

The Granite Town Savings

VOL. 5

St. George, N. B., Wednesday, February 2nd, 1910.

No. 30

Here We Are Again !!!

A little ahead of the buttercups and daisies, but, an early Easter makes an early spring. We are offering BARGAINS in Bleached and Unbleached Cottons. Also Ladies' and Children's Hosiery. A few Winter Coats and Ladies' Dress Skirts Exceptionally Low to clear. Black Satene Underskirts and Underwear a specialty.

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.

J. SUTTON CLARK, St. George, N. B.

D. Bassen's Special Reduction !!!

We have finished stock taking; everything has been looked over, and we know what we have to sell and what we must sell.

The time is moving fast and our spring stock will soon begin to arrive, and room must be made for it. We know there is always something in our store for the men, women and children.

We are sure we can satisfy you all round, ESPECIALLY IN PRICES.

at

D. BASSENS

GREAT BARGAIN SALE OF JEWELRY

January 10th to February 12th

20 per cent. Discount on all Goods now in stock, consisting of watches, clocks, jewelry, silverware, stationery, novelties, etc.

A good, clean, well kept stock to select from

Do not miss this rare opportunity to save money

J. W. WEBSTER

Jeweller, Etc.

Young Block, St. George, N. B.

The St. Stephen Business College

AND

School of Shorthand

All modern methods taught, Business men supplied with office help on Free catalog.

M. T. CRABBE, Prin., St. Stephen, N. B.

THE BURIAL OF THE GRAFTERS

Sure the drama did beat to the files' shrill note. As each corpse to the ramparts we hurried. And we each discharged a farewell shot O'er the grave, where the grafters were buried. We buried them deep in the broad daylight. The sod with an old spade turned. While the sun shone bright in heaven's blue height. And contrastors bitterly mourned. Sweet and short were the prayers we said. And we spoke not a word of sorrow. But we joyfully gazed on the graft crew dead. And gladly we thought of the morrow. We thought as we belov'd their narrow graves. And smother'd down their lonesome pillows. That Froaks and Orons would hang down their heads. And high pavers weep tears big as billows. Some sadly will think of the scoundrel gone. And o'er their cold ashes aspraid them; But little they'll thrive if left to sleep on In the grave where the voters have laid them. But half of our glorious task was done When the bells tolled the hour for retiring. And we heard the sound of the Cannon's gun. That the voters were joyfully firing. Slowly but surely we laid them down. From the City Hall fresh and gay. We carved not a line, we raised not a stone. But we left them alone in their glory. - J. A.

A Grand Scrag While It Lasted

CARRIE NATION MET HER MATCH IN THIS TIME IN DANCE HALL PROPRIETRESS. Butte, Mont., Jan. 28.—Carrie Nation, of Kansas, heavyweight champion hatchet wielder of the world, and Mrs. May Maloy, keeper of a dance hall, fought, one round last night before a large crowd. A knock-out was prevented by the spectators, who stopped the fight after Mrs. Nation had landed a vigorous right on Mrs. Maloy's jaw. The fight was declared a draw. A large crowd followed Mrs. Nation through the red light quarter. The curious surged into Mrs. Maloy's dance hall and listened to a scathing denunciation of a pronographic oil painting that hung on the wall. Mrs. Nation finally made a gesticulation similar to the movement that one might describe in throwing a tomahawk. Mrs. Maloy fearing that Mrs. Nation was about to destroy the painting, screamed a tirade against the crusader and sailed into Mrs. Nation with both fists. Before Carrie could defend herself May had torn off the Kansan's oonnet and pulled her hair. Mrs. Nation, after having been figuratively rushed to the ropes, ducked a vicious left, and sent a left to the ribs and then landed a vigorous right on May's jaw. Then the crowd interfered.

'That horse thief over there is a great stickler for correct English.' 'Is he?' 'Yes. He always finds fault with the judge's sentences.' -New York Journal.

The Cost And Horror Of War

One of the most important and interesting subjects of the day at the present time is that of "International Peace." For a long time men were looking forward to the period when war would disappear altogether, as a means of settling differences and disputes. Dr. McGill ably handled this subject in one of his recent speeches. On opening up his very interesting subject the speaker, referred to the life and development of the Hebrews in the country before Christ, and showed that even at that remote period the idea of International peace existed. They were a collection of small tribes, not well educated, nor well governed, constantly engaged in petty conflicts with their neighbors, and these conflicts were in accord with the credit of the age, the chief idea of period was to exterminate their foes, murdering the men, making captive the maidens and dashing out the brains of the little children. These wars were waged under the awful idea that they were incited by God and under His direct control. Priests blessed the sword and the name of Jehovah was invoked for assistance in the work of destroying their enemies. The idea of God as the arbiter of battle and massacre remained until the beginning of the present century. Christianity was introduced after centuries of war and bloodshed and we have today a universal Christianity, but war still remains—a dread and awful reality. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries a few men lived who spoke of arbitration instead of war, and they were called faddists, dreamers fools and perhaps traitors. War was declared a necessity. With the beginning of the nineteenth century a new idea was born, throwing a new light upon international politics—an idea fostered by Great Britain and the United States, who agreed to refer some disputes to arbitration. This started the question: "Is war really a necessity?" From pupils and platforms this all important question was discussed and the result was the formation of peace Societies in almost all countries. Four years after the Franco-Prussian war a society, consisting of eminent lawyers, was formed, called the "International Constitution," and said the speaker "lawyers are not dreamers by profession, romance in a lawyer's office is as rare as holy water in an Orange Lodge." The two great objects which this Society set before it were, first, moulding of public opinion and, second, the development of an international conscience. One result of the spread of this idea is the Hague Conference, at which place all the organized governments of the world were brought together "to consider the possibility of substituting arbitration for war," and disputes were settled by this method which before would have been settled by war and bloodshed. Arbitration treaties were formed to further the

new method of settling disputes and its success was much greater than expected. So, said the speaker, the dream of prophet reappeared in the nineteenth century. Later Christianity as well as the earliest had gone to the grand old Hebrew idea, made concrete in the life of Jesus of Nazareth, and in this greatest of the centuries it has come back to stay. That which lies at the foundation of this important matter is an economic fact and not altogether a religious one. The last three great wars cost the nation two thousand millions of dollars. Every year the nations spend over that gigantic total for the upkeep of its armies and navies and this immense sum does not include the cost of caring for the wounded nor the great pension lists which come as a result of war, nor the crippled soldiers and sailors, nor the industrial waste which is the direct result of withdrawal of these millions of men from productive labor. The most important thing in connection with subject is this economic idea which underlies it. The nations are staggering under huge war debts so huge that the world cannot fong stand the drain and the time is coming when it will be absolutely necessary for them to find some less expensive method of settling their disputes. The working classes suffer most from war. The merchant gets new markets for the extension of his business but the working man—the soldier who does the work endures the fatigue, wounds suffering and death—gets "six feet of earth." As one of them has put it "to shoot and be shot" is their position. They carry the burden endure the heat, and they are already beginning to argue that the classes who gain by war are the classes to persecute war. The time is at hand when the gradual spread of education and the franchise will make it practically impossible for a minister or a Government to declare war against another country without the consent of the working classes. They are denouncing war to-day on the ground that whoever wins the fight, they are bound to be the sufferers. No American Government to-day would receive support for a war in the interest of creeds and dogmas as in the past. The growing conscience of the nations is such that the prescribed causes of war are being gradually eliminated, one by one, so that to-day the most powerful nations of the world are afraid to provoke it, except for their very existence. A writer in one of the Canadian papers, lately, blamed the Government for deciding to spend money in building war ships, because "war will be abolished before these ships can be placed in commission." In conclusion, the speaker, in a burst of eloquence, painted a word picture of the ideal world, when a solution of the difficulties and policies which now cause the nations regard each other either with ion or dread and when the sources of the world, in money—now tied up the spectre of gim-

ated to do their part in making this world better and happier and "when nation shall no longer war against nation."

PERSONAL

Mr. Michael Frauley is visiting friends in Bonny River. Mr. Ira McConnell, of L'Etang, was in town on Saturday. Mr. Wm Garnett still continues to be very ill with pneumonia. Miss Ethel Cahyle is visiting at the home of Mrs. James McKay. Mr. Frank Stevenson, of Eastport, Me, was in St. George on Saturday. Mr. A. B. Fairweather, of St. John, was in St. George on Saturday. Miss Edith Wallace is visiting her friend Miss Irvine at St. John. Miss Anne Garnett is on the sick list, lagrippe being the affliction. Mr. Stewart Wheeler, of St. John, was in town on Monday last. P. Sullivan, of Bonny River, was in town on Tuesday. John McCornick and Herbert Parks drove to Macarone on Sunday. Thomas Meating, who has been ill with pleurisy, is able to be out again. Mr. Dennis Leland, was a passenger on this morning's train for St. Stephen. C. H. Lee and son, Roland, of St. John, were passengers on Saturday's train to St. George. Mr. George Welsh, of Second Falls, who has been on a trip to Bangor, Me., returned on Monday. J. W. Webster who has been in town during the past few days returned to Hampton N. B. today. Chas. Fuller who has been in St. John and St. Stephen on business returned to St. George on Monday. Miss Rita and George Dick of St. John came on Thursday and attended the funeral of their cousin, the late Mr. Arch McVicar. Thos. R. Kent who has been at St. Andrews during the past week, drove home Saturday morning and spent Sunday at his home. Thomas McIntyre, who has been on Grand Manan, during the past week, in the interest of his business, returned to St. George on Monday. Rev. Father Maloney, C. S. S. R., of the North End, St. John, spent Sunday here, officiating for Rev. Fr. Carson, who is still ill at St. John; but we are glad to hear that he is improving. Frank Murphy, who has been undergoing treatment at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, returned home last week. Although somewhat improved in health, he is still suffering from the effects of his trip. Jno. C. McCormick who accompanied the body of the late Arch McVicar Northfield, was expected to arrive in St. George on Monday.