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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, JANUARY 20, 1911

NO. 28.

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

Husband's Homecoming

An experienced and observant woman declares that the most important moment of the day to a man's peace of mind is the ten minutes that follow his return from the work of the day. At that time one word may change his whole state of feeling. He comes home usually tired. Work or the vexations of business during the day have frequently brought him to a point of fatigue or nervousness, at which a word will be for the rest of the evening. Of course, the particular disposition of every man is going to tell her, just as it does everywhere else. But the rule will hold good for the average man. The most important thing for the tactful woman to do is to wait until she sees some of his temper before she makes any decided move. Don't above all things, tell him that the plumber has just sent in a terrible bill for merely making that little alteration. Don't talk too much in the beginning on any subject. Conversation taken torrentially at the outset is likely to upset everybody who is a little tired after a day's work, and who wants the quiet enjoyment of the home.

The woman who follows this advice will find her evenings pleasanter than if she jumped at the beginning into the heart of things, especially disagreeable things.

Italy's new electoral bill, which seems not unlikely to become law, is one of the most interesting of all recent proposals for suffrage reform. It makes the franchise dependent upon ability to read and write, such capacity being proved by the sending in of a self-written application and by reading and writing a prescribed piece of matter in the presence of a commission composed of a school inspector, a school teacher and two municipal councillors. And when a man's capacity is thus proved he not only may but must vote, under penalty of 25 fine for the first failure to vote, and for the second a fine of 10 and exclusion from any public office for five years. As might be expected, the socialists bitterly oppose the bill, but the prospect is that it will be enacted, and that thus a peculiarly interesting experiment will be made.

Advertise in Greetings.

New Canadian Railways Projected

Ottawa, Jan. 14.—Parliament will be asked this session to charter a railway company to be known as the "Quebec and Northwestern," which proposes to build from Port Arthur to New Liskeard, then easterly across the height of land to Maniwaki, the present northern terminus of the Gatineau Valley Railway. The company also proposes to build direct northerly to the National Transcontinental at Ottawa, via the Conlong River. Further projects of the company are a line from New Liskeard to the National Transcontinental Railroad at Lake Abitibi, and a railway from New Liskeard to Temiskaming station on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

A federal charter will be sought this session by "The Hudson Bay, Peace River and Pacific Railway Company." The scheme seems to be original in the incident that the application mentions "Laurier Pass" as the spot which it is proposed to cross the Rockies on its transcontinental route. It is proposed by federal legislation to give effect to the recent expression of a harbor commission for that city, to consist of five members, three to be appointed by the city council, one by the lieutenant governor, and one by the provincial government on the recommendation of the Toronto Board of Trade.—St. J. Globe.

A BIT OF TACTICS.

Appropos of the negotiations which are in progress between representatives of Canada and the United States for a measure of free trade between the two countries, a group of Bills has been introduced in the House of Representatives, by Mr. Mann, of Illinois, who is chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Department Committee. These Bills, fifteen in number, call for the removal or the abolition of the duties on a long list of articles, in which Canada is more or less interested. Included in these are: Salt; hops; meat and poultry; fish in all forms; eggs; hay; straw and flax; cotton cloth costing not over nine cents a yard; butter cheese and milk; timber and lumber; dried and sawed but not planed; barley and buckwheat, corn, rice, rye and wheat; beans, onions, peas and potatoes; cattle, swine, horses, mules and sheep; beet, carrot, radish, cabbage and various other garden and field seeds; barley-malt, cornmeal, macaroni, vermicelli, oat meal, rolled oats and biscuits; grain, buff, rough and sole leathers; boots and shoes, harness saddles and saddlery.

There is a good deal of speculation as to the significance of this move on the part of the member of the House, who occupies a very prominent position in the Republican party. In fact, Mr. Mann is virtually the representative of the floor leader of the House, Mr. Seno E. Payne, who is partly incapacitated by deafness, and it has been suggested in some quarters that the inclusion of certain articles which may be proper subjects of negotiations between the two countries may be taken as showing the drift of opinion in favor of lowering the tariff in the interests of the consumers. It is to be noted, however, that Mr. Mann is a strong "stand-patter" and it is suggested that his Bills have been introduced for the purpose of embarrassing the "Insurgents," who have been clamoring for tariff reform, but most of whom, as well as many of the Southern Democrats, are entirely opposed to taking off the duties on some or all of these products, and yet do not wish to go on record to that effect during the present session if they can avoid it. It may be, of course, that Mr. Mann, reading the signs of the times, is perfectly sincere in his proposal to wipe out the duties on this list of products. But it looks rather like a bit of tactics to put the "Insurgents" and tariff reform in a hole.—Hal. Chronicle.

FIGHT WITH ANARCHISTS

Disarmed by Foolish Regulation, the London Police Brave the Rif-Raff of Europe

The shocking Houndsditch murders in London followed by the sensational battle with the police, are likely to effect some reforms in immigration restrictions. For more than a generation England has been the asylum of the world's riff-raff. It welcomed refugees that every other civilized and semi-civilized country spewed out, and even boasted of its hospitality. The belief prompting this line of action was to the effect that the Anarchists would not bite the hand that fed them. They valued too highly the privilege of refuge in England to turn against their protectors. As regards freedom from assaults upon members of the Royal family and high officials of state, it is true that foreign anarchists have behaved themselves in England. But the murder of a crowned head would have provoked hardly more general horror and wrath than the cruel murders of a fortnight ago.

SUSPICIOUS SOUNDS

It seems that on the night of Dec. 16 a constable making his rounds in Houndsditch had his attention called to a peculiar noise coming from one of the houses. He sounded to him as though burglars were making an entrance. He communicated with the man on the next boat, and presently five officers had gathered. They advanced to the door and knocked. A man came to the door, but he assured the officers in broken English that everything was all right. They went away, but the noise continuing, they returned and on a more summonsed the man, who appeared to be the occupant of the house. This time the occupant put his foot in the jamb of the door as he parleyed, and despite the protests of the foreman, the constables insisted on making an investigation.

THREE OFFICERS MURDERED

As the police entered the door there came a series of flashes from somewhere in the darkened hall, and with the savage barking of an automatic pistol in their ears, three of them fell dead. The other two were wounded, but unarmed as they were, attempted to make an arrest. That they, too, were not shot to pieces is one of the most remarkable incidents of the whole tragedy. When reinforcements arrived, they found the bodies of the dead and wounded policemen, and an otherwise deserted house. An investigation revealed the source of the suspicious sounds. The occupants of the house were burglars, who were attempting to drill a passage into the premises next door, which were occupied by a jeweler.

THE FINAL TRAGEDY

The hue and cry was raised, and a systematic search began for the assassins. In a day or two a doctor was found who had been called by a couple of women to attend a wounded man. He was dying, but he told the doctor that he had been shot in mistake by a friend. The next time the doctor called the patient was dead. The police assumed, and correctly enough, as the event proved, that the man was one of the gang in the Houndsditch house, so they took into custody the two women who had stuck to him after he had been abandoned by his comrades, and they are now accused of complicity in the murders. In a few days more they had discovered the identity of the other desperados, and the fight in the streets of London on Tuesday last was a fitting climax to the tragedy.

On Jan. 3, Detective Sergt. Leeson, who was watching suspicious premises, was fired on and shot through the lungs. Extra police arrived and were greeted by volleys of bullets from the besieged house. Sixty men under an officer, from the Scots' Guards were summoned from the Tower of London, and they fired a few rounds into the building from their rifles. There was a lull of five minutes, when the desperados replied with fire from Magazine rifles. Loads

of straw were backed up to the house and set on fire. The house took fire and the inmates were driven to the roof. At two o'clock the roof fell in, carrying the anarchists with it into the seething flames below. Two detectives were shot and several spectators wounded. It is reported that the remains of six anarchists have been found in the ruins of the house.

UNARMED POLICE

Two of the three murdered constables were married men with families, and the third was the support of his sister. The wife of one of the victims gave birth to another child within a week of the murders. The London public is raising a fund for widows and orphans at the rate of £500 a day, and tens of thousands of them are denouncing the ineffable folly that sends the policemen on their nightly rounds unarmed save for a baton. There are some old-fashioned pistols at every station, but, day or night, no policeman may carry one unless it is known beforehand that he is going on some particularly dangerous mission. It seems certain that this amazing regulation will be wiped out, and the police in future supplied with weapons at least as modern as those which their natural enemies are always ready to use.

TRUCKLING TO THE FOREIGNER

A more important reform should be the stretching of some sort of immigration net around England which will catch and turn back the most undesirable of the foreigners who are now flocking to her shores. The present Aliens Act is insufficient, for it only applies in those cases where the immigrants come in groups of twenty or more. England is overcrowded now, and why she has for so long permitted the congestion to be increased by streams of Russians, Poles and other foreigners is hard to understand. These aliens in London, as in other parts of the world, form themselves into little knots and communities, and at once become an object of interest and solicitation for demagogic politicians. To pamper those of them that have lawless and criminal inclinations, the police are disarmed and occasionally offered as their victims.—Exchange.

What the Londoner Thought of Uncle Sam's Sailors.

London looked with interest recently at the sailors of Uncle Sam's navy who visited Britain, and some interesting views of the American tar from an English standpoint are afforded by James Douglas' article in the London Leader. If I were asked to say what is the physical difference between the Englishman and the American, I should say that the Englishman, as a rule, is fat and the American is thin. There are thin Englishmen and fat Americans but on the whole, the one race runs to beef and the other to bone. The instinct of caricature in this respect is accurate. Uncle Jonathan is depicted as long and lean and lanky, whereas John Bull is stout and sturdy and protuberant as to the equatorial region. Of course, the caricatures exaggerate, but they are based on a foundation of fact.

The American sailors who have been seen so often in the London streets of late are all curiously alike the conventional caricature of Uncle Jonathan. They are clean-shaven, it is true, but if one could have given one of them a goatee he would have looked very similar to the familiar picture of the typical American. The contrast between the American blue jacket and the English blue-jacket is complete. The American sailor is sad-faced and lantern-jawed, and he lacks the joviality and jollity of his British cousin. He seldom smiles and seems to have a full share of that strange American melancholy which puzzles and mystifies all observers. America is a young nation, as nations reckon youth, and yet the Americans are, as a rule, a profoundly sorrowful race. The Americans struck me as being peculiarly lugub-

rious. Perhaps it was the effect of our November fogs and rains. But they assuredly walked about our streets with gloomy faces and sad eyes.

Intercolonial Railway Calendars for 1911.

The 1911 calendars of the Intercolonial have more of real artistic merit than for several years past, being a new departure in design and coloring, and those fortunate enough to receive them will find them tastefully ornamental as well as all they should be in the way of general utility.

On a background of green and brown, a capital representation of pine cones, the words "Canadian Government Railways," "Intercolonial Railway," and "Prince Edward Island Railway" appear at the top in black shaded letters of shaded guinea gold. From the centre of the lettered space the I. C. R. emblematic moose head appears, surrounded by a halo of scarlet, in which the usual text "The Fast Line," "The People's Railway."

The centre of the calendar is taken up with a richly colored sketch of the "Ocean Limited Express" skirting the shores of Bedford Basin, on the way out of Halifax. The scene is well chosen, the cloud tints and the coloring of the far blue hills flanking the greenish blue expanse of water having a most natural effect, especially with those familiar with the scene and its surroundings. The calendar tab is of sage green, with lettering and figures of white. On each side of the tab a panel of dark brown with yellow lettering is devoted to extolling the excellence of those two famous I. C. R. through trains, the "Ocean Limited" and the "Maritime Express." A border of purple gives a finishing effect to the general design and completes a calendar that ought to be greatly admired and easily solicited.

The Toronto Globe of Jan. 6, 1911 has the following:

Among the thousands of calendars annually turned out and distributed to the public, there is ample evidence of artistic selection, and it seems that there are yet no signs that appropriate and new designs are wearing out. All that have come to the Globe this year are attractive, but the production of the calendar of the Intercolonial Railway marks a new beginning. Some beautiful scenery, as well as one of the Canadian Government Railways fine trains are shown in a dark background, making the calendar one worthy of a prominent place in the office or the home.

SOUR STOMACH

Is an Almost Certain Sign for Acute Indigestion.

If you occasionally have a taste of sour food in your mouth, it surely shows that the food you are eating is not being digested but instead is fermenting and giving out poisonous gases.

Belching of gas is a common symptom at such times, and also that lump of lead feeling, as if your stomach was carrying a much greater load than it could stand.

If you want prompt relief and permanent cure, go to J. Sutton Clark and get a large tin box of Micon tablets for 50 cents.

J. Sutton Clark knows that Micon is a highly recommended scientific remedy, and that is why he is ready to return your money if it fails to cure acid stomach, belching of gas, dizziness, biliousness, sick headache, foul breath, and all stomach troubles.

The Commonwealth Government of Australia is going into the coal business and, it is announced, expects to mine and sell up to a million a year.