

# MC2465 POOR DOCUMENT

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## The Granite Town Greetings

PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF ST. GEORGE & VICINITY.

GOOD AD-  
VERTISING  
MEDIUM!

VOL. 6.

ST. GEORGE, N. B., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1911

NO. 30.

### A POSITIVE REMOVAL SALE

I am going into the Manufacturing business, Cash capital wanted, and it has to be raised from my stock. A saving chance for everybody of 33 1-3 p. c. from every dollar.

Do you want some Winter or Spring goods in any staple line?

Remember 33 1-3 p. c. profit for you. Look at the prices we marked on some articles in our windows. It will give you an idea what and how much you can save on every line we carry. Remember 33 1-3 p. c. off.

Removal of Gents department only, but reduction of 33 1-3 p. c. in both stores.

### D. BASSEN'S

Carleton St., St. George

#### He Bossed Toronto

(From the Winnipeg Free Press.)  
It is curious to recall that not so many years ago, the great city of Toronto took its orders politically from one Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, at present a fugitive from Canada, for whom the authorities are looking. Nesbitt's capacity and character were pretty well-known even at that time; but the hide-bound, hope-less partisanship of the average Torontonians made him almost an object of horror. He had captured the party organization, "party regularity" is responsible for some queer happenings.

#### Gasoline on the Farm

In the United States and Canada the gasoline tractor appeared later than in England, but it has multiplied more rapidly in the last few years. Relatively speaking, the percentage of crops planted, harvested, and hauled to market by the tractors is very small, but it is increasing with marvelous rapidity. The question of power on the farm is of crucial importance. The portable gas engine or tractor is revolutionizing agricultural conditions just as surely as the use of general farm implements did a quarter and a half a century ago. Thousands of farmers are annually equipping their farms with gas engines of small and large power to operate grindstones, pump water, saw wood, chop fodder, grind feed, operate churns and cream separators, and to furnish light for the barns and homes. On the larger farms and ranches the gasoline engines are doing the plowing, harrowing, mowing, threshing, and hauling of produce to market.

Where 75 per cent. of the rural community is given to mixed farming, combine dairying, hog raising, and the fattening of choice stall-fed beef cattle, the small portable gas engines of from 5 to 10 horse power are the most popular. The engine is mounted on wheels and can readily be transported to any part of the farm to grind feed for the cattle, cut corn for ensilage, pulp roots, thresh grain in the barn, and milk the cows and run the churns and cream separators. A five horse power engine will, for instance, thresh from 200 to 250 bushels of wheat a day, and only two men are required for the operation of it.

In regions where medium-sized grain farms are cultivated, with a crop of from 6,000 to 15,000 bushels, the problem is and always has been how to do the

threshing with the least number of men and at the proper time. The gasoline portable outfit of from 12 to 30 horse power has solved this problem for thousands of farmers. Many farmers of this class are equipped with portable tractors of from 30 to 35 horsepower, which have good hauling power and are sufficient to handle a good sized separator fitted with both self feeders and stackers, and also baggers. The engine is used also for plowing and much other work on the farm. A 12 horse power engine is powerful enough to handle a 28-inch separator without feeder when a carrier instead of a wind stacker is used. This outfit may answer for the smaller farm, but not for the larger ones where the help problem is of such vital importance. A comparison between the old fashioned steam method of operation and a portable gasoline engine running a separator with self-feeder and wind stacker may be summed up as follows:

STEAM	
Engine, per day	\$4.00
Fireman, per day	\$2.50
Man and team hauling water, per day	\$5.00
Total	\$11.50

#### Tay Pay's Distinction

(From the Westminster Gazette.)

The question is sometimes asked, "Who is the Father of the Irish Parliamentary Party?" Mr. T. P. O'Connor, who has been a member of the House of Commons without interruption since the general election of 1880, can claim that honor. Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Kelly entered the House of Commons likewise in 1880, but both have had breaks in their Parliamentary careers whereas Mr. O'Connor's membership of the House has been uninterrupted. Mr. William Redmond is however, the doyen of the Irish Nationalist members sitting for Irish constituencies. Mr. John Redmond was first returned to the House of Commons in 1881, two years before Mr. William Redmond, but there was a break of a few months in his tenure of a seat in Parliament in the interval in 1891 between his resignation of his seat for North Wexford to contest the city of Cork and his election in the same year for the city of Waterford, which he has since represented. Strangely enough, however, he did not lose even one day in the House of Commons while in session by his resignation of his seat, since it occurred during a prorogation of Parliament.

GASOLINE

20 gallons of gasoline at 25c per gallon \$5.00  
2 hours of man's time each day at 25c .50  
Total \$5.50  
Saving in favor of gasoline engine \$6.00  
From Farming with Automobiles by George Ethelbert Walsh, in the American Review of Reviews for January.

#### Reciprocity Bargain

FEATURES OF THE AGREEMENT  
Some of the principal articles which will be admitted free into the United States are as follows:

Fish of all kinds, fresh, pickled, smoked, kippered and boned.  
Wheat, rye, oats, barley and buckwheat.  
Dried beans, peas, corn hay, straw and cow peas.  
Live animals, viz.: Cattle, horses and mules, swine, sheep, lambs and all other live animals.  
Poultry, dead or alive.  
Fresh vegetables viz.: Potatoes, sweet potatoes, yams, turnips, onions, cabbage and all other vegetables in their natural state.  
Fresh fruits, viz.: Apples, pears, peaches, grapes, berries and all other edible fruits in their natural state.  
Dried fruits, viz.: Apples, peaches, grapes and apricots, dried, desiccated, evaporated.  
Dairy products, viz.: Butter, cheese, fresh milk and cream, and also eggs.  
Oils: Seal, whale and other fish oil, including cod oil.  
Timber: Hewn, sided or squared otherwise than by sawing, and round timber used for spars or in building wharves.  
Sawed boards, planks, deals and other lumber, not further manufactured than sawed.  
Paving posts, railroad ties, and telephone, trolley, electric light and telegraph poles of cedar or other woods.  
Woolen staves of all kinds, not further manufactured than listed or jointed, and stave bolts, pickets and railings.  
Plaster rock or gypsum, crude, not ground.

#### RESOLUTIONS

Ottawa, January 26.—The following are the Reciprocity Resolutions proposed by Mr. Fielding in Committee of Ways and Means: "That it is expedient to amend the Customs Tariff of 1907 and to provide as follows:

"1.—That the articles, the growth, product or manufacture of the United States, specified in schedule A, shall be admitted into Canada free of duty when imported from the United States.

"2.—That the articles, the growth, product or manufacture of the United States, specified in schedule B and D, shall be admitted into Canada, upon payment of the rates of duty specified in the said schedules when imported from the United States.

"3.—That the advantage hereby granted to the United States shall be extended to any and every other foreign Power which may be entitled thereto under the provisions of any treaty or convention with His Majesty.

"That the advantages hereby granted to the United States shall be extended to the United Kingdom and the several British Colonies and possessions with respect to their commerce with Canada, provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be held to increase any rate of duty now provided for in the British Preferential Tariff.

"That it is expedient to provide that the Act proposed to be founded on the foregoing resolutions shall not come into operation until a date to be named by the Governor-in-Council in proclamation to be published in the Canadian Gazette, and that such proclamation may be issued whenever it appears to the satisfaction of the Governor-in-Council that the United States Congress has enacted or will forthwith enact such legislation as will grant to Canada the reciprocal advantages provided for in certain correspondence dated Washington, January 21st, 1911, between the Hon. J. P. C. Knox, Secretary of State for the United

States, and the Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance of Canada, and the Hon. William Patterson, Minister of Customs of Canada."

#### LIBERALS CHEER FIELDINGS

Ottawa, Jan. 26.—It was a surprised and delighted House today that heard Hon. W. S. Fielding announce the details of the best fiscal bargain ever made in the history of Canada. For half a century Canada has been waiting for fiscal justice from the United States.

To-day Mr. Fielding was able to announce that the American Government had agreed to open its markets of ninety million people to practically the whole list of Canadian farm products; to products of the forest, in the shape of rough sawn lumber, to products of the fisheries in the shape of free fish of all kinds; to products of the mine in the shape of free coke; to products of the orchards in the shape of free fruits.

#### NO INTEREST INJURED

On the other hand Canada gives no concession that will work injury that could be reasonably complained of by any industrial interest. The burden on the taxpayer is relieved to the extent of tariff reductions aggregating over two and a quarter million dollars in the shape of lower duties on agricultural implements, on coal, and on a small variety of minor items. Irrespective of the enormous advantages received in return the tariff reductions of Canada can all be justified on sound economic grounds.

#### NO ENTANGLING ALLIANCE

Canada has preserved her fiscal independence, has kept intact the principle of the British Preference and has avoided entering the Opposition lobby of an entangling treaty alliance with the United States. In its satisfactory completion, the agreement which Messrs. Fielding and Patterson have brought back from Washington is, as members of the Opposition themselves admit, almost too good to be true.

Its consummation through concurrent legislation at Ottawa and Washington will mark a new epoch in the commercial expansion of the Dominion, Canadian diplomacy has never had a more brilliant chapter.

#### LIBERALS WERE JUBILANT

Mr. Fielding presented his statement before crowded galleries and an expectant House. As he unfolded the details of the agreement and came out with the announcements of American agreement to admit free Canadian wheat, barley, oats, dairy products, vegetables, fruits, cattle, poultry, fresh and salted fish, the Liberal benches rang with cheers, while even some of the Opposition members forgot their disappointment from the standpoint of party politics; in their satisfaction with the message which meant so much to the commercial and industrial of the country.

#### FARMERS WILL BENEFIT

The demand of the farmers' deputation of last December is met in very large measure by a reduction in the duties on agricultural implements and in the opening of American markets to their products.

The reduction in the coal duties, it is believed, will not result in any serious injury to the Maritime Province operators who with a protective tariff of 45 cents per ton should still be able to hold the present Canadian market. Free fish will be an enormous boon to Nova Scotia.

#### JUSTICE TO BOTH

Mr. Fielding's conclusion summed up the situation as follows:

"This arrangement is one that we feel that we can sincerely recommend to this House and to the whole of Canada. We present it not as a triumph of one country over another, but as a result of an effort to do justice to both. The one fear I have is that there will be people who will say that we have made so good a bargain that Congress will not approve of it. In the past friendly arrangements have been made with the United States Government, which have failed to receive the approval of Congress, but we think that the time is more favorable now. We think we have found the psychological moment for dealing with

this question. We think we are within reach of some commercial advantages for which our people have struggled for half a century.

#### MR. BORDEN FLABBERGASTED

Mr. Borden who occupied but a few minutes in perfunctory criticism of the agreement before the debate adjourned at six o'clock said that he would reserve his utterance until he had an opportunity to familiarize himself with the details. His argument was somewhat of an anomalous one. He averred upon the uncertainty of Congress supplementing the agreement by making reciprocal American changes, noted that no permanency was secured for the concessions granted, and that meanwhile there had been a general dislocation of trade conditions in Canada. At the same time he feared that Canada had been bound to the United States and that the agreement might militate against the carrying out of the long-deferred scheme of inter-Imperial preferential trade.

#### THE COAL DUTIES

In regard to the question of coal, Mr. Fielding said: "The present duty on coal is 53 cents and we propose to make it 45. The duty in the United States today is 45 cents, and our duty under this arrangement will be 45 cents, but it is not hardly placing the matter fairly before the House. For this reason the American duty of 45 cents is on the long ton of 2240 pounds, whereas ours is on the short ton, so that while nominally there is a similarity of duty, there is not (Continued on Page 2.)

#### BACK BAY

Messrs Geo. Willis and Well Phinney have returned from Maine.

Mrs. A. S. Kinney and Mrs. Jas. Henley spent one afternoon recently with Mrs. Al. Sprague.

The skating party that went from here one evening last week to Mascarene were very pleasantly entertained at the home of Mrs. K. Stuart.

On account of the bad snow storm on Saturday the stmr. Connors Bros. did not put in her appearance.

Mrs. J. Leavitt still continues very ill. She has just paid a business trip to St. George last week.

Mr. McConnell passed through here last week enroute to Letang.

Prayer meeting was held here Thursday evening last, the first for a number of weeks.

Those attending the dance in Letang Tuesday evening were Misses Snider and Shea, Messrs Cecil McGee, Owen Hinds, Chester Johnston, Oscar Kinney, Thor, and Wesley Mitchell and Jesse Milliken, all reported a good time.

Cecil McGee made a flying trip to St. George Friday.

A large number of boats are now in the harbor owing to the scarcity of herding.

Hugh Harris attended the Union meeting in St. George last week.

Mrs. Harvey Henley was the guest of her daughter Mrs. C. Hooper one day last week.

Mrs. Wentworth Quigley entertained a number of her lady friends Sunday evening.

Mrs. Wm. Harris who has been in poor health during the winter is able to be out.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Leslie have moved to St. Andrews.

Our new mail carrier Mr. Lee has been making good time since on the route, we wish him success.

Capt. Hinson and Cook who have been claiming in the Magalloway River have been frozen in.

A school meeting was held here on Saturday, new trustees being appointed.

#### NEW ZION MOVEMENT

Gentile's Scheme for Settlement at Palestine.

London, Jan. 22.—A few Zion movement, a scheme for the settlement of Jews in Palestine, Syria and the Euphrates Valley is put forward by

number of the London Chamber of Commerce. He points out that the Jewish settlement in Palestine is entirely cooperative with the geographical conditions guaranteed by the United States, Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and Roumania.

He points out that settlements of groups of our families and to encourage our business and trading by the shipping, hotels and railroads. It will, he says, encourage the United States, Britain and Germany to better the conditions of these people and to do so by sending them where they belong. Of course, only those who want to go and be whom humanity demands it will be taken. Some time the problem will have to face and why not now?

Mr. Shaw contends that Jews had throughout history received more toleration at the hands of the Turks and Mohammedans than from any other people. There is a movement among the Jews of Germany to revive the Hebrew language and to encourage its study and use among the younger generation of Jews, who are speedily forgetting the tongue of their forefathers.

A new review entitled Halutz has been founded in Berlin to promote this purpose, especially by reproducing intellectual treasures from the history of Jewish literature and presenting them to the modern Jew in an attractive form. The new organ is also intended to promote the study of the Hebrew language among the German Jews.

The movement has aroused interest in the Jews and is receiving enthusiastic support from a large number of them.

#### Felt Slighted.

"Didn't I see you at the show last night?"  
"I think not."  
"But you were there?"  
"Yes."  
"Then why didn't I see you?"  
"That was what I wondered at the time, but I guess it was because I had my old clothes on."

#### Paid For It.

"How is your speculation getting on?"  
"Just so-so."  
"The last time I saw you you were long on wheat."  
"I'm long on experience now."

#### Will Know It.

The men who are defeated  
Will sadly go their ways  
Quite sure they have been treated  
To melancholy days.

#### Sometimes Effectual.

"What will stop a scandal?"  
"Stop a scandal!"  
"Yes."  
"Well, a big burly, two-fisted man going after the purveyors of it is about as good as anything."

#### Taking No Risks.

"Why do the girls on the street all look so much prettier on a rainy day?"  
"The only ones all stay indoors."

#### All in the Family.

"What are you going to get your wife for her birthday?"  
"I think I'll get her a pipe."  
"She doesn't smoke, does she?"  
"No, but I do."

#### For Others.

Of beauty undorbed we rave  
And make our protests louder,  
But for a little chum we crave,  
The girl of puffs and powder.

#### And That's a Fact.

"There is only one time when fallures don't count."  
"When is that?"  
"When a man succeeds."

#### He Was a Jonah.

"Wouldn't you bet on a sure thing?"  
"But you see it wouldn't be a sure thing if I bet on it."

