

MC2465 POOR DOCUMENT

THE GRANITE TOWN GREETINGS

Personals.

Gileon Milne of Hartford, Conn. was here to attend the funeral of his father Alex. Milne last week. Geo. Milne of Springfield was also here for the funeral.

Chas. Johnston Jr. who has been spending the summer with his parents here left on Thursday for Los Angeles, Cal. He intends spending about a month on the road going via New Orleans and other cities.

Robinson Lee, Elmeroff; Matthew Harding, Seelye's Cove; Henry Crerar, Wm. Gillis, Elmville; Osgood Craig, Edward Bowden, Bonny River, were in town Wednesday.

Mrs. Storm of Gardner, Me. was called here last week by the sickness and death of her father Wm. Garnett.

Arch Menzie left last week for St. Andrews where he will work for Sir Wm. Vanhorne.

Dani. Gilmor Jr. arrived here last week for a few weeks visit with his parents Senator and Mrs. Gilmor.

The Ladies of the Baptist congregation intend holding a Supper and Sale of fancy goods on Election Day in the Church Vestry.

Fred Smith and wife are camping out at the lake this week.

Mrs. Cooper who is spending the summer at her cottage in Letete was in town Wednesday.

Miss Edna O'Brien entertained a few friends on Saturday evening last.

J. Sutton Clark and wife who have been in Toronto for the past few weeks have returned home, much pleased with their trip, they report the Exhibition as very good and successful 150,000 people being in attendance on one of the days.

On Friday evening of last week Miss Jessie Wilson entertained 12 of her lady friends at a Thimble tea.

Mrs. F. L. Simmons is spending a few weeks with her father Dr. Dick.

Fred Maxwell now of Boston is visiting with his relatives here.

Edward McGrattan and W. L. Harding of St. John were at the Lake for a couple of days spending Wednesday with the Arnold party at Kamp Kumfort.

Jas. Emery and wife who have been spending the summer here left for Nipigon, Ont. where they will visit for a time with their daughter, after which they expect to tour the western states during the winter.

Miss Annie Austin of Northfield, Vt. is visiting at her home here.

Miss Nellie Murray of Lowell, Mass. is visiting friends and relatives in town.

Miss Annie Curran spent a few days in St. Stephen this week.

The "Oregon" a Prototype of the Dreadnought?

Much has been said and written, during this present era of big warships of the so-called dreadnought type, about the astounding but nevertheless continual increase in the size and power of armored ships; but it takes such a concrete presentation as is shown in our artist's comparison on another page of this issue of the old "Oregon" of the United States Navy and the new "Lion" of the British Navy to bring home to our minds the amazing development which has occurred during the past twenty years.

Turn back to the newspaper files of the early nineties, in which the naval specialist of the daily press was struggling to express his sense of the almightiness of the "Oregon" and you will realize that there was a common belief that the limit of fighting power had been pretty well reached. And there was much ground for the prevailing enthusiasm; for in 1890 the date of the signing of the contract for the "Oregon" there was no ship afloat that compared with her in the weight of metal which could be discharged in a single broadside.

So great has been the advance in the intervening years that the "Lion" with her speed of from 28 to 30 knots and her battery of eight 13.5-inch guns, could meet the "Oregon" and her sisters, the "Indiana" and "Massachusetts" and sink them without running the risk even of serious disablement. With her superior speed, she could maintain a position so far distant that the 13 inch shells of the older ships would reach her with a diminished striking energy that would be

quite insufficient for penetration of her Simpson armor; whereas at the same range the obsolete armor of the "Oregon" and her consorts would be penetrable by the new 13.5 inch gun.

Comparing the old and the new in detail we find that the length has gone up from 348 feet to 700 feet, the beam from 69.3 to 86.5 feet, and the displacement from 10,288 to 25,250 tons. The "Oregon" was propelled by reciprocating engines of 11,037 horse-power at a speed of 16.79 knots; whereas the turbines of the "Lion" will probably develop from 75,000 to 77,000 horse-power, driving the great ship at a speed of between 29 and 30 knots. The "Oregon" stowed 1,450 tons of coal in her bunkers; the "Lion" will accommodate 3,500 tons of coal and 1,000 tons of oil fuel. Although the armor on the sides of the "Lion" will be only about half as thick as that on the "Oregon," its resisting power, because of the harder and deeper face, will be greater.

This comparison is made without any thought of disparaging the qualities of the older ship. Indeed, it is worthy of note that the "Oregon" foreshadowed the original dreadnought and all the great ships which have followed her general plan. The European battleship of the early nineties carried four big guns as the main armament, and then dropped into the feeble five and six inch guns as a secondary armament. The 8 inch, armor-piercing guns of the "Oregon" were a distinct innovation; and it is certainly not just to the naval designers of the United States navy of that day to credit them with having suggested the advisability of an all big gun armament as the best suited to the line of battle. The editor, indeed, can remember more than one personal discussion of the subject with officers of our navy who protested against the elimination of the 8 inch gun from the "Maine" class of battleships, and urged that the substitution should have been rather of 10 inch guns than of 6 inch for the eight's which were carried on the "Oregon." So. Amn.

The Velocity of Divorce.

The commissioners on uniform state laws have been sitting in Boston to devise a marriage act for all the states. Three representatives, Norris, of Nebraska; Sheppard of Texas, and Howard of Georgia, have been working upon a proposal to invite the governors and attorney generals of the states to a conference with the President upon this subject. The thirty seven governors who will meet in Spring Lake, N. J., next month to report of the directors of the census upon the "threefold velocity" of divorce made two years ago upon the basis of an investigation covering a score of years, is borne out by more recent data.

The census bureau estimated that, despite the obstructive efforts of the church and of lawmakers, the ratio of divorces to marriages had increased from 1 to 34 in 2870, to 1 to 15 in 1907. In a letter to The Times of January 24, 1909, Prof. W. F. Wilcox estimated the ratio then obtaining as one divorce suit to every marriage to every four marriage licenses granted in that city; the State of Washington granted during 1910 in its most populous county one divorce to every six marriages and Secretary of State Haywood of Iowa, published figures for the state revealing one matrimonial action in court to every seven marriages.

Can anything be done legally to abate the threefold and constantly accelerating velocity of divorce in the United States? We know that more than four-fifths of the actions for divorce are not contested by the defendant, that they are brought mutual consent and this proportion is constant, irrespective of restrictions upon the number of causes allowed for divorce in a particular state. In nearly four out of five cases the divorce was obtained in the state where the marriage was performed and the fifth case corresponds with the case of every fifth person who removes for any of a multitude of reasons from his native state. The "divorce colonies" in the west had little influence in swelling the 820,000 divorces granted during the score of years.

Authorities like Prof. E. Howard, Dr. Samuel Dike, Rabbi Kraskopf, Prof. E. Ross and Walter Smith are agreed that marriages are not quickly dissolved as granted after an average term in wedlock of ten years; that people do not obtain divorces in order to remarry, or marry in order to be divorced. They are pretty

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nearly agreed, also, that divorce is but a symptom of social maladies that have their deadly effects long before the procedure of the courts is invoked. Nearly half the decrees are for desertion, and one fifth of them, directly or indirectly, are for interpenetration, usually of the husband. For such causes Prof. Howard believes that the remedy does not lie so much in the further restriction of divorce as in "a rational system of social and education" that will restrict marriages to those who are fit for marriage.

The fashioning of new divorce laws seems therefore, to be of relatively small importance. Conflicting state laws have a narrow margin indeed, of evil influence. Notwithstanding their spectacular qualities and scandalous nature, there are few evasive collusive divorces, few "easy" decrees granted by the courts. The matrimonial problem is primarily not one of law, but of morals and conduct of character falling within the field of religion rather than that of law. But it has acquired year by year and astonishing significance, and it presses for solution. Ex.

Newest Notion in Laws.

(New York World)

From Friday on, in this state, it will be felony to carry a concealed weapon and misdemeanor to own a firearm. A license costing \$10 will enable you to be armed. But that may be more than the old revolver in your trunk is worth. To be safe you throw it away, although it is reasonably safe to let it stay in the trunk since the police cannot search your house without a warrant and the offense of possession is a misdemeanor only. But it will go hard with the thug or brawler caught with a "gun" in his pocket.

From Friday on, prize-fighting will be resumed after eleven years of paper outlawry. The bouts cannot last more than ten rounds and must be fought with eight-ounce gloves in buildings safeguarded against fire and under the direction of licensed clubs, which will forfeit \$10,000 if these conditions are violated or if there is a sham fight.

From Friday on, it will be illegal to print or paste an advertisement on the property of another without his consent or to post advertising on the highways. It will be legal for any one to remove highway advertising and the Good Roads Committee of the Automobile Club has appointed Friday as "clean up day" when all drivers are urged to destroy these offences wherever found.

From Friday on, the slaughter of wild game in America will be materially checked by the virtual closing of its greatest market. It will be against the law in this state to sell all game save deer, black ducks, mallards and pheasants bred in captivity, and certain stock imported from Europe.

These four laws just about offset each other. It will be professed to kill game for the market, and with one's pistol taken away it will be hard to kill anything else. But one can legally satisfy his destructive propensities by smashing highway advertisements or by watching duly licensed pugilists smash each other.

"Two Days in History."

September 9.
1513 James IV. of Scotland and 10,000 of his followers slain by the English in battle of Flodden Field.

September 10.
1621 Nova Scotia granted to Sir Wm. Alexander.

1755 Dispersion of Acadians.
1813 American squadron under Commander Perry defeated the British squadron under Commodore Barclay in battle of Put-in-Bay.

1849 Elias Howe, Jr., of Massachusetts received a patent for the first complete sewing machine.

1861 First provincial synod of the Church of England met at Montreal.

ADVERTISE

IN THE

"GREETINGS"

Election Card

To the Electors of the County of Charlotte Gentlemen:-

I have been selected by a very large and representative convention of the Liberal Conservative Party of Charlotte County, to contest this Constituency, at the approaching election of a member to represent the County of Charlotte, in the House of Commons of Canada. I therefore solicit your support at the polls on the 21st of September next.

For nine years I have been honored with your confidence, as one of your representatives in the House of Assembly of this Province, and during that time have spared no efforts to advance your best interests and the interests of this Province as a whole. Should I be honored with enough of your votes to elect me, on September 21st next, in the higher arena, of the Dominion Parliament, it shall be my constant endeavor to advance the commercial and material interests of this County; to promote such measures as will secure to the people of this province a just recognition of their industrial interests and rights; and to support every principle that will strengthen the tie that binds this Dominion to the Mother Land.

I believe the splendid ports of Charlotte County have always been shamefully neglected in connection with all questions of transportation, which have engaged the attention of the Government of Canada. If honored with your confidence, on election day, that all important subjects shall receive my unlimited attention.

I believe that the adoption of the so-called Reciprocity pact, which is an important issue in the campaign, would materially and disastrously affect the great natural resources of Canada, including those of the farm the forest and the fisheries, that its tendency is to lessen interprovincial trade and trade with the mother land, which have contributed so largely to the prosperity of Canada during recent years, to open the country to the great trusts and combines, against whose exacting the people of the United States have been protesting so strongly of late, and to weaken the imperial tie.

For these and numerous other important reasons, which I hope to have the opportunity of discussing with the Electors of Charlotte during this campaign, I am entirely opposed to the adoption of the Reciprocity Agreement, and if elected as your representative, will use every influence that I can command to defeat that measure.

This issue is a very important one in the history of our Country. I ask you to weigh it well before you deposit your ballots. If honored with your confidence, I promise in the future, as in the past, I will give you the best of what is in me to prove myself worthy of the trust.

I am, Yours Sincerely and Faithfully
THOMAS A. HARTT.
Dated August 14th, 1911.

Queen Elizabeth's

Book of Prayer.

Among the unsold treasures of the Robert Hoe Library is a first edition of "A Book of Christian Prayers," or, as it is more commonly known, "Queen Elizabeth's Prayer Book." The compilation of this work has been attributed to John Foxe, author of the "Martyrs," but, as a matter of fact, the prayer book was compiled and printed by John Day, Dave, or Daie, as the name is variously spelled. This first edition appeared in 1569, and is entitled "A Book of Christian Prayers and Meditations in English, French, Italian, Spanish, Greeke and Latine."

The text of this magnificent quarto volume is in block letter, and is surrounded with a woodcut border, by a German artist, representing the Dance of Death, and Scriptural subjects in imitation of the French "Horae" or "Book of Hours."

Queen Elizabeth's own copy is in the Lambeth Palace Library. Mr. Hoe's copy has facsimiles of the first and last leaves made from the Lambeth Palace library copy.

Day was a native of Dunwich. His printer's device was a sleeper, awakened by one who points to the rising sun, with the punning motto, "Arise, for it is day." His first shop was "in Sepulchres parish at the sign of the Resurrection" a little above Holburne Conduit, but, about 1549, he moved to Aldersgate, and built

ed much upon the wall of the city, towards the parish gate of St. Anne." He was one of the earliest music printers of England. Among his notable publications was the first edition of Foxe's "Martyrs." Four editions of this work, each with additions were issued by Day, Foxe for some time lodged in his house.

In 1572 he procured "a lease of a little shop to be set up in St. Paul's Churchyard. Whereupon he got framed a neat handsome shop. It was little and low, flat-rooted and leaded like a terrace, railed and posted, fit for men to stand upon in any triumph or show." He had a prosperous and active career of nearly 40 years, during which period he produced about 230 works. Twice he was married and by each wife he had thirteen children. He died at Walden in Essex in 1534, aged 62.

The first edition of the Queen Elizabeth Prayer Book is very rare. Until recent years the Lambeth Palace copy was thought to be the only one extant.

Economy of Strength.

Once when Clara Barton, aged 86, was asked how she managed to keep so well and so vigorous under the stress and strain of her Red Cross work, she said:

"How do I stand all this wear and tear! Economy. That's it, economy I save my strength. When I am not working I rest or play. I do not putter. That is what ages many women-puttering. Half the women I know do not sleep enough. I have cultivated the accomplishment of napping. I shut my eyes and go to sleep whenever there is a lull in my work. It isn't work that wears women out. It is fretting and puttering."

The writer knows a couple of almost exactly the same age 60 years, but the husband looks fifteen years younger than his wife. I think that I discovered the reason for this one day not long ago when the husband said:

"Mother is forever puttering. She never sits down and just rests. I work like sixty when I work, and when I rest, I rest. I never putter and cherish the delusion that I am not doing anything because I am just puttering." The moral is obvious: don't putter!

Newest Skirt Sill To Reveal Ankles.

Bringing with him the latest word in feminine fashion from the Rue de Paris in Troville, Chas. C. Kurzman, the Fifth Avenue milliner, arrived Tuesday. Mr. Kurzman said the little Rue de Paris which is only two blocks long, was filled with smart Americans when he left and that the fashions now in vogue there will be seen soon in this city.

"If I were asked to name the chief characteristic of the new modes," Mr. Kurzman said Tuesday, "I would say curves." The knell of the hobble skirt has sounded. Now everything is curves. The newest skirt is open in front at the bottom to an extent that reveals the ankles. The fact means that with the new skirt much attention must be given to footwear.

"With the new skirt there is possible the attainment of more freedom of movement. It is also more graceful than the tighter skirt, which it has superseded."

"So far as materials are concerned the plaids and reversible materials are most in demand for morning wear, shopping and motoring. For afternoon wear velvets and satins, the trimmings of which are gold, silver or shadow laces, are now worn."

"Evening dresses are made of broadcloth, issues, brilliants or tube beads. Trains with long points are much worn."

"The tendency seems to be toward lines that are simpler than those that have been in vogue."

"Curves are conspicuous in all the newest modes and the day tightly fitting hobble seems to have passed."

"The trimming in the large velvet hats which are now in the mode, are fur, brilliants, tube beads, birds of paradise and ostrich feathers. A great deal of fur will be worn. The brilliants and tube beads will be much used in connection with the feathers."

"In dressing the hair, bands, crowns and caps are almost essential, and more attention now seems to be paid to the dressing of the hair than has been the case."

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