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Back in Labrador

Wilfred T. Grenfell.

As I sit writing my boat is at the wharf ready for sea, while outside there is a thick, wet blanket fog. The heavy rumble of the Atlantic is sending great, green combers, foaming up on to the sides of the cliffs, there is a howling wind rattling our cordage; but we know we have a good ship, we are sure there is opportunity calling us outside, and so our reason as well as our hearts justify us in giving the order, "Let go the hawsers! Hoist away the throat and peak halyards, ease up the main sheet, and heigh ho!" We start out with an easy mind and a joyful heart, for whatever venture may be in store for us.

My long lecturing tour in England came to an end the last of April. It was managed by a lecture agency, and no emphasis was laid on the fact that it was in connection with "a Mission work." To become a mere appealer for money, even if in a good cause, is not an attractive work. If, however, one can find an opportunity to commend the following of Christ as the only satisfying life, it becomes possible to dignify even the unwelcome and monotonous task of money raising. It is a good thing, too, for a man to have to give an account of what his work is accomplishing.

Formerly the man in the street had very little use for Missions. This was partly the fault of the Missions. The medicine, law, engineering, education, religion and sociology of fifty years back, probably do not commend themselves to the modern mind. But the modern lack of interest in Missions is largely due to the fact that most men do not know what the missionary today stands for. Mr. and Mrs. W. demand that "ministries" of every kind shall be reasonable services; and when a man sees the uplift of the human race appealing at the bar of common-sense, he is immediately interested, and wishes to help. The men who have little interest in missions may or may not be more Christ's followers than those who profess much, but they certainly do not realize how much nearer the methods of today are to Christ's own—they fail to appreciate that they have ceased to be mere theological inquisitions. In proportion as we are believing more in God, so we must believe more and more in men. Otherwise we must confess to a much larger percentage of failure in Christ's efforts than I least am willing to concede. In drawing out men's sympathy for Missions, they get far more than they give. The vision of the future, like that of the Knights of the Holy Grail, gives men that marvellous "hope" which is one of the three vital props of life.

Why does the moving picture, which we are conscious was devised solely for our amusement, attract such large crowds? Because those who are after dollars take so much more trouble, and go to more expense, to make their show attractive. How far ought we to make "mission meetings" attractive, and educational, and interesting? It is irrelevant, does it lower the tone, or does it dignify what hangs on the lips of dullness, really as "religion" as we are often taught? Can a missionary surgeon, trying to play Christ's part, neglect to get the "best" ether, the sharpest knife, the most highly trained operating nurse, in order to avoid doing cheap work? Surely it is not sensible for a Christian fisherman to refuse the expense of a safe and suitable boat in which to go out for fish. Is it possible that what we have to offer can have no attraction and common-sense? Actors, singers, and public entertainers, all know the secret of the

moderation for patients. The expense of paying for the new work has exceeded the figure which I gave Lord Strathcona when he so generously undertook to defray it, but we are hoping that this excess will be met, and that we shall have in the present Lady Strathcona, who was born in Labrador, as sympathetic a helper in the work as her father always proved himself.

We hope to make further advance this year by offering the girls and women of the coast a new, beautiful and, we think, remunerative industry. During the past winter, while we were in London, Mrs. Grenfell went for a time and worked at the factory of the Mayfair Flower Workers, whose lovely shop on South Audley street is familiar to so many of my readers. Through the kindness of those who are in charge there, she was able to learn the making of artificial French decorative flowers. As we think that the girls here should be at least as "handy" as those in the factory class of London, we hope by Christmas to be able to offer for sale at the New York, Boston and Ottawa offices some reproductions of the Bankshire roses in pots—hyacinths, forget-me-nots and English daisies, as well as the jolly little orange trees, which have come so much into vogue in Paris. Quite aside from the pecuniary advantage which should accrue to the girls who are making these plants and flowers, we value the effect which the production of beautiful things must have in opening up the minds of workers.

The Co-operative Store at St. Anthony, which last year graduated from its infancy, and is now known to the store as the "Spot-Cash Co-operative Company, Ltd.," owing to enforcement of the invaluable principle of "its descriptive name, has so far flourished as to pay a dividend to the twenty-nine fishermen stockholders, and, in addition, build a small branch store on the side of St. Anthony harbor where the Mission buildings are located. Nothing succeeds like success, and we hope that the "Spot-Cash Co-operative Company, Ltd." will be a text to demonstrate to a people brought up on a pernicious truck system of trade the enormous advantages of co-operation and cash dealing.

The mat industry has done excellently this winter under the management of the ladies at the Orphanage. This special industry, with mats depicting local scenes, is entirely self-supporting, has now a small fund to its credit, and has given many dollars' worth to the women of the shore this winter. The ladies at the Orphanage helped to bring about this desirable credit balance by a most novel and businesslike tea-party. All the staff was invited to a feast, but before they were allowed one cup of tea, or a single sandwich, each had to purchase a mat. We have now on hand an order from a New York shop for a sample mat of each pattern, and if these prove satisfactory, they hope to be able to dispose of our entire output. Such a market would be of infinite service to those to whom it means so much to be able to earn a few extra dollars.

The many friends of our much loved volunteer worker, Miss Eleanor Starr, will admire her courage in using her lurching while at home to fit herself more fully for the responsibilities of the position of volunteer nurse at an isolated station on the Labrador. At the earnest request of the people there, and by the kindly help and interest from friends, through the Church of England Mission at Quebec, as well as her own fine generosity in giving her time and services for what some people call "nothing," we are able to establish a new centre for spreading the sweet savour of the knowledge of Christ, without an increased demand on our already overtaxed general fund.

English friends will be glad to know that our helper of many years at Yarmouth, Miss Christine Peljow, has come out to give us the benefit of her expert knowledge in gardening and agriculture, and to oversee and stimulate our farming efforts. Messrs. Sutton and Sons, of Reading, have most kindly supplied us with all the seeds we need for the year; and even more than that, they have purchased and sent us seeds which they do not supply themselves, but which we needed.

The beautiful new boat "Amber Jack," has started for Battle Harbor with her excellent amateur crew, one sailor, and a pilot sent from Newfoundland. We very heartily thank the kind donor, Mrs. Shedd, and our friend and counsellor, Mr. Dean, for their share in procuring this beautiful adjunct to the work.

THE WEEK'S WAR NEWS

British Naval Victory

The British cruiser 'Undaunted' assisted by three torpedo boats sent four German destroyers to the bottom of the sea, on Saturday afternoon, on the Dutch coast. None of the British ships were damaged.

The Belgium army effectually aided by the British fleet have repulsed the German attacks between Nieuport and Dixmude.

Three officers and seventy men of Colonel Maritz's Rebel Force have been captured and four officers and forty men have voluntarily surrendered.

The Austrian fleet in the harbor of Cattaro, Dalmatia, attempted to escape on Sunday but were promptly driven back by the French Fleet.

WAR BRIEFS

No recent war incident has given Lord Kitchener greater satisfaction than the message from the Germans of Berlin, Ont., announcing a gift of \$50,000 to the Patriotic Fund.

A dispatch says the German navy is well supplied with coal. But, what does it need coal for?

There is quite a rivalry between England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, as to which of the four will send the greatest number of soldiers to the front in proportion to the population. King Albert of Belgium is reported to have been slightly wounded.

The Home Guards, Toronto, expect to provide 1000 men for the next contingent.

Fifteen hundred claims are already being paid fortnightly from the Belgian and Patriotic Funds, in Montreal. Four hundred are to French and Belgian reservists who have gone to the defence of their native lands. Eleven hundred are to Canadian and British reservists who have answered to the war call.

To add to the revenue of the United States, which has been diminished by the war, a stamp tax is proposed, such as was employed during the war with Spain, by which in a single year more than \$40,000,000 was raised.

The British Government has placed a Welsh Collier at the disposal of the Nova Scotia Belgian Relief Fund, to carry the donations of the Province to Belgium.

Ottawa's three days campaign in behalf of the Patriotic Fund realized \$371,215.

Machine shops in Toronto, Hamilton, Dundas, and Galt and several other towns have received orders for the making of 18 pound shrapnel shells. The shells are to be made in lots of one hundred. The condition is that one shell in each lot is to be tested, and if it is defective the whole lot is to be returned.

A party of German officers invaded the house of a Dutch gentleman. They were hospitably entertained with food and drink, and rewarded their host by throwing a beautiful clock into a glass mirror.

Lieut. Col. J. H. Burland, head of the Red Cross organization of Canada, at the front, died suddenly in England of angina pectoris.

The purchasing contracts for supplies for the troops has been taken out of the hands of the military department, and given to a sub-committee of the Cabinet, with Hon. Robert Rogers, Chairman.

It is agreed that wherever the Germans have dealt severe havoc to the Allies at the battle of Aisne, their success has been due to spies. They captured seven, one of them a woman, who used electric flashlights from a window.

A picked Yukon machine gun corps left Dawson City, on the 9th inst., for Victoria, where it will go into training until the second contingent which is expected to embark about Christmas from Halifax, is ready to sail.

Australia proposes to give \$500,000 to Belgium in recognition of her sacrifices.

Major Von Manteuffel, the German officer who is said to be responsible for the destruction of Louvain, is a prisoner in the hands of the French. What will they do with him?

Provisional schools for military training are to be started in different parts of Ontario.

Mr. Hart, of the Agricultural Department, Ottawa, expects to send to Halifax 25 carloads of mixed produce as Ontario's response to the Belgian Relief Fund.

The Canadian troops are to be put under a course of training on the famous Salisbury Plains before proceeding to the war.

The English and Scotch Universities will have only about half their usual quota of Students this winter, on account of the war.

The wife of the Belgian Minister of State is now in Montreal and other cities, speaking in the interest of Belgian relief, as a representative of the Queen of Belgium. 113 carloads of food and clothing were at Deep Water, Halifax on Friday on route to Belgium.

Liege, The City of Sieges

(By Dudley Clark.)

Magnificent! Amazing! Thus comments the civilized world upon the stirring scene with which this, greatest and grimmest of war dramas, has opened. The first mighty billows of German invasion beat in vain against this little Belgian rock. Magnificent! Amazing!

Amazing! Well, perhaps so. And yet when we come to consider the history of Liege, not so very amazing. For Liege is accustomed to being besieged. Since the day when Caesar, with 100,000 men behind him, marched upon it on his way to Britain, Liege has had many times to defend itself against the invader. For the insurrectionary temperament of the Liegeois spurred them again and again to revolt against the ruling princes of Europe. And Liege was duly chastised and subdued for a time.

In fact, the history of Liege is a record of insurrections, mainly directed by the liberty-loving, if somewhat bloodthirsty, burglers against the bishop-princes appointed to rule over them. Of these risings and their resultant sieges the most important is, perhaps, that quelled by Charles the Bold of Burgundy, who having failed in 1467 to subdue the rebellious burglers took such ruthless measures in the following year that the walls of the city were razed to the ground and few of the inhabitants escaped death either by drawing or by the sword. In "Quentin Durward" Sir Walter Scott portrays with vivid pen the stirring events of this period. Here is his pen picture of Liege in the fifteenth century:

"The lofty houses; the stately, though narrow and gloomy streets; the splendid display of the richest goods and most gorgeous armour in the warehouses and shops around; the walks, crowded by busy citizens of every description, passing and repassing with faces of careful importance or eager bustle; the huge wains, which transported to and fro the subjects of export and import, and serge, arms of all kinds, nails and ironwork, while the latter comprehended every article of use or luxury intended either for the consumption of an opulent city or received in barter and destined to be transported elsewhere—all these objects combined to form an engrossing picture of wealth, bustle, and splendour, to which Quentin had been hitherto a stranger. He admired, also, the various streams and canals drawn from and connecting with the Maes, which, traversing the city in various directions, offered to every quarter the commercial facilities of water-carriage."

Liege was twice taken by the Emperor Maximilian. In 1491 it capitulated to the French; in 1702 it fell to Marlborough and in 1792 was again attacked and captured by the French forces. By the Congress of Vienna (May 31st, 1815) Liege and its territories were assigned to the Netherlands, but 1831 saw them incorporated in the independent kingdom of Belgium.

And the Liegeois! Here is the reply of the Chaplain of Schonwaldt Castle to the residence of the Bishops of Liege in the fifteenth century, to young Quentin Durward, who has contemptuously designated the bourgeoisie of Liege as "the rabble of a disorderly city, who will fly before the first flutter of a banner with men-at-arms arrayed beneath it."

"You do not know the men of Liege," said the chaplain, "of whom it may be said that, not excepting those of Ghent, they are at once the fiercest and the most untamable in Europe. Twice hath the Duke of Burgundy chastised them for their re-



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Capital - \$ 6,000,000
Surplus - \$11,000,000
Total Resources - \$50,000,000

BRIDGETOWN BRANCH
J. S. Lewis, Manager

peated revolts against their bishop, and twice hath he suppressed them with much severity, abridged their privileges, taken away their banners, and established rights and claims to himself which were not before competent over a free city of the Empire. And yet, with all these fresh recollections, with their breaches unrepaired, and their arsenals scarcely supplied, the sight of an archer's bonnet is sufficient to stir them to uproar."

Thus the Liegeois of the Middle Ages. And today how are they described?—"Active, intelligent, and enterprising. Fiercely and implacably hostile towards those who seek to infringe their privileges." The events of the past week have given full and terrible endorsement to this comment. The blood of the men that defied Charles the Bold of Burgundy flows today in the veins of the citizens of this fine old Belgian city.

Abundant Fluffy Hair is Impossible if You Have Dandruff

How often we hear a beautiful woman referred to as having a regal head!

Drude that head of its hair and instead of a queenly, royal bearing we have a fright. The hair makes all the difference. To have that glorious abundance of radiant hair which always crowns "a regal head," one should use Newbro's Herpicide.

Herpicide represents the last word in scientific hair culture. It destroys the dandruff, checks falling hair and corrects generally, diseases of the hair and scalp.

The positive results and its delicate but refreshing odor recommends Newbro's Herpicide to ladies of refinement everywhere.

Newbro's Herpicide is 50c and \$1.00 sizes is sold and guaranteed to do all that is claimed. If you are not satisfied your money will be refunded.

Applications made by the best barbers and hair dressers.

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In the Legislature of Massachusetts a Bill is under discussion for the taxing of bachelors. It also contains a clause limiting the length of courtship. If after two years' "courtship" if a man has not proposed he is to be considered a bachelor, and taxed as such.

Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869.

Capital Paid up	\$11,560,000
Reserve Funds	13,575,000

Savings Department Accounts may be opened with as initial deposit of ONE DOLLAR. Interest is credited half yearly.

Joint Account An account in the names of two members of a family will be found convenient. Either person (or the survivor) may operate the account.

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