MC2465 POOR DOCUMENT

REMEMBER
THERE IS NO NEED TO SEND AWAY FOR YOUR PRINTING!

The Granite Town Greetings

PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF ST. GEORGE & VICINITY.

GOOD ADVERTISING MEDIUM!

VOL. 6. ST. GEORGE, N. B., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1911 NO. 31.

SALE STILL GOING ON

and intend to keep it going right along, as I am about to branch out in St. John and Cash must be raised.

Besides new goods coming in for Spring, I am going to make entire change in St. George.

A Special Lot of Ladies Corsets

Medium and Long waist, drab and white, with and without hose supporters, 3 doz. in lot, mostly 21 in size at 39, 49, and 59c. Regular prices, 75c, $1.00 and $1.25.

These are a lot of Traveler's Samples the very best

D. BASSEN'S

Carleton St., - St. George

A Representative Farmer Speaks to New Brunswick On the Trade Agreement

Sackville, Feb. 2, 1911.

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Sir,—Having been one of the committee who had the honor of being appointed by the 800 farmer delegates at Ottawa in December to personally address Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his government on behalf of reciprocity and lower tariff, I ask the privilege of your columns to express my appreciation of the large measure of success attained by Hon. Mr. Fielding and Hon. Mr. Paterson in negotiating a trade agreement with the United States at once so fair and so favorable to Canadians.

This agreement admitting, as it will, practically every Canadian farm product into the United States market entirely free of duty, is more than even the most sanguine farmers hoped to attain, at the first attempt, and if the bargain is ratified by the United States congress it will prove the greatest boon to our agricultural prosperity in the history of Canada.

Then, with this great free market thrown wide open also to our lumber, our fish, our wood pulp, and even the finished paper manufactured from our vast forests, surely there will be no public party man, no party newspaper, left in all Canada that will dare to risk their future political existence by uttering one word of opposition against this immense triumph on behalf of the mass of our people whose industry produces the bulk of Canada's wealth from our farms, our forests, and our fisheries.

In my opinion the farmers in every province will be disappointed that our representatives at Washington did not consent to a larger reduction in our Canadian tariff against American farm machinery, implements and vehicles. But, on the principle, that "half a loaf is better than no bread," with prospects of more to follow soon, and in consideration of the wide range of reductions made on other goods, as well as a clean sweep on all our farm and natural products, I say this treaty, if ratified, will be the most widely popular and the most unanimously supported measure ever brought before the Canadian people.

Just think of that great country, lying at our very door, being thrown wide open to all our chief products, just as free and almost as good as our much prized British market, the benefits of which must always remain under the handicap of being separated from our Canadian farms and forests by 3,000 to 6,000 miles of costly and wasteful transportation.

Ever since the farmer delegation interviewed the government at Ottawa, Mr. W. H. Rowley, president of the Canadian manufacturers, and other wealthy stockholders and their newspaper organs and attorneys, have been unusually busy denouncing everything asked for by the farmers as dangerous to themselves in particular and ruinous to Canada as a whole. They speak learnedly of farmers being "uninformed" in public matters, and ignorant and wasteful in their methods of farming. At the same time they offer us whole columns of gratuitous advice as to how we should till the soil. In fact there inflated imaginations seem to be seized of the idea that they are carrying Canada, the government, the farmers, the people and all, instead of actual fact, that the government has been carrying them on the gilded road to wealth, while the people pay the fare.

As an experienced working farmer, allow me to thank these advocates of "adequate protection" for their generous advice. Free advice seems to be the only commodity these big-hearted gentlemen think the farmers should import without a duty. At the same time I would ask leave to return the compliment and advise them, right now, to stop their calamity-howling and their blue-ruin lecturing. This is an especially opportune time for them to hold peace and "thank their stars" that Hon. Mr. Fielding let them off in the present arrangement with only two-an-a-half to five per cent reduction in the tariff on agricultural machinery and other goods.

If the United States government refuses to ratify the agreement it will be because Hon. Messrs. Fielding and Paterson refused to allow us farmers to import farm implements free, and refused a larger reduction on other American goods, which they well might have given except for the determined position of these manufacturers who, apparently, claim the divine right for all time to tax the people without giving value.

If congress does refuse to ratify this treaty, what then? Let not our manufacturing friends assume that they have seen the last of farmer delegations at Ottawa! If by reason of your opposition or any other cause, reciprocity fails to be ratified, you will see Canadian farmers (inside another year) back at Ottawa stronger than ever, demanding that all protective duties against Great Britain be cut away, and that an immediate doubling of the benefits of the present preferential tariff be made on all manufactured goods in favor of the Mother Country.

Therefore, I say, be more saving of your generous impulses to run the affairs of the whole nation. Let the farmers alone to till the soil, as experience has taught them. Let the Hon. Mr. Fielding ajust our tartff as he best knows. If your goods will not compete, put some better method and better material into them. If your factories will not yield the profit desired, squeeze one half the water out of your merger stock—and your dividend will be doubled. Improve your time, and make the most of the large measure of protection still retained; for the farmers and people generally are growing very tired of nursing such persistently selfish and costly pets as our "infant industries", have proved to be.

WILLIAM B. FAWCETT.

WILSONS BEACH

Willard Stuart of Deer Island and Miss Grace Cook of Red Beach are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Chas Hilyard at Head Harbor Whistle.

Arthur McKenzie of Ganong Bros. St. Stephen, called on the merchants in this place on Wednesday.

Blantoben Fletcher who has been suffering from blood-poisoning still remains in a precarious condition.

Dr. Byron of Eastport was called here on Wednesday to attend David Newman who is suffering from blood-poisoning in his foot.

Percy Catherine of Letete was here on business this week.

Wm. Mathews recently purchased a Sherlock-Manning organ from the firm of Topping & Hayman, St. Stephen.

Mr Wilmot who was summoned to Scott's Bay, N. S. last week by the illness of his aged mother returned to his home here on Thursday by Stmr. Calvin Austin.

Mr. Hayman of St. Stephen and H. Wheeler of Milltown spent a couple of days here last week. Mr. Wheeler was a fine pianist and made many friends during his short stay. We hope to see him again in the near future.

Capt. Crocker of Freeport, N. S. of the Schr. Defender who has been lying at the Breakwater for the past week on account of the bad weather set sail for his home on Thursday.

School in Head Harbor dist. reopened on Tuesday last with Miss Lillian Lord of Lords Cove as teacher and Miss Gladys Mathews as assistant.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cline are spending a few days with friends in Leonardville, D. I.

Miss Jessie Mitchell who has been visiting her father Capt. Edson Mitchell for a number of weeks returned to her duties in Gardiner, Me on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Simon Cook were called to Eastport on Monday by the illness of Mrs. Cook's mother, Mrs. Matthews.

Had a Preference.

"Are you fond of flattery?"

"Flattery?"

"Yes."

"Only of the kind that is never unmasked."

Might Crack Them.

"People who live in glass houses"—"Have to be careful about overheating them."

"Upon the land our country is the envy of the nations Upon the sea we are the shame of the world," said Representative Humphrey and it was an assertion of which the pity is, 'tis true.

"Engaged in the inter-oceanic trade today England has more than 7,000 vessels, Germany more than 2,000, Japan scarcely 50 years recognized as a nation, more than 1,000. The United States, with its 90,000,000 of people, and all its island possessions and its mighty commerce and mighty interest, has ten—six upon the Pacific and four upon the Atlantic."—Bangor Commercial.

Legislation and Temperance

The problem of how to secure temperance is one that perplexes every generation of reformers. History tells us that we are dealing with an old foe. It is impossible to tell when men discovered the intoxicating properties of fermented liquids. The religious myth of European and Asiatic peoples ascribed the invention to their rascally gods. Modern reformers just as enthusiastically ascribe its influence to the rascally devils When food was coarse and unpalatable, hardships present and pressing, drunkenneas was resorted to as a relief from the troubles and monotony of existence. One of the most conspicuous acts of Saint Noah after the deluge was to get drunk. The voice of antiquity praises the purple fruit because it made glad the heart and helped the poor to forget for an hour their poverty. The son of Laertes, wise Odysseus, tells us that it was not pleasant even for the gods to abstain when the old wine was passed around in the large and generous bowl. Even the great Luther lent the sanction of his name to the use of intoxicants, and the educated men of his race have generally followed him.

History not only shows that it is old but that it is evil Yet its hoary antiquity does not guarantee its continuance The very fact that it originated with savages suggests the inquiry whether it should not be left to savages. No sane man doubts the evils of drunkenness. Statistics may be exaggerated, but when sifted thoroughly they leave a terrible residuum of tragedy. But no statistics can present the endless horror of the drink traffic. Tables of statistics present only commercial considerations, but back of them is the sea of wan faces of the miserable. The question is, how to deal with the evil. It must be decided with modern science and modern morality. Impatient reformers protest against scientific procedure, and say it is too slow. But there is an increasing number of thoughtful citizens who are willing to join the sappers and miners since the open assault on the walls has met with indifferent success.

Most temperance workers are committed to a prohibitory policy—total abstinence for the individual and total prohibition for the state," is the way it is often expressed. The greatest temperance organization in the world, the Woman's National Christian Temperance Organization, is committed to woman suffrage and to a prohibitory legal policy. It is impossible to overstate the amount of work they have accomplished in favor of rerorm. Yet many feel that the results of all methods have been depressing. Maine, after an experience of nearly sixty years of prohibition, has about decided to submit the whole question again to the people. The law there has had the vicious effect of making temperance a political question, and last fall the party that shouted most loudly of its temperance principles, sought in many polls to carry the election by the freest use of liquor. Many candid and well-informed witnesses declare that the temperance legislation of that state has intensified the vices of deception, fraud, perjury, social animosity, contempt for legal authority, corruption of courts and juries Many earnestly assert that these evils in no way resulted from the anti drink legislation.

One of the reasons for its lack of clear success is that enough use was not made of educational methods. Public opinion must always sustain a law after it has been accepted. If moral suasion is lost faith in or undervalued, no true progress is possible. beliefs are the primary social forces, and so long as the people have no conviction as to the physical and moral perils of alcoholic beverages, they will not sustain law. Teaching goes deeper than law and human pen-Moral suasion first raised up a company of reformers and changed the customs of hundreds of thousands of people. Reason and persuasion induced multitudes to be moderate in their use of stimulants, and started the effort to restrict and prohibit the traffic in liquors. But after the law is passed the educational method is still more essential and imperative.

Perhaps legislation will be found to be only a subordinate factor in the promotion of temperance. Economic changes are going forward in connection with industry and modern transportation which will make drunkenness simply impossible. One of the greatest railway corporations in the world, the Pennsylvania, enforces with great strictness its regulation as to the use of intoxicating drinks by its employes. Everyone violating the rule is dismissed. It is a matter of hard business, not of sentiment. Steady brains are wanted and a drink of whiskey may bring catastrophe. So long as a man worked by himself at his own bench, with his own tools, the case was different. He might get drunk without serious disturbance to industry. But that condition belongs to the past. We are coming more and more under the reign of collectivism, and modern business calls for increasing steadiness of hand and eye, that is, for temperance.—St. J. Tel

Declares England is Backward In Inventions.

Is England backward in her inventions? Augustus Bridle says so in January Canada Monthly (formerly Canada-West), and quotes Englishmen to prove it. In talking with one well known, English educator, he says:

"Manufacturers in England are continually surprised at the constant succession of new inventions and new designs that foreign works pours in upon them, and agriculturists are astonished at the farm produce that fills the markets from such poor countries as Denmark and even Finland, and still the vaster quantities from Holland, France, etc. This surprise would be modified did they know the education that has led up to this productiveness.

Another man from the south of England puts the matter more colloquially Telling the writer of an incident at one of the large Y. M. C. A. schools in the south, where he was an invited visitor and one of the speakers, he said:

"I spoke to the boys of that school and told them what I thought was the ordiuary practical truth. I advised them to get the kind of education that would make them good and useful citizens in any part of the world where they might happen to turn up. Here they were, hundreds of them, getting some sort of education, none of them knowing where to get a real job when he left school, and I thought a little sound advice from an old man who had seen a good deal of England and a good cit of the world beyond might be useful. I don't care whether you call it technical education or what, I meant at any rate practical education; realizing that England has plenty of sentiment already and that what she most needs is the useful man who is able to turn his hand not to one job merely, but to any one of a half dozen jobs if only he were in the right way to find it What was the result? The superintendent of the school, a good and pious man rose and said:

"My dear boys, what our good brother has just told you is not what I expected him to say. No doubt he means well, but his view is all wrong. My dear boys, it is not of primary importance to get your hands right. It is of the greatest importance, my boys, to get your hearts. Get the heart right. Get the right feeling and understanding about life, and all the rest will follow as a matter of course."

"Did you ever hear such bosh?" he concluded. "Utter stuff and nonsense!"

He was not leveling at religion. He was merely talking hard horse sence. Every student knows England has sentiment enough. She has produced poets enough, painters enough, preachers enough, but not useful men enough by many millions.

Many Immigrants Coming From England.

C. P. R S S. Empress of Ireland reached Halifax harbor entrance on Thursday evening about 7 o'clock, but owing to the storm then raging was compelled to lay outside until this morning. She docked about 9 o'clock. This prevented the Empress getting to St. John this afternoon, but she is expected to dock during the night, so that passengers can land the first thing in the morning. The Empress is bringing out about a thousand passengers, practically inaugurating the immigration season which promises to beat all previous records.

The C. P R., the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Northern have all carried on an unprecedented campaign to secure immigrants in Great Britain, and this is showing its effects in the tremendous rush of bookings for all the boats coming to Canada this spring

The starting of the rush of immigrants the first week in February is eloquent of the popular feeling in England for Canada as a land of opportunities, for the immigration agents discourage as much as possible the coming of new settlers to this country before March. From now on it is expected all the steamers will be crowded.—St. J. Globe.

LETANG

(Late for Last Week)

Messrs Frank and Hazen Hatt arrived home from Forest City, Me. last week where they have been working in the woods.

Harry Boyd has severed his connection with the Eastern Canning Co. and with his family have moved to his home in Eastport, Me.

We are glad to hear that Mrs. R. Leavitt who has been on the sick list is improving.

Ira McConnell returned home last after a pleasant visit with friends in Boston.

On his return from Ray Cove on Friday last W. F. Hirds heavily laden with his camping outfit had the misfortune to slip on the ice. No serious injury but a very bad shaking up was the result.

Douglas Philips of Blacks Harbor spent Thursday evening in Letang.

Some of the passengers on their way to the Viking had a thrilling experience in a snow drift on Monday morning.

Miss Minnie Randall spent Thursday afternoon with Miss Odessa McConnell.

C. Wesley Hinds spent Saturday in Eastport the guest of his sister Mrs. L G Vose.

Everett McConnell shipped a load of boxwood to Eastport last week.

A pie social was held in the school house on Friday night for the benefit of the Sunday school.

Edward McKewen, machinist for J. S. Clark has returned to his home in Eastport

Mrs. Jennie Randall spent Wednesday afternoon at "The Birches" the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Hinds.

B. J. Colliers and Miss Sarah Logan visited friends in St. George on Sunday.

ELMCROFT.

H. Lee called on friends here Sunday.

Horace Sullivan drove through this place Sunday.

Mrs. T. A. Sullivan was called here by the serious illness of her mother Mrs. J. Ashe.

William Beney and two sons Thomas and Samuel spent Sunday at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Gormon Frost and two children spent Sunday with their parents Mr. and Mrs. James Kinney.

Chas. Kinney has returned home.

Miss Katie Frost spent Sunday with Miss Mable Kinney.