

# MC2465 POOR DOCUMENT

## THE GRANITE TOWN GREETINGS

THE GRANITE TOWN  
GREETINGS  
ST. GEORGE, N. B.

PUBLISHED FRIDAYS  
J. W. CORRELL, Editor

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FRIDAY, AUGUST, 25 1911

### HOLLAND'S WEALTH.

Tucked in between two great military states, Germany and France, the low countries, the Netherlands and Belgium have long been flourishing greatly in their neutral position, their security without heavy armaments and their commerce and industries. Recent statistical flattery to the public.

Holland, especially, makes a remarkable demonstration of growth and prosperity for a country so little favored, in many ways, by nature.

With much land subject, originally to overflow by the sea and with a soil thin and poor in many districts, the problems of the Netherlands called for much enterprise and public spirit from the start.

Harbors sufficient for small sailing ships have proved inadequate for big steamers, and artificial accommodations for modern shipping have been provided at great cost. The lands subject to inundation by the sea and by tidal rivers have been protected and reclaimed by dikes. Diseases common in low and damp regions have been almost radiated by careful drainage and excellent sanitation.

The Dutch claim, with reason, that their largest city, Amsterdam, is the healthiest big centre of population in the world. The death rate last year was only twelve in every thousand inhabitants. Contagious diseases never become epidemic in the Dutch metropolis.

Equally remarkable, in another direction is the fact that Amsterdam has reduced its municipal debt from \$51,000,000 in the last decade or so. The handsome sum of \$1,200,000 was sliced off the debt last year, and practically all of it represents municipal investments in waterworks, electric plant, street railways, harbor deepening, and enlarging and other public property and betterments of a productive nature.

Rotterdam, the second city of Holland and one of the ten greatest seaports in the world, has created a channel thirty-three feet deep from the sea, sixteen miles distant, to the city's expensive and splendidly equipped docks, and now that the capacity of the harbor is becoming inadequate, no less than 800 acres of the low plain near River Maas, on which the city stands are being converted into immense docks capable of accommodating the largest ocean steamships. Already the town has twenty-five miles of quays; the new docks will provide much more than an additional square mile of water for shipping.

These conditions in the two greatest cities of Germany is by no means evidence of superiority over the Netherlands in the rate of trade and industrial development, or in any respect except size. On the contrary, Holland has the better of comparisons in conditions vitally affecting the cost of living and the comfort of the people in the two countries.

At Waschele, in the Netherlands, there is a cotton mill owned by the same company which owns another mill of about the same kind across the frontier in Gronau, Germany. The wages paid in the two factories are the same, but the cost of the necessities of life is not.

Freight rates are calculated to be 25 per cent. less in Enschede than in Gronau. The cost of machinery is 12 per cent. lower and materials for repairing machinery are 12 1/2 per cent. below the Gronau figure. The difference in favor of the Dutch town is four per cent.

These are points affecting the manufacturer rather than the wage earner. Other contrasts are quite as great in respect to the cost of commodities consumed by families.

Flour and bread are 25 per cent. lower in the Dutch town than the German. Pork is about 25 per cent. cheaper and bacon 30 per cent. Cheese is 35 per cent. below the German price. Butter is four per cent. less and milk even.

Coffee is 15 per cent. cheaper in Holland and tea 30 per cent. In petroleum the difference is 40 per cent. and tobacco 60 per cent. Matches cost half as much.

The income tax is only 25 per cent. as much in Holland as it is in Germany. House rent shows the advantage on the Dutch side by 10 per cent. Water and sugar cost less in Gronau than in Enschede, thus scoring two points for the German town.

Clearly, it is hard to beat the Dutch. They have enterprise and prudence, thrift and liberality in wise directions, public spirit and common sense. Their great success is merited by their character and intelligence. Benjamin Karr in Cleveland Leader.

### WAR MAY COME OVER MOROCCO

**Absolutely No Progress Made Towards a Settlement.**

Paris, Aug. 21.—Although negotiations between France and Germany looking to a settlement of the Moroccan dispute have been suspended for the present, the attitude of the French foreign office is that a settlement will be arranged ultimately if inexhaustible patience and moderation on the part of France can bring it about.

Conferences between Premier Caillaux and Foreign Deslvs upon the subject are frequent. Public opinion appears to trust the government implicitly. The newspapers are cautious in their comments to a degree that is rare in France. They refrain because of a desire not to embarrass the government in the least from the military preparations which are being made steadily in consequence of ministerial orders.

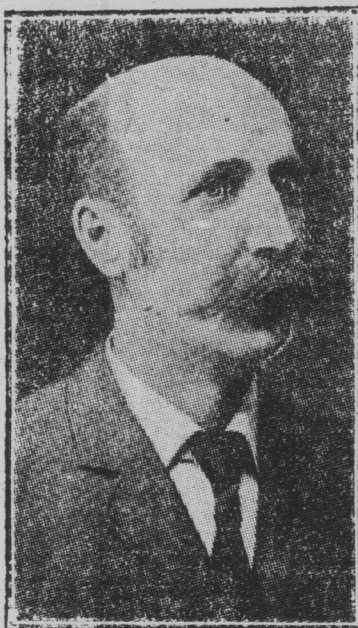
The naval ports are busy making the vessels ready for active service. This activity is partly explained as a preparation for the naval review off Toulon on Sept. 4, when President Fallieres will review eighteen battleships, six of which are of the Dreadnought type, nine armed cruisers, and thirty war vessels belonging to the small classes.

New York, Aug. 21.—A Paris cable to the Tribune this morning says: Though there is no foundation whatever for the rumor current in London last night, that Germany had declared war against France, it is a fact that the Franco-German situation is most unsatisfactory. No progress whatever has been made in the negotiations and a settlement is as remote as when the conversations began.

German claims for compensation offers no basis for a compromise. They extend not merely to territorial concessions in the hinterland of Camerouns, but also to a recognition of German industrial and commercial rights in South Morocco. An disposition that the German foreign minister may have shown to abate these excessive demands, is believed to have been arrested by England's domestic troubles. "The Berlin view is that the recent epidemic of strikes has caused a weakening of Great Britain as a factor in the European balance of power. This idea is implied in many different quarters, and is openly expressed in the following words of the Berliner Neuer Nachrichten: "England would not at the present moment be able to oppose a more decisive attitude to Germany on the Moroccan question with the same emphasis as say shortly before Mr. Lloyd George's Mansion house speech."—Ex.

Advertise in Greetings!

### Election Card



St. Stephen, N. B., Aug. 22 1911.  
The Electors of The County of Charlotte.

Gentlemen:—

I have been chosen, by a very large and representative convention of the Liberal Party of Charlotte County, as the Candidate to solicit your support in the approaching election, in behalf of the policy of that Party and the Reciprocity Agreement now before the people for their decision.

During the three years I have had the honor of being your Federal representative, I have labored diligently for the interest of Charlotte County in legislation, public works and betterments, that would be helpful to the business, safety and comforts of our people.

Should I again be honored by you on Sept. 21st next by being elected your representative to the Federal Parliament, I shall use every effort to advance your interests as well as those of the Province and the Dominion; large. In thorough accord with the Government, who will rule the next Parliament, I feel I can assist greatly the many interests of the people of Charlotte County if elected their representative.

I believe very strongly in the great good that will come to our County and the whole of Canada by the adoption of the Reciprocity Agreement, which is the great and sole issue before the people in this election.

Both parties have tried to get fair reciprocal trade relations with the United States for many years, and it is now our chance, if we so elect, to profit by this agreement. Any tariff put upon the products of the soil and sea, give not the slightest gain or assistance to the farmer or fisherman. It lessens the great value of his labor, in the home market, and bars him largely from getting into a foreign market. Not tariffs, but larger markets are what the farmers, lumbermen and fishermen need for their best prosperity. Under the proposed Reciprocity Agreement one of the very best and largest markets will be opened to us. Our farms and homes will increase largely in value and our present prosperity greatly enhanced. The heritage of fair and just trade taken from the farmers, the lumbermen and the fishermen by hostile tariffs will be returned to them by the adoption of this Reciprocity Agreement.

I desire, dear sirs, above all things, to be your chosen member to assist in Parliament, in obtaining this great boon for you.

I am, Yours sincerely,  
WILLIAM F. TODD.



### Money makes Money

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### To Let!

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TYLAR B. THOMPSON MAY BE GOVERNOR  
St. John Man Boomed for Important Post in the West.

Mr. Tylar B. Thompson, a former St. John man and brother of Mr. LeBaron Thompson of the Eastern S. S. Company is a possible candidate for Governor in the interests of the democratic party in Montana. A Missoula paper of recent date says:

Tylar B. Thompson, assistant manager of the Missoula Mercantile Company, of Missoula, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor. This announcement was made yesterday by Attorney Charles H. Hill of Missoula, who was in Hamilton visiting friends.

Mr. Thompson's Missoula friends are going to do all in their power to promote his candidacy," said Mr. Hill yesterday. We believe that his business ability and his state-wide personal popularity stamp him as a man who meets the requirements of the high office.

Mr. Thompson is popular in Missoula and he is popular here. But it is just the same all over the state. Everybody likes him. With Governor Norris a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Dixon, Missoula will offer the name of Mr. Thompson for governor and do all it can to get him the nomination.

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### NOTICE OF SALE

To Alvin S. Murphy, late of the parish of Dumbarton, in the county of Charlotte and Province of New Brunswick, Farmer, and to all others to whom it may in wise concern:

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of the terms of the power of sale contained in a mortgage made between Alvin S. Murphy of the one part, and Irwin E. Gillmor of the other part, bearing date the third day of May, A. D. 1909, and duly recorded in the Records of Charlotte county, in Book No. 40, at pages 343 to 346, there will, default having been made in the payment of moneys secured by said mortgage, be sold at private sale at the residence of the said Irwin E. Gillmor at Bonny River, County of Charlotte, Province of New Brunswick, on Thursday the 21st day of Sept. A. D. 1911, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Land described in said mortgage as follows: "All that certain lot of land situated in Pleasant Ridge in said Parish of Dumbarton, County and Province aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: to-wit: Bounded on the west by Bonny Brook, so called, on the north by land owned by John New, on the east by the Boundary line of the granted land on the east of Pleasant Ridge, on the south by land owned by the heirs of one Robert McGowan. Containing 175 acres more or less." Together with the buildings thereon and the privileges thereto belonging.

Dated the 15th day of June A. D. 1911.  
Irwin E. Gillmor, Mortgagee.

The Rev. S. H. Lushington, vicar of Thorpe is in Switzerland.

### A Big Combine.

Ten Million Dollars to be Spent on Music Halls

London, Aug. 15.—Twenty-nine music halls, representing a total value of \$10,000,000, will shortly be brought under one ownership and management as the result of an important agreement arrived at between Mr. Oswald Stoll and Mr. Walter Gibbons. Twenty-four of the properties are dotted about London, and there are five in the provinces.

The details of the agreement are in course of settlement, and it is the firm opinion of Mr. Stoll that the huge combine will prove a benefit to the public, the variety artists, and to the interests both of himself and Mr. Gibbons, the chief point of advantage being that the amalgamation will put an effectual stop to any "cut throat" competition in which either of the variety magnates might have been engaged.

Mr. Stoll, it is understood, will be chairman, and Mr. Gibbons managing director of the association of the halls, and it is intended to build three or four new places of amusement in London, one at Remington, as well as in the provinces.