

# MC2465 POOR DOCUMENT

## THE GRANITE TOWN GREETINGS

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GREETINGS  
ST. GEORGE, N. B.

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J. W. CORRELL, Editor

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### Canada and Imperial Defence.

The moment is opportune for a restatement of the position of Canadian Liberalism toward Imperial defence. The responsible leaders of the party and Liberal journals throughout the Dominion should make it plain that in their opinion there is an essential difference between defending the empire when it is attacked and pledging in advance the assistance of Canada in any war of aggression to which the British cabinet may from time to time be committed.

Mr. Borden's speeches in London are based upon the theory that an organization shall be called into existence which shall determine questions of peace and war, and that the overseas Dominions shall have representation in this Supreme Council of the Empire. It is quite evident that Mr. Borden looks forward to a basic change in the present relations of the mother country and her colonies under which "the policy that settles the issues of peace and war for the entire Empire is formulated and carried out by a Government responsible only to a House of Commons elected by the inhabitants of the United Kingdom."

If the defence of the Empire, however, is the object Mr. Borden has in view, as it was the object of Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the Imperial conference last year, there is no need for a Supreme Council to determine questions of peace and war. The decision would rest with the power making the attack. War would be the result of its aggression, and, as Mr. Fielding pointed out, every point of the Empire would be at war. In a defensive war for the protection of the British Empire against aggression the Liberals of Canada believe it to be the duty of all the British peoples to aid in safeguarding the coast or land areas attacked. It was in conformity with this position that Canada took part in the South African war. Against a foe who declares war upon the British Empire Canada is under obligation not only to defend her own soil and her own coasts, but the soil and the coasts of all other parts of the Empire. There is no need for a Supreme Council of the Empire to meet and decide that issue. From whatever direction the attack may come it must and will be met by all the peoples of the Empire unitedly.

But there is another class of Imperial wars in which conceivably Canada might have no desire to take part, yet to which she might be committed against her will by the decision of an Imperial War Council. It would be ridiculous to argue that all of Britain's past wars have been defensive. The vast domain of India was not so won. The wars undertaken to force the opium trade on unwilling China were not defensive. It is but a few weeks since many of the most public-spirited men in British politics held meetings in protest against Britain's share in the destruction of the ancient Kingdom of Persia and its virtual partition between Russia and Britain. Only the strong will of Queen Victoria prevented the British Government fifty years ago from plunging into a war of aggression against the Northern States, using the Trent affair as the pretext. Canada wanted to see the slaves freed, and forty

thousand Canadians fought in the Union armies. But the British governing classes of that day and the Lancashire spinners were ready to join hands for the destruction of the United States and the setting up of a slave-owning nation south of the Potomac.

Let us come to events of a few weeks ago. An influential group of British publicists took the ground publicly that Britain should warn Germany that the construction of a great navy was a menace to Britain and must be stopped. If Germany disregarded the warning they were prepared to go to war and to destroy the German fleet before it became too strong. In other words they were ready to prevent Germany from waging an aggressive war some time in the future, should she desire to do so by waging an aggressive war themselves at once. Against the application in international relations of the principle "do unto others as you think they intend to do to you, and do it first," the people of Canada would almost unthinkingly protest. It is a doctrine that has drenched the world in blood. But it is quite conceivable that a jingo Government may once again rule at Westminster, and that such an issue might be presented to the Supreme Council of the Empire. The membership of that Council must bear a reasonable proportion to the number of self-governing white men in each of the divisions of the Empire. Britain, with over forty five million people would have three times the voting strength of all the overseas and self-governing dominions, which have as yet only about fifteen million whites. With all the colonial representatives voting against an aggressive war for the purpose of destroying Germany's navy it would still be possible to carry the proposal by a vote of two to one.

Mark what would follow if we accept the idea of one Imperial army and navy. The regular troops and naval armaments raised, maintained, and paid by the contributions of the dissenting dominions would at once on the outbreak of war be come an integral part of the Imperial war organization, and would be used for the prosecution of an aggressive war to which the dominions represented by them were opposed.

There are abyssal depths ahead that even the ultra-Imperialist has not plumbed. Canada must think well and understandingly of what a Supreme Council of war and peace may mean. Where Sir Wilfrid Laurier walked with caution Mr. Borden cannot afford to rush ahead blindly.—Tor. Globe.

### How the Scots Took Edinburgh.

(From Froissart's Chronicles.)  
A bold thought came into Sir William Douglas' mind, which he mentioned to his companions, the Earl of Dunbar, Sir Robert Fraser, who had been tutor to King David of Scotland and Alexander Ramsay, who all agreed to try to execute it. They collected upward of two hundred lancers of Highlanders, went to sea and purchased oats, oatmeal, coal and straw and landed peacefully at a port about three miles from the Castle of Edinburgh, which had made a stronger resistance than all the other castles. When they had armed themselves, they issued forth in the nighttime, and having chosen ten or twelve from among them in whom they had the greatest confidence, they dressed them in old threadbare clothes, with torn hats, like poor tradesmen, and loaded twelve small horses with a sack to each filled with oats, meal or coal; then they placed the rest in ambuscade in an old abbey that was ruined and uninhabited close to the foot of the mountain on which the castle was situated.

At daybreak these merchants who were privily armed, took the road with their horses toward the castle. When they had got about half way up the hill Sir William Douglas and Sir Simon Fraser advanced before the others whom they ordered to follow in silence, and came to the porter's lodge. They informed him that they had brought, with many risks and fears, coal, oats and meal, and if there was want of any such articles they should be glad to dispose of them at a very cheap rate. The porter replied that the garrison would thankfully have them but it was so early that he dared not wake the governor or his steward. At the same time he told them to come forward and he would open the gate. They all passed quietly through and entered

with their loads. Sir William Douglas had remarked that the porter had all the great keys of the castle gates, and had, in an apparently unimportant manner, noted which opened the great gate and which the wicket. When the first gate was opened they turned in their tracks and flung off the 1 as of two, which consisted of coal, directly upon the sill of the gate so that it could not be shut, and then seized the porter whom they slew so suddenly that he did not utter a word. Then they took the keys and opened all the gates, and Sir William Douglas gave a blast upon his horn as a signal for his companions; they then flung off their clothes and placed all the remainder of the coal between the gates so they could not be shut. When those in the ambuscade heard the horn they sailed forth. The noise of the horn awakened the watch of the castle, who, seeing the armed men running up the castle hill, blew lustily on his horn and bawled out: "Treason, treason! Arm yourselves, my masters, as fast as you can for here are men at arms advancing on our fortress."

They all roused themselves as quickly as they could, and when armed came to the gate, but Sir William and his twelve companions defended the gate so that it could not be shut. The garrison made a very gallant defence, killing and wounding many of their enemies, but Sir William and his party exerted themselves so much that the fortress was taken, and all the English killed, except the governor and six esquires, to whom they showed mercy. The Scots remained in the castle all that day and appointed for governor a squire of that country called Sir Simon de Vesci, and left him many of his countrymen. This news was brought to the King of England while he lay before Tourney.



SUIT OF BLUE SERGE

Another of the new suits. This is pretty with black satin and shepherd's plaid silk on the reverses.

### GOOD COOK BETTER THAN DOZEN DOCTORS

The Secret of Health, Wealth and Happiness is Concealed in the Pots and Pans of the Kitchen.

"The secret of health, wealth, and happiness is concealed in the pots and pans and kitchen ranges of the humblest flat. One poor cook makes one bad stomach; one bad stomach makes one cranky husband; one cranky husband makes the family sick; ten poor cooks make one doctor rich—and, on the other hand, one good cook can do more real good than a dozen doctors." This excerpt from his culinary arithmetic was the climax of the address of Charles Laparque, imported chef, before the Chicago School of Domestic Science. "It is easy, ladies," he continued. "Study cooking and practice it and the doctors will go out of business. Don't be frightened by the menus you see in cafes. Make the dishes yourselves; they are all easy."

Two Fredericton auto drivers, who raced at fifty miles an hour from Gagetown to the capital, were fined this week. The Gleaner suggests that the licenses of such reckless motorists should be cancelled. The suggestion, if carried out, might beyond effect on other reckless auto speeders. This racing on country roads regardless of the lives or rights of horsemen and pedestrians, must be stopped. Ex.

St. John, N. B., July 30.—Announcement has been made by the municipal public works department that steps will shortly be taken for the formation of a Town Planning Commission. The duties of the proposed body will be to lay down plans for the extension of the city on the most desirable lines, and their capacity will be of a purely advisory nature. It is expected that the members of the commission will give their services free of charge. Two names have already been mentioned as possible appointees.

A party of twelve British tars whose time or service in the West-Indian fleet has expired passed through the city the other day en route home. They will enjoy six weeks holidays on their arrival after which they will be assigned to the Chinese service. One of the number interviewed by a local newspaper stated that while the blue-jackets of the German and British navies were on the best of terms, the men fully expected to some day be called upon to engage in battle with one another. Chief Petty Officer Smith of the party said it was by no means uncommon for the crew of a German war ship to toast the day when Britain would no longer rule the waves.

The Exhibition Association have decided upon a brilliant plan of illumination of the buildings this year. Instead of merely using rented lamps as heretofore, the buildings and grounds will be lighted by powerful tungsten lights which will be purchased especially for the purpose. It is also proposed to have the exterior of some of the buildings outlined in lights. The buildings thus illuminated will present one of the most brilliant spectacles ever witnessed in the city. The magnificent pyrotechnic display is a feature which will add to the appearance of the fair grounds at night. Messrs. Hand & Co. who have contracted for the fireworks are employing several new and unique ideas in arranging for this part of the show.

"Do you call this a pint?" asked the sharp servant girl of the milkman.

"Yes."

"Well, it won't do. When we want condensed milk we'll buy it at the grocer's."—Tit Bits.

### A New Tea Offer:

Take advantage now. Your dealer has a package of **King Cole Tea** ready for you to buy on this understanding: If you do not like the flavor an exceptionally well that you want to enjoy the whole price of the tea, we will return the broken package and get your money back. Could anything be fairer? The 40c. grade is specially recommended.

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# Jas. O'Neill



### Motor Cars and Dusty Roads.

Apropos of a recent statement in this paper that cattle were being made sick in some parts of Ontario by the clouds of dust scattered by passing motor cars, The Ottawa Journal makes an excellent suggestion. "There is no need for dust," says the Journal. "Some residents of Aylmer road have been putting a little oil occasionally on a quarter of a mile of road. Motor cars come along raising a cloud of dust and trailing it behind them half a mile, and reach the oiled bit of road—and the dust stops short as if cut off by a knife. Of course it costs the residents something, but why should it? The motor cars should pay."

Why should the motor cars not pay? Some time ago it was promised by certain broad-minded motorists in Toronto that a special tax should be levied on motor owners throughout the Province for the maintenance in part of the good roads that are now being built over wide stretches of country, and that will be ripped to pieces in a very short time by powerful touring cars whirling over them at high rates of speed. Constant repairing will be required under any circumstances but there would be much less rapid deterioration of the roads were they kept well oiled. If the motorists as a class are unwilling to pay for the upkeep of the roads they would at all events be well rapid for any money spent in oiling the main roads of the Province by the resultant freedom from dust.

Toronto sprinkles many miles of macadam roads every year, and finds that it pays to do so. The farmers along the more frequented main roads of the Province would be much less hostile to the motorist were he to flash past unaccompanied by a cloud of dust that obscures the road and injures every growing thing within its range. Who will lead the owners of motor cars in the direction of dustless roads?—Tor. Globe.

Premier Borden has gone one better on his Canadian record for naval politics. At home he had a new policy every little while. In England his speeches are so general in terms that he cannot be tied down to anything.—Ex.