

The Weekly Monitor

AND

Western Annapolis Sentinel

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BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, OCTOBER 7 1914

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Freight Increase Has Been Reduced

(Berwick Register.)

The organized fruit growers of Nova Scotia have again demonstrated to the world that co-operation is a mighty factor. As soon as the unreasonable increase of ocean freight rates was communicated to this office it was recognized that unless immediate action was taken the Annapolis Valley would be subjected to a tax which would be nothing short of murderous to its industry. The increase of 32 cents per barrel was utterly indefensible; the claim of the steamship companies that additional war risks had to be paid did not form sufficient excuse as less than half the amount of the advance would more than cover any additional cost in that direction. It was simply an attempt on the part of the combine to take advantage of the war to make those who were forced to ship pay a rate that would make bigger profits for the steamship owners. There were two ways of combating this menace: one was an appeal to the powers that be at Ottawa and the other was by chartering boats owned by someone outside of the Atlantic combine. The United Fruit Companies pursued both courses. A strongly worded protest was immediately mailed to the Minister of Trade and Commerce. The shippers of the United States were also appealed to with a view to bringing pressure to bear on the combine through the American trade. It was found that the American shippers were all ready to co-operate with the United Fruit Companies who were alone on the Canadian side in fighting the increase in a determined manner. The Dominion Fruit Conference was about to be held and the officials of the United Fruit Companies attending that conference were instructed to bring the matter forward to an emergency. In the meantime the strongest weapon of the organized fruit growers was used. Steamship brokers were instructed to ascertain what independent tonnage was available for chartering and it was quickly found that no difficulty would be experienced in obtaining all the boats necessary to lift the United Fruit Companies' apples. The United Fruit Companies informed the International Combine that they proposed chartering independent boats and as an indication that this was no idle threat two boats were chartered. This had the desired effect and quickly we were notified that the steamship companies had decided to reduce the increase by 19 cents. Now the moral to be drawn from this short but sharp fight is that organized and united, the fruit growers of the Valley are a power, a power that can demand and obtain fair treatment. The fact that the organized fruit growers were powerful enough to charter their own boats and powerful enough to be absolutely independent of the regular steamship lines has saved the Valley 19 cents on every barrel of apples that will be shipped. Consider what this means. If only 600,000 barrels are shipped this year the United Fruit Companies will have saved the Valley \$114,000 in the pockets of the growers instead of the pockets of the steamship companies. You, Messrs. Growers, take a pencil and ascertain how much the United Fruit Companies have saved you. Take the number of barrels you will have to ship and multiply it by 19 cents and there you will realize how much The United Fruit Companies was

worth to you on that one item alone. You, readers who have stayed aloof from the Co-operative Movement, and you, who cannot look beyond parties, just take a pencil and ascertain what has been saved you, and thus realize what your neighbors have done. It is the same always with Co-operation: All benefit by its work but very rarely indeed will those outside admit it, they will rather continue selfishly to enjoy the benefits it confers on all and never do a thing to help on the good work. The object lesson of the attempted oppression of our industry by the steamship companies and the successful fight of the co-operators should make a co-operator of every fruit grower in the Valley. What would have happened this year had the fruit growers been working individually as in years gone by? The advanced freight rates would have done for them and the growers would have had to pay or allow their fruit to rot. The few big shippers probably would not have paid the increase but that would only be a repetition of what has happened previously and the ordinary growers would have had to pay while a few privileged individuals would not, and by taking space and retailing it to smaller shippers, would have become just so much richer at the expense of their less fortunate brethren. As individuals the growers can do nothing; as an organized body working co-operatively they are a power to be considered.

Ottawa Letter

Mr. Editor:— One more I will attempt to write a line for "The Monitor" and as we at the present time hear so much of the activities of this most cruel war, it may be fitting that I communicate a few thoughts along that line. Probably in no era of the world's history, even in the "dark ages" when Attila, with his hordes of barbarians over-ran all civilized Europe, has greater cruelties been perpetrated than by the German army. The very manner in which the war was inaugurated proves, that Germany acknowledges no right but force. They who shape Germany's policy recognize no code of honor, no moral or international obligation. The violation of heroic Belgium was a dastardly act that has few parallels in history, and this infamy has been typical of the German campaign. War is terrible enough under any condition, but this war has been rendered yet more terrible by the pitiless savagery of the German army. Savagery which has placed the Kaiser before the world as the chief of a horde of assassins. For the massacring of non-combatants, the binding together of prisoners as a shield for German soldiers, the mutilating of the wounded, the perpetration of unspeakable outrages against women and children, the burning alive, and burying alive of helpless men, the indiscriminate sowing of mines in the high seas, those are not acts of war, they are atrocities worthy of fandish assassins. The German campaign was infamous in conception. It has been diabolical in execution. An ordinary man who commits a murder is sent to the gallows, the despot who is responsible for this orgy of murder and outrage is hailed as the great and august War Lord, of a nation that perches itself upon its intellectuality and culture, "German intellectuality" and "German culture." What grim irony to these terms. The pitiless destruction of beautiful Louvain, and the dropping of

bombs upon Antwerp, attacking a sleeping city, like hyenas in the night, have naturally won for the Kaiser the execration of the civilized world. He has made a lamentable attempt to justify the savagery of the German army by asserting that Belgian civilians attacked his soldiers, but German soldiers had no more right to march through Belgium than a body of bandits would have to enter your homes, or mine, the Kaiser's attempted justifications of German savagery cannot remove the stigma of barbarism that now attaches to the German army. William the infamous, has well been compared to Attila of Old. Even those who make this comparison, insult the memory of the original Hun. And then the flippant manner in which the Kaiser has seen fit to associate the holy name of God with his iniquitous campaign. It is impious, it is blasphemous. Congratulating the Crown Princess upon a victory her husband was alleged to have won, the Kaiser wired her, "I rejoice with you in Wilhelm's first victory. How magnificently God supported him." For all the world as if the Deity had been pressed into firing line as a German conscript, and had done his work sufficiently well to deserve a word of commendation from the Kaiser. Germany's part in this war has been characterized by duplicity and treachery, by intolerable arrogance, by flagrant contempt for all that is honorable, by cynical disregard for the sanctity of human life, by acts of atrocity not surpassed in any war between savages. Blasphemy is a fitting climax to the series of enormities that have made the name of the mad Kaiser infamous for all time to come. Now we realize Britain's honor, and the honor of the whole Empire is at stake. England entered into the war, because of a "scrap of paper" because Britain's honor is a glorious reality, because the Union Jack stands for all that is most noble. True to its splendid traditions, the Empire is championing the cause of right, against might, of freedom against tyranny, of honor against infamy; if you please civilization against barbarism. In such a contest we need have no misgivings as to the ultimate result for "Shall the Judge of all the earth not execute justice?" Never have the British colors been borne in a more righteous conflict, never have the resources of the Empire been employed in a more upright war than in this struggle against the dehumanizing militarism of an utterly unscrupulous power, and it is splendid to note that in the forthcoming of the Belgian delegates, in the interest of humanity that your own honored Premier of Nova Scotia, has given the people of Canada a lead in doing something to alleviate the sufferings of the peace-loving, down-trodden Belgians when he has called upon the people to contribute anything, both edible and wearing apparel, and that the people as a whole are not backward in doing all in their power. All honor to Premier Murray, and the generous, loyal, true-hearted people of the Province. Canada as a whole is ready to spend her last dollar and give up her last man in defence of the Empire, and our just cause. Mr. Editor I did not intend to make this article so lengthy when I began, but as we are all stirred by this awful, I might say armageddon, that when I began I felt I could not write less. The weather in this part of Canada, has been for over a week extremely hot, some days over 90 in the shade, unusual for the time of year. Our Central Canada Exhibition which was held last week, was a success, but not as largely attended as last year. The stock, especially in horses and cattle was the finest ever seen here. Crops are good and have been splendidly harvested. Trusting this will be of sufficient interest for insertion, I remain, Sincerely, H. W. M. September 23, 1914. Baltimore, Md., Nov. 11 1908. MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., Limited. Sirs,—I came across a bottle of your MINARD'S LINIMENT in the hands of one of the students at the University of Maryland, and he being so kind to let me use it for a very bad sprain which I obtained in training for foot races, and to say that it helped me would be outflitting it very mildly, and I therefore ask if you would let me know of one of your agents that is closest to Baltimore so that I may obtain some of it. Thanking you in advance I remain, Yours truly, W. C. McCURRAN. 14 St. Paul Street. Care Oliver Typewriter Co. P. S.—Kindly answer at once.

THE WEEK'S WAR NEWS

MONITOR'S LATEST WAR BULLETIN

October 6th

PARIS (Official)—Battle front, on our left standing widely; important masses German cavalry about Lille. Allies advance slightly north of Soissons. BERLIN (Official)—Germans forcing allies back. In Antwerp work being bombarded. Germans continue advance against Russians. PETROGRAD (Official)—Germans reported in serious retreat; Russians attacking 60 miles front, pressing Germans. Night bombardment Przemyel continues. ANTWERP (Official)—German attack on forts repulsed. TORJO (Official)—Germans refuse surrender Tsing Tao. Japanese arranging big final attack. ROME—Italian papers declare prospective change in Cabinet assures Italy's declaration war against Austria. COPENHAGEN—Berlin papers admit desperate plight of German trenches filled with water much sickness. German unable to retire and cannot make head-way against French positions.

October 5th

PARIS.—The Allies have been forced to give ground at some points, but there is no decisive result in the battle still being fought. Hard fighting is going on near Roye and near Donai. The Allies have captured several strong positions near Soissons. BERLIN.—The battle with the Allies is proceeding successfully on German right wing and in the Argonne region. The Germans have gained strategic points of great importance. Three Antwerp forts have been taken, making an attack on the inner circle and the city possible. The Russian left wing, crossing the Niemen, has been defeated after a two day's battle, and 2,000 Russians have been captured. PETROGRAD.—Both Czar and Kaiser are with their armies in Poland and East Prussia. It may be a week before the main forces engage in a decisive conflict. The defeat of the Germans in Suwalki may hasten a conflict along the Vistula. ANTWERP.—The British and Belgian troops are fighting together in the defence of Antwerp. The Germans have been unable to force a breach and are losing heavily in unsuccessful assaults. NISH.—Austrian monitors are bombarding Shabats. The Austrians have been repulsed on the Syronik-Loznita frontier.

WAR BRIEFS

In the village of Podorzel, in East Prussia, the Russians found the body of a Russian subject bound to a stake and burned to the waist. This is official. A new kind of gun is used by the French to throw turpentine, a substance the nature of which is kept secret, but which is said to produce instantaneous and painless death to every living thing reached by its fumes. Post-mortem examinations of German dead on the battle field have revealed the fact that many of these starving men had tried to sustain themselves by earth-covered roots hastily dug up in the fields. It is told on reliable authority that thirteen English nurses returned from the battle field with both hands cut off, and are now being treated in a London Hospital. Whereas German Cruisers have sunk, captured or caused to be interned ships whose tonnage totals 236,635, the British record of German ships sunk, captured or interned is 1,190,000 tons. A dispatch from France says that 5000 Italians under General Giuseppe Garibaldi, son of General Ricciotti Garibaldi are leaving to fight the Germans. German coal owners not being able to fulfil their contracts with Portuguese railroads, British firms will supply the lack. The German colony in New Guinea has been occupied by Australian forces without opposition. The sum raised by the women of Canada for a Hospital ship totalled \$285,960. It is judged best to devote the most of this amount to a naval hospital near Portsmouth. Large orders for blankets, socks, boots, sweaters and other clothing are being given by the War Office, London to Canadian firms. It was a former resident of Manitoba who dropped three bombs from his aeroplane on the Zeppelin shed at Dusseldorf, Germany. Last Sabbath, the 4th inst. was the day set apart by President Wilson for prayer by the people of the United States for the speedy termination of the war. There was a very general observance of the request. Persons coming from Europe report that one marked result of the war is that people of all ranks and conditions are flocking to the Churches, as never before. "Our fathers trusted in Thee; they trusted and Thou didst deliver them." An Englishman visiting Valcartier said, "You Canadians go to war like Covenanters." Gathered around a bonfire, hundreds of lusty voices were singing, "A mighty fortress is our God," "Onward, Christian Soldiers," "Abide with me," and other familiar songs. The B. & F. and Canadian Bible Society presented each soldier with a New Testament. "For my part I say, that sooner than be a silent witness, which means in effect a willing accomplice of this tragic triumph of force over law, and of brutality over freedom, I would that this country of ours be blotted out of the page of history."—Premier Asquith. The Imperial Government has issued a proclamation forbidding trade with Germany and Austria. The Canadian custom authorities have advised a similar course. This is to stop supplies to Germany which would help to lengthen the war.

On the 30th September, the Jews of Montreal met on the holiest day of their Calendar, the day of atonement, and during the service prayed for the speedy termination of the war.

Annapolis County Boy Makes His Mark

The following clipping is taken from a recent issue of "Among the Clouds" a paper published during the tourist season at the summit of Mt. Washington. The Mr. Buckler referred to is Mr. Reginald H. Buckler at one time a member of the Monitor staff. He was born in Dalhousie West and learned the printing trade in the office of the Annapolis Royal Spectator. The writer of the paragraph is Mr. Frank H. Burt, who is associated with Mr. Buckler in the publishing of the paper. The Monitor extends congratulations and best wishes to "Reg." "To speak in the first person, I want here to put on record my gratitude to my associate, Mr. Buckler, who has managed the paper for five years. Other duties have made it impracticable for me to devote personally the time to the conduct of the paper which I did so many years before the Mount Washington fire. Mr. Buckler's ideas, combined with energy and judgment, have made it possible to carry on the paper successfully under the trying conditions that have existed since the fire, and how well he has succeeded a host of his friends in the mountains will attest. It is a pleasure to acknowledge the good work he has done in keeping up the standing and traditions of an old, established newspaper. There are special causes for congratulations and good wishes to Mr. Buckler, to be shared by another. He was married yesterday to Miss Eunice Walker, of Poland, Maine, the ceremony taking place at the home of the bride's sister at Mechanic Falls. Mr. and Mrs. Buckler will make a brief tour through the mountains, and will leave in the Fall for Bermuda, where Mr. Buckler takes up new duties as manager of The Imperial Hotel. His experience of several years at the Princess Hotel in Bermuda, and his knowledge of what the travelling public need for their comfort and enjoyment, leave no question of his success, and I am sure that those who have known him in connection with "Among the Clouds" will be glad to meet Mr. and Mrs. Buckler in the sunny isle of Bermuda."

"Safety First"

You hear these words everywhere, and the thought they contain should be heeded particularly by bank depositors. Since 1892 we have provided the public with a safe place for their money. Our Reserve Fund of \$11,000,000 is now 153% of our Paid-up Capital and we constantly maintain adequate holdings of Cash Assets. We invite Savings Accounts, large and small.

| | |
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| Capital | \$ 6,000,000 |
| Surplus | \$11,000,000 |
| Total Resources | \$17,000,000 |

The Bank of Nova Scotia

BRIDGETOWN BRANCH
J. S. Lewis, Manager

Nova Scotia Belgian Relief Fund

The Belgian Relief Committee announces, so that there may be no misunderstanding, that it wants as speedily as possible all gifts of clothing and non-perishable food products. These can be sorted and got ready immediately. From information the Committee's request was misunderstood and apples, potatoes and vegetables which will be unfit for shipment in two or three weeks are being brought to railway stations and concentration points. The apples, potatoes and vegetables which are to be shipped must be mature, long keeping stock. Any soft and unripened varieties sent to the Committee will be sold on the market and the proceeds used to purchase clothing or proper food stuffs. The Committee wants all gifts that are ready forwarded without delay to "The Belgian Committee" at Halifax, Trenton or other central points. The ship is expected to sail about October 20th. Send now only gifts that are ready to ship now.

What are specially required are—

CLOTHING.

Men's overcoats, women's coats and cloaks, men's suits, women's suits, men's underclothing, women's underboys' suits, girls' dresses and suits, clothing, girl's underclothing, boys' underclothing, men's socks, women's stockings, children's stockings, men's shoes, women's shoes, children's shoes, mufflers and miscellaneous wearing apparel, blankets, quilts and other bedding.

FOOD STUFFS.

All kinds of non-perishable food products—

Tea, coffee, sugar, meal, flour, cheese, dried fish, salt fish, ham, smoked meats, bacon, potatoes, vegetables, tinned goods of all kinds, dried apples, apples (keeping varieties) in barrels.

The Committee also solicits contributions of cash, which will be used to advantage. Much more is required than has been sent in. Forward, therefore, money contributions immediately to the Treasurer, C. W. Frazer, Royal Bank, Halifax.

A Maine newspaper recently published a long wedding report, complete in every detail, except that it did not mention the name of either bride or groom.

Charged with Murder

(The Outlook.)

In connection with the shooting of Hall and Joudry at Lake George, Aylesford, mentioned last week, Geo. Young of Lake Paul, one of the three young men referred in our report of the affair has been arrested. Young was separated from his two companions for about three hours on the morning of the shooting. It is reported that Young had been in the habit of coming to Joudry's place to see a girl living there and that he chose occasions when the proprietor was absent; also that he sometimes brought liquor with him. Joudry, therefore had forbidden him to come to his place. Although Young and Joudry were not on speaking terms it is reported that the former enquired particularly the direction in which Joudry and Hall had gone shooting and that when leaving his companions on the excuse that he had forgotten something he went in the direction in which Hall and Joudry were supposed to be. When Young returned three hours later his companions referred to the shots they had heard and asked if he had fired them. His answers were of a nature to arouse suspicion when the shooting of the two men was learned. Young was examined before stipendiary W. H. Robinson of Aylesford and committed for trial at the session of the Supreme Court to be held this month.

Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869.

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

Savings Department Accounts may be opened with an 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.

A. F. LITTLE MANAGER, Bridgetown
F. G. PALFREY MANAGER, Lawrencetown
E. B. McDANIEL MANAGER, Annapolis Royal.