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GREATER PRIVILEGES FOR EVERY BRITON

Rt. Hon. Herbert, Tells of Projected Law by Which Every British Citizen Will be Able to Vote in Any Part of the Empire

The Right Hon. Herbert Lewis Samuel, Postmaster-General of Great Britain, addressed the Canadian Club this afternoon at 1.30 o'clock on "The Relation of Various Parts of the Empire."

There were an exceptionally large number of members present, and the lucid exposition given by the British Cabinet Minister, to his topic was followed with the greatest appreciation by all present.

The speaker said that Montreal was as near to London as to Vancouver, and in some ways communication was easier with England than with British Columbia. Therefore he felt in arriving here that he was getting nearer home.

His object in coming here was to investigate Canadian conditions, and to confer with Mr. Peltier on post office matters, to see in what ways the bonds of empire could be drawn closer together. The cable rates, especially the press rates, had been greatly reduced, thus facilitating the exchange of news between both ends of the Atlantic.

UNIFORM NATURALIZATION BILL TO BE INTRODUCED.

Referring to effort to get a uniform naturalization act, he was able to inform them that the next session would see such a law introduced in the British Parliament, after consultation with all the sections of the Empire. By it a Briton who could vote in one place in the Empire could vote in every other part.

In seeking co-operation with the different parts of the Empire, the speaker disclaimed any effort on the part of the government to bring back the era of Downing street interference. They only wanted to work together on these measures that would conduce to the greater unity of Empire.

"The greatest service that the Government can do the Empire is to carry out practical and effective progress at home in the Mother Country and secure peace in our international relations abroad."

EXPORTS NEARLY DOUBLE IN LAST TEN YEARS.

Speaking of the agitation to change the fiscal system of some years ago the ground that Great Britain was falling behind in foreign trade. But, in spite of that their trade had moved from 283,000,000 pounds in 1902, to 487,000,000 pounds last year. There was still a great deal of misery, poverty and undeserved misfortune in Great Britain, and their efforts as a nation were now being directed toward finding a cure. The population of British Isles had in past twenty years increased by 8,000,000, practically the population of Canada.

The British system of education, the speaker claimed, to be second to none in the world, and as an evidence of their progress towards curing wrong social conditions, he instanced old age pensions insurance against sickness, old age and unemployment, laws compensating workmen suffering from accidents, regulation of workshops and houses, town planning, elimination of slums, workmen's dwellings, etc.

BRITAIN'S GREATEST SERVICE TO THE EMPIRE.

The greatest service Great Britain would do the self-governing Colonies as well as herself, said Mr. Samuel, was to get on terms of peace and amity with all the nations of the world.

"There may be some that hold the doctrine that war may be good for its own sake, because it evokes heroic qualities and bring out all the energies of a nation. It can never be good for its own sake. Napoleon's remark to Lord John Russell at Elba, 'War is a grand game, a fine occupation.' No utterance more profoundly immoral ever came from the lips of a great man. We do not wreck ships that lighthouses may show their courage or burn houses that firemen may display their bravery. There can be no intellectual justification for war. It would be a good thing if war could disappear forever from the records of mankind."

"But remember that, though we may work for the establishment of permanent peace we cannot act as though it has already arrived, and is secured. There is that utterance of George Meredith, 'England cannot afford to invest her all in the millennium and be ruined if it delays to come.'"

"The works of a watch are the most important part," said the speaker, "but that is no reason why we should let it go unworked."

He told of the effort made by the present Imperial Government to reduce naval expenditure. When they took power in 1905 the expenditure approximated £35,000,000. They were pledged to economy and for two years they managed to keep expenses for a navy down to £31,000,000. No reduction came from other departments in the same direction. The German Empire, on the other hand, increased her expenditure at an alarming rate. Therefore, the expenditure went up again, reaching £35,000,000 in 1909, £40,000,000 in 1910, £42,000,000 in 1911, £44,000,000 in 1912, and £46,000,000 in 1912.

The increase forced upon us was £15,000,000 in these years, fifty per cent higher than it had been six years ago, when it was fourteen shillings a head per population, including man, woman and child. Now we have an expenditure of £46,000,000 on the navy for a population of 46,000,000 people. I state these facts and draw no conclusions. I say nothing as to Canadian policy. That is for you to decide. The Canadians have eight million people and a naval expenditure of \$2,000,000 per annum, twenty-five cents per head of population. I do not presume to say one word as to how or what extent Canada should assist in the defence of the Empire, because it is a subject of acute party dispute here."

SIR THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY MOVES VOTE OF THANKS

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy in moving a vote of thanks to the speaker, hoped that other British Cabinet ministers would follow his example, and become acquainted at first hand with Canadian conditions and Canadian people. He thought some method should be evolved by which the poverty-stricken classes in Great Britain and the large vacant spaces in the Dominion should be brought into some vital connection.

As to imperialism there was scarcely a speech in which the word was not used with a great roll of the "R." He agreed that social conditions of the various sections of the Empire should be improved if discontent leading to disloyalty should be prevented, but he thought their imperialism should be given some practical form. While they participated in the advantages of Empire they had there were responsibilities attached to those advantages which they should assume.

Confirm Tales of Balkan Horrors

(Canadian Press.)

Paris, Oct. 23.—Troops of all the warring Balkan states committed atrocities, according to the evidence gathered by the International Carnegie Commission in its searching inquiry just ended. The conclusions of the commission are to be published in book form, with illustrations and facsimiles of a number of the documents on which the report is based. In view of the commission's desire to present an absolutely impartial account of its investigations, the text will not be divided into sections written by individual members, but issued as a whole, for which all the members of the commission take responsibility.

One of the noteworthy tasks was the minute examination and verification by the commissioners of the famous packet of letters from Greek soldiers captured by the Bulgarians, containing horrible descriptions of how Greek soldiers "avenge themselves" on Bulgarians who feel into their hands. The commission believes it has established the authenticity of these letters. Other documents testify that the Greeks occasionally made use of the forbidden dum-dum bullet, and will show also the misdeeds of Bulgarians and other belligerents. The inquiry did not extend to the Roumanians.

The commission collected material from every available source. After having visited officials, the commission went to the scenes of alleged atrocities and interrogated at length every class of witnesses, from soldiers who took part in the battles to women and children who were spectators and victims of the horrors. Some of the most important evidence taken by the commissioners is said to have been from children.

BULGARIANS THE GREATEST OFFENDERS.

While it was found that the Bulgarians had committed the greatest faults, the soldiers of other nations took part in the war were also guilty of many heinous acts. The commissioners appear to be of the opinion that, had other belligerents been roused to such a pitch of fury as were the Bulgarians they would not have acted much better, judging from what happened on certain occasions and by letters captured from Greek soldiers.

In Bulgaria, where the opinion is that Bulgaria has been abominably treated by the foreign press, and other belligerents scarcely blamed for their misdeeds, the fullest inquiry was invited and every possible facility for investigation was permitted to the commission. The members were permitted to question civilians and soldiers at will, and among the soldiers an endeavor was made to learn the psychological basis of the savagery and hatred shown by the Bulgarians toward their former allies.

The Bulgarians in their campaign against the Turks, behaved in an exemplary manner. It would appear that the Bulgarians who had borne the brunt of the war against the Turks, were exhausted at its end and immediately they had been promised this. When they were permitted their allies had acted in bad faith and had betrayed them, the Bulgarian fury burst forth uncontrolled.

Turkey also gave the commission every facility for inquiry. The government of Greece did also, although a certain amount of opposition was encountered in that country.

SERBIA BLOCKED INQUIRY

Serbia did its utmost to prevent an unimpeded investigation and no inquiries were permitted except in the presence of a Serbian military attaché. This attitude reduced the commission's work in Serbia practically to nothing, and produced a bad impression on the commission, which in other places where it was allowed freedom to investigate, learned that faults were committed by all the belligerents.

Baron D'Estournelles de Constant, of the commission, says that the report will not dwell at great length on the distressing story of misdeeds in the Balkans, which, after all, do not prove so much against the belligerents as against war itself.

The report will develop fully the economic aspects of the war, and have a good deal to say also upon the wonderful possibilities of development which lie before the Balkan peoples. The members of the commission were Baron D'Estournelles de Constant and Justin Godard, a member of the chamber of deputies for France, Prof. Wilhelm Paszowsky, of the University of Berlin, for Germany; Prof. Samuel Dutton, of Columbia University for the United States; H. N. Brailsford, for Great Britain; Herr Redlich, imperial councillor, for Austria, and M. Mitoukoff, the Liberal leader in the Duma, for Russia.

Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Nova Scotia

The annual report of the proceedings of the most worshipful grand lodge A. F. & A. M. of Nova Scotia representing a vast amount of work on the part of the veteran secretary, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Mowbray has been published, and is an interesting document, enabling any who peruse its contents to appreciate fully how useful is the Masonic activity—in how true and how broad a sense it is fraternal.

Beginning the year with a membership of 6,486, it was closed with a membership of 6,558, an increase of 72.

It is interesting to note that in the course of his reference to the Home for Aged Masons at Windsor (that is, aged Masons and their wives), Grand Master Christie, in his report, says: "I trust that some day we may be able to add to that designation, 'The Home for Aged Masons,' the orphan children of Masons. 'This Home,' says he, 'has proved all that its most ardent advocates hoped for—now in the province of Nova Scotia our beloved order has an establishment thoroughly equipped for the care and comfort of those who are under its roof."

"Such a home we have, and I am sure that I am voicing the sentiment of all brother masons in this jurisdiction when I say that we are proud of our home. . . . This home demonstrates the two cardinal virtues which our Order inculcates, namely, brotherly love and relief, and also emphasizes the fact that we believe in the brotherhood of man."

"View it from without! Stand on its spacious verandas and gaze at the beautiful landscape stretched out before you! Then enter the building, converse with inmates and with the matron and her efficient staff of assistants and after thoroughly inspecting the home, I am sure that you will come away with the words said to have been uttered by the Queen in Shetna, when she visited King Solomon and viewed the temple—'The hall has never been told.'"

The volume connects a large amount of foreign correspondence, giving much valuable information as regards the Order in various parts of the world, indicating how the golden chain of membership may be said to girdle the globe.

It also contains an excellent picture of William Medford Christie, K. C., grand master 1912-13.—Herald

The C. P. R. office have been closed in Austria and the agents arrested because 100,000 men were induced to migrate to Canada without passports, thus assisting the men to evade military duties.

J. J. Taylor, vice-president of the British Columbia Federation of Labor and vice-president of the Ladysmith local of the United Mine Workers of America; Samuel Guthrie, president of the Ladysmith union; Paul Deacon, a leader, and two boys, John Morgan, who was also given a jail term and William Simpson, Jr., son of a mine contractor.

Taylor and Guthrie pleaded guilty to having taken part in the disturbances, and gave as their excuse that they headed processions of the union miners which led to disturbing the peace.

A sentence of one year in jail and \$100 was imposed upon John Allsopp, J. H. Armstrong, Carl Axelsson, E. F. Saugman, William Baul, Geo. Baul, George Baumgartner, Samuel Brightman, James Calley, Robert Gossar, Peter Galuska, H. H. Langdon, Duncan McKenzie, secretary of the Ladysmith union; Joseph Mairs, Jr., James Marshall, Charles Mortimer, Steve Merus, Steve Puyasich, George Potter, William Stackhouse, formerly a lieutenant in the United States army, and a prominent business man of Ladysmith; Martin Stoggar, James Wallace, Robert Walkshaw and Charles Yoyle.

Baul served last year on the Ladysmith city council and had for years been closely identified with public movements. He declared in his defense that he had not been out of the house at the time he was accused of taking part in the disturbances. In connection with those sentenced for participating in the riot George Pettigrow, international board member and organizer of the United Mine Workers of America, and Walter Nelson, a miner, was found guilty of intimidating John Weeks, a mine boss, and was sentenced to serve two months in jail.

To the Sunday Schools of Annapolis County

A bugle call for a continent-wide movement. Wanted three million pledge-signers before the International S. S. Convention at Chicago in 1914. Enlist your school in the S. S. Army of pledge-signing. Begin now. Make World's Temperance Sunday, Nov. 3, a great pledge signing day.

"There should be systematic education and persistent efforts at pledge-signing."—Marion Lawrence, International General Secretary.

"A pledge is a visible sign of a purpose."—Z. E. Stevens, International Temperance Superintendent. Lesson—Romans 14:7-21. Golden Text, Romans 14: 21. Motto: "Be a Stepping Stone, not a Stumbling Block."—Romans 14: 13, Isaiah 57:14.

Make the lesson practical by discussing 20th century stumbling blocks. Bring every S. S. member face to face with present-day duty.—(1) "That no Man put a Stumbling-block in His Brother's Way." (2) "Take up the Stumbling-block out of the way of My People."

Let all our Sunday Schools observe the day by adopting the following:

1. Pledge-signing in all the departments.
2. Organize a W. R. A., or revitalize existing W. R. A.
3. Teach the International Temperance lesson.
4. A Union Temperance Rally in every community,—every S. S. uniting, the program to furnish Temperance instruction and inspiration, make it an opportunity for general pledge-signing, and the co-operation of the public schools and other bodies in sympathy with our aims. We unite to fight the enemy of our boys and girls, our homes and our country.

GEO. T. BRYANT, Provincial Temperance Supt.

THE UNION MEN GET BIG SENTENCES.

U. M. W. of A. Officials in Nanaimo Will Spend Next Year in Jail For Rioting.

Vancouver, Oct. 23.—Judge Hewey today passed sentence on more than two score Nanaimo rioters. The maximum sentences were two years. Many union officers will spend the next year in jail. Three men and two boys were sentenced to serve two years in the penitentiary; twenty-three were given imprisonment for one year and were fined \$100 each, and eleven were sent to jail for three months and will have to pay a fine of \$50 each. All sentences dating from the time of arrest.

Those sentenced to serve two years were: J. J. Taylor, vice-president of the British Columbia Federation of Labor and vice-president of the Ladysmith local of the United Mine Workers of America; Samuel Guthrie, president of the Ladysmith union; Paul Deacon, a leader, and two boys, John Morgan, who was also given a jail term and William Simpson, Jr., son of a mine contractor.

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CONFIDENCE IN MARITIME PROVINCES

By R. W. Elliott, Manager of the Nova Scotia Trust Company, in "The Busy East"

The past summer has witnessed a financial stringency in Canada such as has not been known for many years but it is a safe assertion to say that this has been felt in our own Maritime Provinces less than in any other portion of our Dominion. In no case has it been reported that commercial houses or institutions of good standing who have attended strictly to their legitimate functions of their business have suffered from the shortening of credit. The money stringency here has been more imaginary than real, and the holding back of funds for legitimate investment has been caused by the temporary wave of pessimism year after year that high prices will prevail, passed around originating from world wide causes, and individuals to refrain from making commitments that they would otherwise have done.

It is true that considerable money is tied up in Western lands and other speculations, but people are more and more learning that our own provinces down by the sea offer just as sound and safe inducement for the investment of capital as can be found anywhere; all that is wanted is a little more confidence; more faith that Nova Scotian brains, New Brunswick ability or Prince Edward Island integrity is of as high order as can be

found in the world—and why should they be! The splendid crop now being harvested in the west, and the admirably way in which the banks and rail-ways have prepared to cope with it, is causing a quick return of optimism over the whole country.

Advices all indicate that our own field crops are considerable above average. The apple crop of the Annapolis Valley, while below the yield of recent years is estimated at half a million barrels, but ten years ago such a crop was considered a bountiful harvest, and the probabilities this year are that high prices will prevail. Reports from the fishing fleets have been highly satisfactory and the output of coal and iron products is being kept up to a high standard.

Manufacturing industries on the whole appear to be doing well and companies recently organized are reporting good progress, and the business in hand shows that they are all well able to take their place in the industrial life of the country. It is now recognized as a certainty that the Maritime Provinces of Canada are gradually but surely coming into their own; and industrial development will continue to take place just to the extent that investors will live their confidence and support.

AMERICAN SOCIETY WOMAN FINED \$1,750 FOR SMUGGLING.

New York, Oct. 23.—Mrs. Frank B. Wiborg, of Cincinnati, was fined \$1,750 in the United States district court today for having failed to declare dutiable goods on her arrival here on the steamship Mauretania, with a petition asking for improvement in the condition of the County of the former president, and Frank A. Jail, both as regards the safe keeping of prisoners and for keeping prisoners ready to testify as character witnesses in her behalf.

Mrs. Wiborg, who is a niece of General Sherman, pleaded guilty through her attorney and threw herself upon the mercy of the court. The attorney asked that a prison sentence be not imposed on the ground of his client's poor health.

"I am surprised," said Judge Hunt in imposing the fine, "to see a person of your prominence and intelligence not giving the customs regulations proper consideration."

DUKE AND THE DUCHESS IN CANADA.

Quebec, Oct. 25.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Governor General of Canada, accompanied by the Duchess and Princess Patricia, arrived here at 12.30 o'clock this morning on the Empress of Britain.

The Royal party was asleep when the Empress docked and will remain on board until nine o'clock this morning, when they will leave for Ottawa on the Royal special.

It was learned that the Royal party were in good health coming up the river today, notwithstanding rumors to the contrary.

Kings County Petitions for Jail Improvements at Kentville

At the recent sitting of the Supreme Court at Kentville the Grand Jury presented Chief Justice Sir Charles Townshend, who presided, here on the steamship Mauretania, with a petition asking for improvements in the condition of the County of the former president, and Frank A. Jail, both as regards the safe keeping of prisoners and for keeping prisoners ready to testify as character witnesses in her behalf.

who are confined for minor offences merely awaiting trial. There is no doubt but that this is a very important matter and deserves immediate attention. In spite of the fact that the County Jail was erected only a few years ago at a large expense, it is undoubtedly far from what it should be in the matter of accommodation.

While the matter of improvement is being discussed it would be well to go a little further and have some provision made for those who are serving sentences being suitably employed while sojourning in the County Jail. There is no reason why these prisoners should not be able to earn their board and at the same time contribute something towards the expense of their trial and commitment. Such a course is being followed in other places and there is no reason why it should not be so in Kings County. If such provisions were in operation there would be more likelihood of the law being enforced, which would tend to the advantage of citizens generally. Now that the Municipal elections are on is an appropriate time for a consideration of this matter.—Wolfville Acadian, Oct. 24.

Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869.

CAPITAL \$11,500,000
RESERVE FUNDS . . . \$12,500,000
AGGREGATE ASSETS . \$175,000,000

70 BRANCHES IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest allowed at highest current rates.

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

THEY ALL ENJOY IT

Here is a TEA that everybody can enjoy



is truly delightful, fragrant, refreshing, gratifying—good to drink on account of its perfect purity

ALMOST every man in this country has \$20. Almost every man may, therefore, become an investor.

FOR with \$20 a man may open a Partial Payment account and acquire full-paid income-producing stocks and bonds through small monthly payments.

AN interesting little brochure that we have ready to send you explains the plan. And a list of attractively priced bonds and stocks accompanies it to your home IF you pin this ad. to your letter and mail today.

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