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THE GRANITE TOWN GREETINGS

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GREETINGS
ST. GEORGE, N. B.

PUBLISHED FRIDAYS
J. W. CORRELL, Editor

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1912

Ontario has embarked, through new regulations just adopted by the Whitney Government, upon a stiff battle for the better protection of the public. One of the chief objects is to still further lessen the ravages of the White plague. Consumption has decreased in recent years through the more intelligent methods of fighting it, and much more will be accomplished through the compulsory notification of every case, and the weekly reporting on its progress. Penalties are provided for failure to be vaccinated where smallpox exists, and other regulations respecting disease are amended and strengthened. So much has been done to prolong human life by intelligent preventive methods that the general public should do everything possible to cooperate with the authorities in making these new regulations effective.—Ex.

While Roosevelt is soundly abused by all who sympathize with Tait, and many others who resent his attempt to capture a third term as President, it is said by his champions that he is thoroughly in earnest and unselfish in his desire to lead the government of his country along more progressive lines. When it comes to practical politics he is as good as any to-day, but his motives are higher than some. Where fault may be found with his platform is in his evident satisfaction with the present tariff. The excessive protection in the United States is at the bottom of many of their political and economic ills, and on this point Roosevelt offers no hope of improvement. Governor Wilson on the other hand, stands with the Democratic party for a lower tariff, and in this he will doubtless command a strong following. For this reason, and because of his sane, progressive policies on nearly all questions, Canadians can honestly hope that Wilson will win the Presidency.—Ex.

Biscuit Merger is in the Making

Stratford, Ont., Aug. 14.—Conjecture as to the possibility of a biscuit merger has been set afloat by the latest absorption of a competitor of the Mooney Biscuit and Candy Company, of Stratford and Winnipeg. This company has just bought out the plant and business of the Lang Manufacturing Company, of Montreal, one of the oldest and largest biscuit concerns in Canada. A little earlier in the year the Mooney Company absorbed the business of Smith & Sons, Vancouver, and a previous purchase resulted in the acquisition of a large biscuit concern in Winnipeg.

W. J. Mooney, who has been president of the company since its organization in 1902, denies the merger story, but admits absorption of this concern. He declares that the idea underlying the string of factories across the continent is merely to provide fresh biscuit supply centres in each section, thus avoiding all possible deterioration in transit.

Storm Divided Half Over Grand Lake.

Waterbury, Queens Co., Aug. 16.—Wednesday afternoon the distant reverberations of thunder could be plainly heard, coming from the west. Between 9 and 10 a storm of rain started falling

and continued to fall all night. Your correspondent saw a strange thing in connection with the storm. Between 10.30 and 11.30 the heaviest of the storm was coming across the lake and when it reached the centre, it "split," one part going to the north, while the other part followed the lake to the south. It was the heaviest storm of the season, the rain doing a great deal of damage to the roads and small culverts. In some places the roads are almost impassable. The lightning during the night was of three varieties, sheet, forked and chain, while the thunder was loud and rumbled incessantly. The heaviest of the storm was most severe on the western side of the Grand Lake and Cumberland Bay where it is thought a great deal of damage has been done.

At this season of the year the Grand Lake was never known to be as high as it is now. It is accounted for the heavy rains in the up river districts. The river having raised very much, the water is forced up the Jemseg and sent up into the lake. The wharf at Young's Cove, if the water does not subside, will be submerged and the high water wharf will be utilized.

Mr. Charles M. Bice, barrister, and President of the National Land Currency League, of Denver, Colo., has been spending a few days with Mrs. E. Stone Wiggins, at her summer residence, Princess Park.—Ex.

Holding Pistol to Holland's Head.

London, Aug. 12.—The Daily Mail prints a despatch from its Berlin correspondent saying that Germany is threatening Holland—that unless Holland withdraws her opposition to Germany's scheme to impose tolls on Rhineborn-shipment the latter country will divert the Rhine traffic by constructing a canal via Emden from the German Rhine to the North Sea, thereby practically killing the Lower Rhine as a channel of communication between Rotterdam and the heart of the Continent.

It is recalled that traffic on the Rhine was made toll free to all nations by the treaty of 1865, the management of navigation being vested in a central committee representing Alsace-Lorraine, Baden, Westphalia, Prussia and Holland. Germany has for some time been aiming to abrogate the treaty by imposing tolls and transferring the control of the river, including the Dutch section to an Intercolonial Board, in which the balance of power will be vested in the German Rhine States.

Holland has abjectly opposed this plan, and is now faced by a threat that Germany will build a ship canal from Cologne, 200 miles, to Emden, the effect of which will be to paralyze the trade of Rotterdam and raise Emden to an independence equaling that of Hamburg and Bremen.

Although the pistol is aimed mainly at Holland's head, Antwerp is also menaced.

Germany would take advantage of the existing canal from Dortmund to the Ems River in carrying out her scheme. The Hamburg-American and the North German Lloyd Steamship Companies already have docks and warehouses at Emden which are capable of unlimited extension to meet the demands of the canal project if it is carried out.

The Daily Mail's correspondent says he anticipates an official denial of his statements.

Ties That do not Break.

Sir George H. Reid, Australia's High Commissioner to Britain, is no "separatist," no "traitor," and the Australian view which he represents is not disloyal to true British Imperialism. Indeed he is on the sound and safest ground when he declares, as reported today in Canadian Associated Press cables from London, that "slender ties have resulted in greater loyalty of the dominions to the Mother Country." The British Empire, because it is not after the type of the Roman "imperium," is not held together by bonds of authority and the compulsions of a contract. Were that its secret of unity it would speedily go the way of all such artificial aggregations. But it is an alliance of free nations. Its ties are indeed slender, but they are indeed ties of love and life. It is bound not by the heavy yoke of a driven bargain, but by the glad allegiance of each of the daugh-

ter nations to the Mother Country, and of all to the rights and liberties of each. The permanent unity of the Empire depends on the freedom and untrammelled self-government of each of its parts. Australia is not less loyal, but immeasurably more loyal, because in its freedom it is building up an Australian fleet for the defence of Australia and as an Australian unit in the navy of the Empire. When Canadian fainthearts learn this one lesson, which is writ large in the history of ancient Rome and of modern Britain, they will cease to vex their souls because the ties of Empire are not the hard and heavy bonds their doubts and fears would forge. Leave Australia free, leave Canada free, free nations in the British alliance of free nations, and as Sir George Reid affirms, the response will be not only ready, but strong and free. These are ties that do not break.—Tor. Globe.

Advance Proof

Ottawa, August 14. A bulletin on the condition of field crops in Canada, compiled from data supplied by correspondents in all parts of the Dominion at the end of July, is issued today from the Census and Statistics Office. The bulletin states that good rains which fell generally throughout Canada during July have improved the outlook, and on July 31 the condition of all grain crops was favorable, with the exception of fall wheat in Ontario and in Alberta, where this crop never recovered from the effects of the exceptionally severe winter. Fall sown wheat represents however only a comparatively small proportion, viz., 7 p. c. of the total average under wheat. The condition of spring wheat is 83 p. c. of the standard for the whole of Canada; it is above 90 in the two extreme provinces of Prince Edward Island and British Columbia and between 80 and 90 in each of the other provinces, excepting Ontario where it is just below 80 and 90 in each of the other provinces, excepting Ontario where it is just below 80 and in Quebec where it falls to 70. Oats, barley, rye, mixed grains and flaxseed are all marked above 80 for Canada as a whole, and for each province except Quebec the range is between 80 and 90 and in certain cases even above 90. In Quebec the condition is lower being between 70 and 80. Back wheat in the Maritime Provinces shows over 85; but in Ontario and Quebec the averages for this crop are respectively 75 and 73. Corn for husking is 70.37 and for fodder 73.19 for Canada the condition being comparatively low in Ontario and Quebec owing to the cold and wet weather of the early part of the summer. The condition of potatoes, turnips, mangolds and other root crops is generally excellent, the figures being above 80 for Canada and either approaching or exceeding 90 in the Northwest provinces and in British Columbia. Only in Quebec are the prospects unfavorable, the condition being little above 70. Hay and clover crops are excellent upon the whole, Quebec being again the exception. The condition is especially high in the Northwest provinces and in British Columbia. Sugar beets are given 77.17 in Ontario and 86.50 in Alberta. The Canadian crop situation at the end of July may therefore be summarised as generally favorable, giving neither the exceptionally favorable promise of the time last year nor the equally exceptionally unfavorable promise of the year before. In Quebec the condition of all crops is below that of the other eight provinces.

A preliminary estimate of the yield per acre of fall wheat is 21.48 bushels as the average for the total effective area of 781,000 acres in the four provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. This indicates a total yield of 16,773,300 bushels as compared with the financial figures of 1911, viz: 26,014,000 bushels from 1,172,119 acres. The average yield per acre of hay and clover is placed at 1.45 tons, shows an estimated total 11,038,000 tons. Alfalfa, with an average yield per acre of 1.59 shows an estimated total production of 177,300 tons from 111,300 acres. The first estimates of 1911 gave 12,694,000 tons hay and clover and 227,900 tons alfalfa.

The census of the manufactures of Canada taken last year for the calendar year 1910 as now compiled gives the following comparative statistics compared with those of the census of 1901 for the calendar year 1900, viz:

Establishments	19,202	14,650
Capital	\$1,245,018,881	\$446,916,487
Employees	511,848	339,173
Salaries, wages	\$240,494,999	\$113,249,350
Materials	\$600,832,790	\$266,527,858
Products	\$1,194,695,031	\$481,053,375

The capital employed in manufactures increased during the decade by 178.58 per cent and the value of products by 142.11 per cent. The number of establishments employing five hands and over last year was 19,202, being an increase of 4,552 in the decade.

Archibald Blue, Chief Officer.

Concrete Barges Will Aid Traffic

A few weeks ago attention was called to the arrival in St. Paul of barges from the lower Mississippi River laden with cement for the Northwest trade. The barges went back loaded with flour and other freight from the Northwest, and were looked upon as forerunners of a long list of barges that may be expected upon the Upper Mississippi within a few years. Another interesting development says the St. Paul Pioneer Press, that may mean much to the future of river navigation, is announced from Mobile, where the first cement barge to be constructed in this country was successfully launched recently. It is made of cement instead of being laden with cement.

The new barge is entirely of metal and cement, being a reinforced concrete monolith. The framework is a mesh of steel wires and bars treated with fluid cement. The barge is divided longitudinally and transversely by partitions that extend from the bottom to the deck. The partitions form watertight compartments that would keep the barge afloat in case a hole were to be knocked in a side or bottom. The barge is eighty-five feet long, thirty-five feet wide and has a draught of twenty-two inches. The main advantage urged in its favor is economy of construction, which, of course, is an important consideration in the development of river traffic.

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U. S. Minister to Greece.

The new United States Minister to Greece, is a native of Prince Edward Island, where he was born in 1854. He laid the foundations of his learning in the Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, and built upon them a substantial structure of college work, for he won the Gilchrist scholarship in London, and was connected with a half dozen colleges in Germany, Scotland, England and the United States. He became President of Cornell University, and published a number of critical and philosophic books. Between 1886 and 1892 he was President of the United States Commission to the Philippine Islands. This Commission was appointed to get knowledge for the government of the United States as to its policy in respect to the treatment of that country. Schurman's outspoken views, and condemnation of the general attitude of opposition to the United States policy compelled his retirement from the commission. His new appointment will greatly please his friends throughout the United States and his kinsmen in Canada, and they are very numerous. He is undoubtedly a broad scholar and an interesting man.

Plunge to the Rescue.

Dubois, a young mechanic, of Bellefleur, France, was returning home from work along the bank of the Rhone when he heard cries of distress, and seeing a woman struggling in the swollen stream he plunged in, and swam towards the bank with her.

As he gained a footing Dubois discovered, the Geneva correspondent of the Express says, that he had saved his mother-in-law, with whom he had been on bad terms for a long time. Without reflecting upon the seriousness of his act, he threw the woman in the water again, and walked away swearing, without taking any more notice of her.

Fortunately, at the first cries for help, a boatman had put out into the water, and he picked up the woman, who otherwise would have been drowned, and her son-in-law would probably be now in prison on the charge of manslaughter.