

# The Union Advocate

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No. 2

## BLANKETS and COMFORTABLES

Grey and White Blankets in Cotton, Union and Wool

ALSO

A number of Comfortables which we are offering at very special prices

A. H. MACKAY

## TO THE PUBLIC!

*Slight Increase in Motion Picture Admissions to Take Effect Next Monday at the Happy Hour.*

Owing to the excessive rental prices of high-class productions now being demanded for films and the greatly increased cost of all advertising accessories, material and supplies incidental to the carrying on of the business, it is found necessary to fall in line with the majority of theatres all over the country to increase the price of admission. Therefore starting next Monday January 19th, the regular admission prices will be raised to 20c for adults and 15c for children plus 1c tax.

The Saturday matinee prices WILL REMAIN UNCHANGED as at present Adults 15c Children 5c.

Ninety-five per cent. of the Picture Theatres in the Maritime Provinces are charging 20c and more, while the balance will shortly be forced to advance their prices, go out of business or give poor pictures. West of the Maritime Provinces over ninety per cent of the Picture Houses are pricing their shows at 30c and more. Under these circumstances, we cannot sell first class picture programs in Newcastle with their cost increasing rapidly without losing money any more than can the grocer sell sugar, the hardware man sell glass, the druggist medicines and the clothier clothes, for cost or less. If this were attempted, would not our entire business structure become unhealthy?

We purpose doing business on purely business principles, and treat our patrons fairly and candidly, and give them the finest productions for the money as can be found in any city throughout Canada.

We will positively undertake never to charge a cent more for pictures of any kind, than is being charged for the same programs elsewhere. Is this not fair?

Conditions have forced us already to lose a great deal of money through an effort to establish ourselves in the confidence and good will of the Community.

The following is a list of some of the stars which will appear in productions for the year 1920, Marguerite Clarke, Mary Pickford, Nazimova, Anita Stewart, Vivian Martin, Pauline Frederick, Geraldine Farrar, Billie Burke, Mable Normand, Theda Bara, Madeline Trevers, William Farnum, Tom Mix, George Walsh, William Russell, William S. Hart, Jack Pickford, Tom Moore, Charles Ray, Wallace Reid, etc.

This year will see the greatest array of pictures ever presented to the Newcastle public, each and every production will be carefully selected. We desire the "good will" of every patron and if after a fair trial of the above policy we have shown ourselves deserving of your co-operation and friendship, the same will be greatly appreciated.

**The North-West**  
MANAGER  
QUEBEC

## All Allied Powers, Except The United States, Now On Peace Basis With Germany

*Ratifications of the Treaty of Versailles Between Great Britain, France and Other Allied Countries Became Effective at 4.16 O'clock Saturday Afternoon.*

Paris, Jan. 10.—(By the A. P.)—Ratifications of the treaty of Versailles were exchanged and peace between Germany, France, Great Britain and the other Allied and associated powers, with the exception of the United States became effective at 4.16 o'clock this afternoon. There were eleven hour rushes of a further postponement, but these proved to be groundless.

The outstanding comment tonight on the ceremony is that it leaves the United States the only power which was actively at war with Germany, now not on a peace basis. That was the note sounded by Baron Kurt von Lersner, head of the German peace delegation in a statement to the Associated Press, immediately after the ceremony.

"I am naturally happy that peace has finally become effective," Baron von Lersner said. "Execution of the treaty of Versailles imposes upon Germany the heaviest sacrifices ever borne by a nation in modern times. We lost in the west and in the east territories that belonged to Prussia for many centuries. We have assumed enormous economic obligations. Nevertheless, I am glad that peace is at last re-established, because it will give back Germany her beloved sons still prisoners abroad."

Asked as to execution of the terms of the treaty, Baron von Lersner declared that Germany was ready and determined to do her utmost. He continued:

### Hard Times Ahead for Germany

"We have already, even without being obliged by the terms of the treaty delivered a considerable quantity of products, including two and one-half million tons of coal to France, and I can say that Germany will go to the utmost limit of possibility in fulfilling all the obligations she has incurred. It will mean hard times for Germany, but with the recovery of our ardor for labor and production, we hope to meet every emergency."

"The recovery of our economic prosperity is as much to the interest of the Entente as it is to us, on account of the great economic difficulties that threaten all Europe. It is obvious, speaking chiefly of France, that her economic recovery of Germany."

Herr von Lersner said he had had several very satisfactory conferences with Louis Loucheur, French Minister of Reconstruction, regarding the resumption of trade relations between Germany and France, and added that he hoped the European nations, working together, would solve the great economic problems. The most thorny remaining problem appeared to von Lersner to be the question of the extradition of a considerable number of German officers, officials and soldiers to be tried abroad for crimes alleged to have been committed during the war.

### A Proposal Allies Did Not Accept.

"I do not want to give up all hope," continued Baron von Lersner. "What among the Allies the conviction will finally prevail that by not availing themselves strictly of rights conceded in the treaty for the extradition of those accused they may cause the greatest damage to their own cause for Germany, but for quiet and order in Europe generally. We pointed out two months ago very frankly to the Allies the harmful consequences that might ensue if they had not accepted extra-territorial extradition of those accused. It is the only solution of the delicate problem."

proposition were that Germany would undertake to arraign before the Supreme Court of Germany all persons accused by the Entente; would exempt all such from the law of amnesty; and would consent to the presence of representatives of the Entente at the trial as public prosecutors with fullest rights of control. Germany, in the meantime has enacted laws to this end.

"The Entente did not accept our proposal before peace became effective but that does not preclude serious examination anew of the problem after the establishment of peace. Your conviction must be the same as mine that the desire of the Entente is by no means to satisfy revenge, but to punish the guilty with equality and justice."

"The Entente proposal for obtaining this object, however, far exceeds the demands made by Austria upon Serbia for the punishment of the assassins of the Archduke, demands which were refused by Serbia with the approval of the Entente. I cannot believe that our former adversaries have any interest in compromising the re-establishment of normal life in Germany by insisting in this question of extradition upon availing themselves unsparringly of rights the real end of which might be attained otherwise."

After the settlement of a few details connected with the arrangements of the execution of the treaty Baron von Lersner will leave for Berlin for a short rest, the first he has had since coming to Paris in advance of the German peace delegation.

### Invited to Membership in League of Nations

Paris, Jan. 10.—In conformity with the peace treaty and the annex of the League of Nations Covenant Premier Clemenceau has telegraphed Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Spain, Norway, Paraguay, Holland, Salvador, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela that the treaty is now effective and inviting them to membership in the League of Nations.

London, Jan. 10.—Replying to a loyal message from the citizens of London on the occasion of the ratification of peace, the King has telegraphed the Lord Mayor of London as follows:

"With all my heart, I reiterate their hopes and fervently pray that, please God, this day may be the dawn of a new era, in which the people of the British Empire may forever live at peace with itself and with all men."

### NEW BRUNSWICK AMONG HEAVIEST SUGAR CONSUMERS

Ottawa, Jan. 11.—The per capita distribution of sugar in Canada during the year 1919 was 94.95 pounds and of this amount Ontario had the heaviest share with 130.80 pounds per capita for her 2,250,000 people. British Columbia with 225,000 consumed only 62.88 pounds of sugar per capita and this is thought to be chiefly due to the increased development of the maple sugar industry in the province.

The figures were loaned by the Canadian trade commission and are based upon population figures compiled by the census of 1916. Statistics show that while in 1919 there was a general increase in the distribution of sugar, the returns created all provinces fairly evenly. Ontario, New Brunswick and Manitoba were placed at the head of the parade with the highest consumption per capita.

## Annual Meeting Of Highland Society

The Highland Society, at Miramichi Annual Meeting was held this morning at the Miramichi Hotel, and was largely attended by the members. Prof. Sec'y. R. Murray the President was in the chair. The cash balance to the credit of the society amounted to \$489.00, and the 23 shares of the Bank of Nova Scotia stock amounting to \$695.00.

The new members elected were—L. D. Murray, A. G. Fyfe, Rev. Dr. B. B. Wiley, Harry Thurber. The scholarship committee reported that Miss Mac Fraser of Chatham was awarded the Highland Society Scholarship for the U. N. B. during 1919. The annual grant of \$300.00 was voted to the Miramichi Hospital also 100.00 as a supplementary grant. The usual charitable amounts were voted for Newcastle and Chatham.

The officers elected for 1920 are as follows:

- President—Dr. R. Nicholson.
- Vice President—D. P. MacLachlan.
- D. W. Stohart, F. M. Tweedie
- Chaplain—Rev. Dr. E. B. Wiley
- Treasurer—Wm. Wilson
- Secretary—Allan J. Ferguson
- Piper—Jas. D. Johnstone.
- Representative on Miramichi Hospital Board—Allan A. Davidson.
- Charitable Committee—E. H. Sinclair, D. W. Stohart; Geo. Stables; Wm. Wilson, James Robinson, Jas. D. Johnstone.
- Scholarship Committee—Wm. A. Park, D. P. MacLachlan.
- Directors—Robert Murray, Dr. J. D. McMillan, Robert Galloway, D. Mac Marquis, F. H. McNaught, L. D. Murray, E. S. Jack, John Robinson Jr., Jas. Stables, Wm. Irving; W. A. Park, W. J. Scott, L. J. Logie; John Ferguson, Claude Brown, Ernest Mac Ewen, R. A. Logie, David Sadler; E. A. McCurdy, A. T. Rose, John Elder; David Ritchie, Howard Irving, D. Ray Morrison.

## Advances in Cost of Shoe Manufacturing

The figures herewith show the increase in the cost of materials entering into man's high-class Goodyear welt shoe since the early part of the year 1915. The shoe in question is made by a well-known Montreal manufacturer and the figures given do not include the cost of labor or any overhead charges. The shoe is made of speckled calf, estimated at \$1.50 a foot.

1915		1919
.76	Upper stock	4.50
.31	Outsoles	1.06
.15	Innersoles	.28
.16	Heel & Toe Lift	.35
.088	Welt	.16
.06	Royalty	.085
.08	Counjer	.12
.045	Lining	.15
.075	Trimming	.19
.185	Findings	.375
\$1.90		\$7.27

The table below gives a comparison of the cost of a woman's gunmetal welt shoe, made in Montreal, not including labor or overhead expenses. The comparison is between the years 1914 and 1919.

1914		1919
.885	Upper Stock	\$2.125
.30	Outsoles	.64
.08	Innersoles	.16
.06	Welt	.08
.04	Heel	.04
.04	Toe Lift	.04
.04	Royalty	.04
.04	Counjer	.04
.04	Lining	.04
.04	Trimming	.04
.04	Findings	.04
\$1.54		\$3.89