardship, he said, but no one ever expected this would be applied to fee lands. He said it would hit the farmers hard and cause a general slump in the industry for several years at least.

His company has under license 512 square miles and owns 312 sq. miles of fee land, employs 95 men in the roasting mill at Chatham and about 400 in the woods in connection with the pulpwood business. Their fire losses have been small. They employ a constant fire patrol of six men who follow every train. Where the railway runs through their land they have made a forest survey of their lands covering destruction by budworm which will file with the commission. For the past six years they have cut nothing on their own lands except timber affected by budworm. About fifty per cent. of the total stand was affected and ninety per cent. of the fir was killed. This is useless for lumber but they have salvaged over one hundred million feet of it for pulpwood.

Mr. Brankley stated that the expenditure on labor in roasting pulpwood, was greater than in sawing lumber, being \$ 170 per thousand on the former and \$120 on lumber. He said they had been exporting tops of trees from their licensed lands but the government had stopped them, applying the embargo and they were now left in the woods to rot, although the government was getting stumpage on them.

The government now admitted that their policy in this respect was wrong. The nearest pulp mill to them was the Fraser mill in Chatham which will not take any supplies from his company. He did not know of any water power of any value in the vicinity and the Fraser mill used steam. A. R. Vove, pulpwood buyer and shipper of Canada, said the quantity shipped out of this district was about 40,000 cords; the price to the farmer this year is \$800 a cord on the logs for peeled or roased wood. Rail freight from Kent

Scotch All Wool Blankets

Imported direct from Dunns, Scotland. These Fluffy, Soft, Warm and Durable Blankets will give years of good service. They come in sizes 66 x 78 and 68 x 86—are whipped singly. Pink or Blue borders

\$8.75 to \$10.00 a pair

Canadian All Pure Wool Blankets, weight about 6 1-2 lbs., large double bed size—Extra soft and durable.....Special \$7.50 per pair

Cotton Blankets at\$2.50 and \$2.75 a pair
Grey Wool Blankets.....\$2.95 to \$6.50 a pair



BEDS SPRINGS MATTRESSES

county is 4 1/2 cents a hundred which was so high that he had to stop shipping. He has had wood on his hands for two years and there is no sale for it. Cost of transportation by water to Buffalo is \$7.25 per cord, as compared with \$10 by rail.

Farmers claim there is no profit on wood at eight dollars. The time to put on an embargo, he said, has gone by. The Canadian National Railway has an embargo on the shape of freight rates, he said. A.T. Weldon, general freight agent of the system, had told him the rates were kept so high because they wanted to discourage the shipping of wood out of the country.

There is a great deal of budworm affected wood to be shipped, if the freight was right. He thought the farmer should get \$10 or \$12 a cord for his wood on the cars and he urged the commission to try and get some reduction on freight rates. J.L. O'Brien, a lumber exporter of Nelson, opposed an embargo on the ground that it would hurt the lumber business. He said the United States would impose retail

duties on lumber and practical ly all their small lumber and culms went to that market. His firm does not deal in pulpwood at present as there is no money in it. He said the country was full of small roasting plants which had cost about \$3,000 and could be bought for less than half that sum now as no one wants them. The cost of forest protection from fire should be borne by the general public and the method of scattering settlers over the country, instead of in communities, was responsible for much of the fire risk as well, as for stripping the forests, budworm affected timber is of no use in lumbering operations as it can only be made into pulp. The market for pulpwood this year was practically left to rot in the woods. He said that there was about as much argument in favor of an embargo on timber as on pulpwood. He estimated that his property would depreciate at least one-third if the embargo was put on. Questioned as to whether the land he spoke of in Labrador was owned by Canada or Newfoundland, he said it was indisputably Canadian territory; from the New Brunswick lands with which he was connected, 15% of the output went to the United Kingdom and 85% to the United States.

Hon J.P. Burchill, formerly Speaker of the New Brunswick Legislature, and fifty years in the timber business, was the next witness. He has about 140,000 sq. miles of licensed lands on the Miramichi and produces 5,000,000 feet of lumber yearly. Budworm and borer have done great damage to his woods yearly. He thought an embargo at present would be inadvisable, as it would interfere with the operations of small farmers and there was the necessity of salvaging timber attacked by budworm; as for the danger of retaliation by the United States he thought this was an open question.

CAUSE OF BACKACHES

Every muscle in the body needs a supply of rich, red blood in proportion to the work it does. The muscles of the back are under a heavy strain and have but little rest. When the blood is thin they lack nourishment and rebel. The result is a sensation of pain in these muscles.

Many people are frightened into believing that backaches are due to kidney trouble, but the best medical authorities agree that backache is very seldom due to kidney trouble. In fact not more than one backache in a hundred has anything to do with the kidneys. The whole trouble is due to thin or impure blood, and those who are troubled with pains in the back or loins, either frequent or occasional, should look to the condition of the blood and feeding the starving nerves and muscles will banish the pain and make you feel better in every other way. How much better it is to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for your blood than to give way to unreasonable alarm about your kidneys. If you really suspect your kidneys any doctor can make a test in ten minutes, that will set your fears at rest, or tell you the worst.

All dealers in medicine sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, or you can get them by mail at 50 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

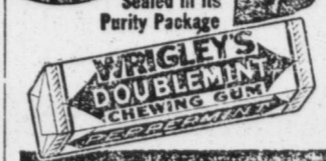


Wonder what a farmer thinks about when he goes into a city restaurant and pays 15 cents for a baked apple?

WRIGLEY'S

Take it home to the kids. Have a packet in your pocket for an ever-ready treat.

After Every Meal. A delicious confection and an aid to the teeth, appetite, digestion.



McClary's ALL-CAST SUNSHINE FURNACE
You Needn't "Park" Near A Radiator

YOUR favorite chair need never be shifted around when the home is heated by McClary's All-Cast Sunshine Furnace. McClary's dealer will help you to provide an even, circulating, humidified warmth over the whole house.

The Air-Blast Ring (a new, exclusively McClary's feature) makes low-pressure soft coal entirely satisfactory for home heating. Let McClary's dealer explain Pipe, Pipeless or Duplex Register systems of heating, backed by McClary's long experience and reliability.

