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THE GRANITE TOWN GREETINGS

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J. W. CORRELL, - Editor

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FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1912

The Dominion of Canada.

On the first of July, 1867, the Dominion of Canada began its career as such, and after half a century it is interesting to take a backward glance at the course of its evolution. It has become customary to speak of this country as a "nation," whether the term be technically admissible, there can be no doubt that the Dominion is rapidly becoming a "power."

For many years the population of Canada increased slowly, but it is now expanding by leaps and bounds. Territorially the four Provinces of 1867 have grown to nine, stretching continuously from the Atlantic to the Pacific and extending from the 49th to the 60th parallel with an immense area still farther north. These Provinces have been bound together by one completed line of transcontinental railway, and in less than two years there will be two others in active operation.

The industrial and commercial development of the Dominion has exceeded all expectations and has falsified all pessimistic forecasts. Its aggregate import and export trade has already been enormous and is rapidly increasing. Its sociological evolution has been satisfactory and bids fair to continue so. In all that goes to make a great civilization nation it excels all but a few of those that have had centuries in which to reach their present degree of expansion.

It would be unworthy of a people with such a history and such opportunities to make this anniversary a day of mere self-congratulation; it should be one for serious consideration of the many and difficult problems pressing insistently for solution. The purely material future of the Dominion seems to be as thoroughly assured as that of any country can be; it would be too far to assume that the progress of the country in all other respects is equally certain. That depends very much on the national character developed with the passing years. The law of retribution is as inevitable in its operation in the moral as in the physical world, in the case of the nation as in that of the individual. As Canadians have a country and a history to be proud of they should in the spirit of rational patriotism co-operate to make them still more worthy of appreciation in the forum of nations.—Tor. Globe.

The Supply of Electricity

London, June 22.—At the Royal Institution, London, a lecture was given recently by A. A. Campbell, Swinton on "Electricity Supply; Past, Present and Future." Mr. Swinton reviewed the progress made from 1882, when parliament passed the first of the electric light acts up to the present day. This act of 1882 was partly based upon recommendations made by a committee which sat in 1871 and it is an amusing fact that the town clerk of Liverpool explained to this committee that the corporation of Liverpool were in a very advantageous position for supplying electricity to their boroughs as they had a twenty horse power engine which worked a fountain during the day, and might well be used to supply electricity at night. At the end of last year Mr. Swinton added, the electric supply plant of the corporation of

Liverpool amounted to about 50,000 horsepower.

Up to the year 1883 the most important improvements that were made were in the cables, switches and other apparatus that distribute the electricity. But in 1885 the advent of the steam turbine with its high speed marked a great advance. Steam turbines are now in general use and where electrical generation on a large scale is needed the steam is used almost exclusively.

Turning to the consideration of the future of electric supply, Mr. Swinton said that the steam turbine seemed likely to maintain its position where large electrical powers are needed. In smaller stations where units up to 500 or 1,000 kilowatts are wanted, the internal combustion engine offers advantages. The maximum that can at present be obtained per cylinder from the internal combustion engine is about 1,500 kilowatts, while the larger the size of a steam turbine the higher is its efficiency. Probably coal will be used in England until it is exhausted, as it is much cheaper than oil but it will be turned into gas, and the sulphate of ammonia and the tar will be saved. But whether in the future the gas will be used to heat boilers to supply steam to turbines, or whether it will be used in internal combustion engines will depend on the improvements that will probably be made both in the gas firing of boilers and in internal combustion engines.

Concluding, the lecturer turned to the subject that has lately received so much attention, the question of what sources of energy will be available when coal and oil are exhausted. Water power can only furnish a very small proportion of the heat required. At present neither the tides nor the internal heat of the earth seem likely to be available, and the immense amount of energy stored up in the atom is at present out of our reach. As regards the radiant energy that reaches our earth from the sun, on a clear day, Sir J. Thompson has calculated that this energy amounts to about 7,000 horse power per acre, and here Mr. Swinton said is a problem of the greatest importance for the physicist to solve.

No definite figures on net earnings will be available for some days, but it is possible to arrive at a close estimate with the official figures for 11 months and approximate figures for June.

The net earnings last year were \$36,699,830 and for 11 months of the current year they were \$39,451,640. For May the net was \$3,680,000 and assuming that June will show \$3,600, a conservative estimate, the total would be \$43,051,000, a gain of \$6,352,000.

Last year, in addition to the regular net, the annual statement added the sum of \$1,118,349 as net earnings of steam ship in excess of amount included in monthly reports.

In 1911 net increased by \$3,978,225 over 1910, and this year the increase will be about \$5,235,000 over 1911, taking in to account the steamship figures added, or \$6,352,000 not counting the steamship figures.

McCue-Traverse

A pretty wedding in St. Paul's Church on Friday morning was that of Miss Mary A. Traverse of 25 Preston street and Chas. H. McCue. The ceremony was performed at a nuptial high mass at 8 o'clock. The Rev. Wm. E. Ryan officiated.

The bridesmaid was Miss Genevieve R. Traverse, a cousin of the bride, and the best man was James J. Morgan of Cherry Valley.

The bridal party entered the church to the strains of the wedding march from "Lohengrin," played by Miss Marion E. Downey. Mrs. Daniel Downey was soloist at the mass. Mendelssohn's wedding march was played as a recessional.

The bride wore a gown of white marquisette with coats of baby Irish and valenciennes lace, and a white millan hat done with willow plumes and moss roses. She carried a shower bouquet of bride roses and valley lilies.

Miss Traverse wore a gown of white marquisette made over pink messaline, and trimmed with lace insertion, and a white lingerie hat. She carried pink roses.

A wedding breakfast for the families was served in the home of the bride's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. James R. Traverse of 25 Preston Street, St. John.

A Model Labor Organization

(Century Magazine)

"Other labor unions, and other organizations as well, might study the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to their own advantage. For the brotherhood has done more for its members than any other labor union ever accomplished."

"On January 1, 1910, the brotherhood had a membership of 64,392 embracing 99 per cent. of all locomotive engineers in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. It had contracts governing rates of wages, hours, and conditions of service, with one hundred and eighty-two railway companies, including every system of importance on the continent. Rates and conditions specified in those contracts govern the movements of every train that turns a wheel in North America, for non members get the benefit of all that is gained by the brotherhood. No labor union ever before achieved so much because no other labor union ever had the courage to expel members who violated a contract, or to revoke the charter of an entire sub division for the same offence. Yet that is what the Brotherhood of Locomotives does."

World's Record Was Broken Only Few People Knew Of It.

Only a few persons on the riverside stands at the Olympic games realized that a world's record had gone when Kalamakou won his heat in the 100 metres swimming race in one minute 2.5 seconds, and no demonstration followed the performance. He climbed out of the water and walked to the dressing room almost unnoticed, while the fellow countrymen of other swimmers were bundling them away in bath robes.

No such cosmopolitan population ever swarmed over a small city as is gathered here. Every imaginable language is heard and everybody is good natured and animated with the gala spirit.

The sports thus far have not been marred by any brawls. The only adverse criticism by visitors is on account of the Swedish committee men who fill the arena and cannot resist the temptation of coaching and encouraging their favorites.

Where the Salmon Leap.

The Humber River is one of the largest in Newfoundland. Fifty miles above tidal waters, between high cliffs, are the falls of the Humber, a sheer drop of eight to twelve feet. The salmon coming up from the sea on their annual pilgrimage to spawn in the quiet upper reaches of the river must get over this seemingly impassable object somehow or other.

In the great pool below the falls they congregate, says a writer in "Country Life in America." Young salmon—grilse—of three or four pounds, adults of ten or twelve pounds, big fellows of twenty, thirty, and even more pounds pause here, to rest before making the supreme effort for the great leap.

Above the fall the river advances with a rush and pours in broken masses into the pool below. Dashing spray and flying foam are everywhere. And from all this smother of mist and whirling waters the river surges onward to the smother runs below. The pool just below the drop of the fall is alive with moving, striving, jumping salmon.

Some dash through the curtain of falling waters into the water worn recesses underneath the lip of the shelf. All along the face are jumping salmon—all jumping at the fall; there are several in the air at once. Many fish only thrust head and shoulders or half the body out of the water as it inspecting the fall and measuring the height of the jump, and this the natives declare they do.

Big and little essay the jump. The time and place for the supreme effort is at hand; on and over is what must be. And so they dare the leap. The three-pound grilse cleave the air like balls of polished silver; the mature fish of twelve pounds, the big ones of twenty and the leviathans of thirty pounds or more, all are trying. Out of all the turmoil and welter they spring.

Even the little ones no more than six inches long pop up three or four feet into the air. By actual count the fish are jumping at the rate of thirty to fifty a minute for hours, the period of greatest activity being the middle of the day. The salmon seem to sense the least disturbance, and so the low shelf near the middle is the favorite place for trial.

Jumps of all kinds are in the air, here a feeble one of only a foot or two, here one of four or five feet, there one of ten and even twelve feet. Some hurl themselves straight at the descending water only to be beaten down, others are diverted in direction, and many turn somersaults in midair. The falls seem a barrier, doubt takes possession of the spectator, when of a sudden out of the

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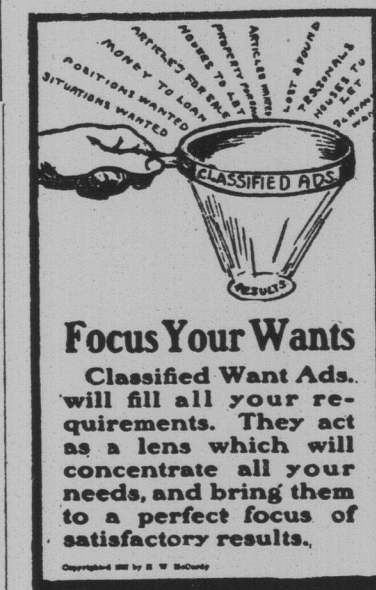
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Jas. O'Neill



Dr. Bode, the German art expert, claims to have discovered another art gem sold by careless England for a few shillings. He expresses the opinion that a picture recently purchased by a German at a London sale as a copy of an early Rembrandt is the original portrait of Rembrandt's father.

On Tuesday morning the police of Toronto reported the arrest of 138 drunks, most of whom were gathered in on Dominion day. Only the helpless were arrested, leniency being shown because of the holiday.

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