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Fearful Tragedy of Forest Fire

Railroad Train Runs Off Track and is Stalled in Mass of Seething Flames.

A Bay City travelling man, who was one of the survivors of the Michigan train disaster, gives a thrilling account of the forest fire tragedy. He says: "The train left Metz about six o'clock Thursday evening, and ran into the fire about three miles south of that place. A burning pile of cedar had warped the rails and into that trap the train ran, carrying its human cargo to destruction. The five box cars immediately took fire, and it was with difficulty that the 200 people in them escaped. In a deep-bodied steel coal car were located the women and children, and as the heat increased they were unable to escape. Men were forced to seek places of safety and could save no aid. It was terrible to witness such agony and hear the pitiful cries of the women and children pleading not to be left alone in that seething furnace.

The women clung to their little cries rent the air and caused the ones and begged for aid. Acconing blood in one's body to run cold. For five miles we ran through smoke and fire which seemed every minute to be taking our strength away. Within half a mile of Posen my eyesight gave out, and I could only depend upon the railroad track to guide me through. Only two of the original party reached Posen that night. The others struggled along, one at a time.

Arthur White, of Metz, another survivor of the fire, said: "When the relief train reached a point about a mile south of Metz, we ran into a maelstrom of flame and smoke which swept over the open car, setting our clothes on fire and singeing our hair. All of a sudden the engine went off the track and we stopped right in the midst of a mass of flames which surrounded us. My little boy and his little boy were next to me. I lifted the lad over the side of the car and dropped him and got out myself. I could not find my brother, but I picked up the boy and struggled through the flames and smoke to an open field.

Alpena, Mich., Oct. 17.—With twenty-seven persons known to have perished yesterday in Presque Isle County, and with forest fires still raging uncontrolled through the counties of Chryobogen, Presque Isle and Alpena,

as well as other scattered districts, through Northern Michigan, diligent search was begun today to determine the full extent of the holocaust. It may take many days to reveal tragedies that are likely to have occurred on isolated farms, with families fighting bravely to the last to save their lives and their homesteads.

The death list may not be fully known for a week. But it needs no elaborate details to determine that property loss will run into millions. While villages have been blotted off the map and logging camps by the dozen have been destroyed with their entire season's output.

Near Turner, in Alpena county, a flock of nearly 100 sheep were burned alive. At Millersburg, in Presque Isle county, the losses are estimated at half a million dollars. Other districts where bad forest fires are reported are in the vicinity of Elmira, Maylord, and Johannesburg in Osego county, Cadillac, in Wexford county, Grayling, in Crawford county, where 4,000,000 trees planted by the State Forestry Commission were destroyed, and Esavelle and Badaxe in Huron county, in the "Thumb" district. In the upper peninsula threatening forest fires are reported around Sault Ste. Marie, Menominee, Calumet, and Houghton. At Keesau, near Menominee trees are reported destroyed with as many more threatened. Navigation has been practically suspended at the Soo, owing to the dense smoke and the Presque Isle fog station signal on Lake Huron was abandoned yesterday by Patrick J. Carr, who was obliged to flee for his life.

Alpena, Long Rapids and Rogers City were last night reported in grave danger. At Alpena last night the common council at a special meeting authorized Mayor McKnight to issue what temporary relief they thought best for the sufferers. Titusville, Pa., Oct. 17.—Lincolnton, a village near here, is being consumed by flames that started from a forest fire. The blaze is beyond control, and help has been summoned from nearby places. Word was received here by telephone last night that several houses have already been burned, and there is little hope of saving buildings still standing.

Candidates in Nova Scotia

- Annapolis—George E. Corbett, conservative. *S. W. W. Pickup, liberal.
- Antigonish—E. L. Gerrior, conservative. *Wm. Chisholm, liberal.
- Cape Breton, N.—John McCormick, conservative. *D. D. McKenna, liberal.
- Cape Breton, S.—J. W. Maddin, conservative. Alex. Johnston, liberal.
- Colchester—*John Stanfield, conservative. Charles Hill, liberal.
- Cumberland—Edgar N. Rhodes, conservative. J. L. Ralston, liberal.
- Digby—Clarence Jameson, conservative. *A. J. S. Copp, liberal.
- Guysboro—G. A. R. Rowlings, conservative. *J. H. Sinclair, liberal.
- Halifax—R. L. Borden, conservative. A. B. Crosby, conservative. *Wm. Roche, liberal. *Michael Carney, liberal.
- Hants—F. W. Hanright, conservative. Dr. J. B. Black, liberal.
- Ingers—Dr. R. C. McLeod, conservative. Dr. A. W. Chisholm, liberal.
- Kings—N. W. Eaton, independent. *Sir. Fred. Borden, liberal.
- Lunenburg—Dr. S. C. Marshall, conservative. *A. K. McLean, liberal.
- Pictou—C. E. Tanner, conservative. *E. M. McDonald, liberal.
- Richmond—R. Ferguson, conservative. *G. W. Kye, liberal. *Seas-Sheburn—Hon. A. B. Morris, conservative. *Hkn. W. Fielding, liberal.
- Yarmouth—Dr. S. W. Williamson, conservative. *B. B. Law, liberal. *Members late house.

W. M. A. S. Crusade Day

The Paradise W. M. A. Society observed Crusade Day with an "at home" with the Provincial Secretary, Mrs. G. L. Pearson. Besides the ladies of the church and congregation invitations were extended by the hostesses to the societies at Bridgetown, Lawrencetown, Clarence and Port Louis. About sixty were present. The following program was rendered under the direction of the esteemed president of the local society, Mrs. H. H. Saunders: Opening devotional exercises. Duet—Mrs. G. L. Pearson and Mrs. Wilford Banks. Paper, "History of Lawrencetown Society"—Mrs. L. R. Morse. Paper, "History of Clarence Society"—Miss Emma Jackson. Paper, "History of Paradise Society"—Mrs. F. Starratt. Duet—Mrs. Pearson and Mrs. Wilford Banks. Reading—Mrs. Wilford Banks. Paper, "What Ircian missions have done for me"—Mrs. L. W. Elliott. Paper, "The bugle call"—Mrs. J. M. Orphey. Singing, "All hail the power of Jesus' name." Mrs. S. F. Starratt, one of the oldest and most useful members of the Society, made herself a life member of the U. B. W. M. Union. Eight new names were added and a thank offering was received. At the close refreshments were served and a pleasant social hour was spent. We feel that we have brought the cause of missions nearer to the hearts of the people as well as strengthening our own to better and more earnest service for the Master. MRS. H. A. LONGLEY, Secretary. October 17, 1908.

A Sacred Trust is Yours

(Written for the Monitor-Sentinel by Pastor J. Clark.)
A sacred trust is yours, my countrymen!
Bestowed on you for noblest, worthiest ends.
Your votes control the men who make or mar
Your country's laws. What power abides in you!
Be not the dupes, the tools of wily men,
Who fain would make you serve their selfish aims,
Then only smile at their own craftiness,
And your sad want of sight. The name is naught.
If worth be in the man, then give him scope,
And aid his efforts for the public weal.
If worthless, give not added power to harm
Himself and more beside. The loudest tongue
Not always is the wisest; nor the glib
One always true. The love of buy, of place,
Of power, is strong. The love of right is rare,
And wins small praise, except from Him whose throne
Is in the heavens. Enfranchised man!
Indeed, shun not the light, nor cease your ears
Against the truth. Let favorite parties fall,
And promised places go, ere one false word
Besou your lips, or doubtful deed be-
tray your souls. Bias not on trampled
truth no power;
Nor hedge a champion in with guile and lies;
Nor grasp a prize a worthier head should hold.

The country needs your thought. Its truest wealth
Is in its citizens—their love of right,
Their industry and thrift; their partners,
With God. The man who wrongs another wrongs
Himself far more; who binds another
where
He should be free, is only forging
chains
To bind himself with, when the hour shall come.
The rampant partisan, thought-blind,
stays not
To shape his course by laws divinely good;
But tramples down beneath his feet
The fairest flowers that bloom, and held most dear
By angels and by God. His purpose
gains,
He cares but little how. This wrong wrecks all.
Teach rulers wisdom. Teach them righteousness
As well. Your servants are they: let not
ye
Their slaves. No frown, save that of God, can
Shut you out of heaven; no sinless smile can rest
On falsity and fraud. No outward gain
Can make amends for loss of nobleness.
And peace within the soul. Build up
your own
True selves in lofty moral worth; support
The right, hate wrong, but love your fellow men;
Thus surely will you build your country up
And reap a glory through all after years.

A sacred trust is yours, my countrymen!
Be faithful now! Weigh well your course; and then
Go forth, not as the blind, depending
On another's power to see; but judging for
yourselves, act freely, void of fear; your words,
Not wild, but wise; your hearts, the home of truth;
Your hopes, by reason stayed; your strength,
Of right; your aim, your country's good; your pay,
A conscience clear; your friends, by choice, the friends
Of God; your shield, the Almighty's arm; your praise,
Amid the echoing worlds, His grand "Well done!"
Ibna, Hants, October 17, 1908.

Hymeneal

SEIDLER—MUNRO.
A pretty wedding was solemnized on Wednesday morning, the 14th instant, at Sunny Brae, the home of Captain and Mrs. J. W. Salter, of this town, when their niece, Miss Lida May Munro, was united in marriage to Mr. Arthur Louis Seidler, of Hartford, Conn., the Rev. A. S. Lewis officiating.
The house was handsomely decorated for the occasion, the color scheme of green and white having been effectively carried out in myrtle, asparagus fern, and white plox, save in the dining room where pink and white roses were used in combination with asparagus and maiden hair fern. The bride wore a beautiful gown of white lace over chiffon and silk with a bolero of exquisite point lace, the latter having been a gift from her aunt, Mrs. Videto Munro. She was attended by her niece, little Miss Mona Munro, who acted as maid of honor.
The bridal bouquet was of bride roses, lilacs of the valley and maiden hair fern, and the same flowers were used to drape the veil.
The maid of honor wore a dainty white lingerie frock and carried an arm bouquet of pink carnations.
A pretty feature of the ceremony was the rendering of the bridal hymn by two little white-robed girls, who preceded the bride, walked to the far end of the room in which the marriage took place and returned with white satin ribbons which they held, thus forming an aisle through which the bridal party passed.
Milton C. Munro, of Margareville, brother of the bride, gave her away. After a dainty wedding breakfast, Mr. and Mrs. Seidler took the 12.05 Bluebonnet en route to Niagara and other places of interest.
Her going-away gown was a handsome one of blue and white with a chiffon bodice with hat to match.
The presents were numerous and valuable. The groom's gift to the bride was a piano, and each of the little girls who sang was presented with a prayer book bound in white kid and gold.
Mrs. Seidler, who is a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music, is a talented vocal artist and has also had considerable success as a composer.

He will be missed not only by a large circle of friends but by the public of Bridgetown and vicinity, whom her gifts and the charming personality which accompanies it have made her justly popular.
MACKINNON—WEBSTER.
On Wednesday evening, September 30th, the marriage was solemnized by Miss Grace Christine Webster, the seventh daughter of the late Mr. Albert A. Webster, of Cambridge, in Kings County, and the Rev. Archibald Donald Mackinnon, the seventh son of the late Mr. John A. Mackinnon, of Lake Albert, Cape Breton. The ceremony took place at 935 Madison Avenue, New York, the beautiful home of the uncle of the bride, Dr. David Webster, Vice-President of the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, with which institution he has been associated for thirty-seven years, and of the eye department of which he is senior surgeon.
The bride, an attractive and accomplished young lady, has been for a year the guest of her uncle, Dr. Webster. She has, during that time, taken a course in voice culture under Prof. Wheeler, of New York.
Mr. Mackinnon, who is pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church at Waterville and of St. Matthews Church at Lakeville, is the fourth clergyman in his family and is exceptionally popular.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles E. Aked, D. D., formerly of Liverpool, England, now pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, of New York. He was assisted by the Rev. H. Sydney Davidson, a native of Wolfville, and formerly pastor of the Bridgetown Church, now Professor of Hebrew and Arabic languages in Columbia University, New York.
FOR CHAPPED SKIN.
Chapped skin whether on the hands or face may be cured in one night by applying Chamberlain's Salve. It is also invaluable for sore nipples, burns and scalds. For sale by A. E. ATLEE, ANNAPOLIS. W. A. WARREN, BRIDGETOWN, and BEAR RIVER DRUG STORE.

The Harvest of 1908

Ottawa despatch.—The following statement on the estimated yield and quality of field crops and on the condition of live stock in Canada was given out by the census and statistics office yesterday afternoon. The returns are based upon actual threshing results so far as these have been obtained.
The average yield of wheat is estimated at 17 1/2 bushels per acre, indicating a total production of 115,651,000 bushels; oats, 33.7 bushels per acre, total production 267,651,000 bushels; barley, 29.0 bushels per acre, total production 50,723,000 bushels; and rye, 18.8 bushels per acre, total production 1,889,000 bushels.
The average yield of peas is estimated at 17.4 bushels per acre, total production 1,182,000 bushels; beans, 19.6 bushels per acre, total production 1,182,000 bushels; buckwheat, 25.3 bushels per acre, total production 7,365,000 bushels; mixed grains, 32.9 bushels per acre, total production 19,113,000 bushels; flaxseed, 11.3 bushels per acre, total production 1,675,000 bushels, and corn for husking, 57.4 bushels per acre, total production 21,007,000 bushels.
Potatoes average 145.4 bushels per acre, with total production 73,228,000 bushels; turnips and other roots, 309.7 bushels per acre, total production 84,075,000 bushels.
Hay and clover are estimated at 1.4 tons per acre, the total yield being 1,449,000 tons, and fodder corn, 10.9 tons per acre, total production, 2,835,000 tons.
The yield of hay, as estimated on the condition of the crops at the end of August, is not maintained by the present threshing results, the total yield of wheat as now estimated being 21 bushels per acre less, or a diminution in the total production at then estimated of 9,939,000 bushels, but the drop is almost entirely due to the returns from the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, where climatic influences appear to have had a marked effect. The yield of the crops at the end of August, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, the estimated crop of wheat is 95,818,000 bushels, of oats 105,181,000 bushels, and of barley 26,000,000 bushels.

Results of quality, based upon threshing results are expressed as numerical percentages of a standard condition represented by 100, and this number would indicate that the grains have been well headed and well threshed, and have not been affected by frost, rust or smut, etc., to any appreciable extent. Measured on this basis, the average quality of the crops throughout Canada is expressed by the following percentages: Wheat, 75; oats, 75; barley, 71; rye, 73; peas, 68; beans, 75; buckwheat, 74; mixed grains, 75; flax, 85; corn for husking, 82; potatoes, 74; turnips and other roots, 85; hay and clover, 69; fodder corn, 92; sugar beet, 70.
The condition of live stock is shown in the following comparative table for the end of August and of September: Live Stock—P. C. of Standard Condition:

| | Aug. 31 | Sept. 30 |
|---------------------|---------|----------|
| Horses | 86 | 81 |
| Milk Cows | 84 | 77 |
| Other horned cattle | 84 | 73 |
| Sheep | 83 | 83 |
| Swine | 83 | 81 |

Killed Two Moose With One Shot

Rufus Ettinger, of Georgetown, Hants County, has the unique record this season, in the Province, probably in the Dominion, of killing two moose at one shot.
While hunting in the woods between North Salem and Georgetown, Mr. Ettinger came across a buck and a cow moose, the latter heading towards him, the former side on, directly behind the cow. Quickly taking aim he fired. The bullet, passing through the neck and out of the shoulder of the cow, into the body of the buck, killed both animals.
Mr. Ettinger at once notified a magistrate, who, under the circumstances, gave him permission to make use of the meat, and escorted him from blame for unwittingly breaking the law and killing more than one moose.

Moral Education for the Child

To Save the World from Immorality Give Moral Instruction in the Schools.

A very important inquiry has been made during the last few months, and its report, just issued, constitutes two of the most important volumes issued for a very long while. The inquiry was concerned with that vital problem, that problem against which social reformers and lovers of their kind are face to face every day—How to give moral instruction to children so that they may avoid those by-paths of life which lead to an undesirable land, and which are responsible so largely for what is known as the Social Problem.

To four men is due the initiation of this great inquiry—to the ever-stimulating and venerable Dr. Paton of Nottingham, to Mr. Harold Johnson (Secretary of the Moral Instruction League), to Mr. Clifford W. Barnes (U. S. A.), and to Mr. W. T. Stead. A provisional committee was formed with these and the Rev. J. Brierley ("J. B."), Mr. J. H. Toynbee, Mr. P. and Prof. Sadler, of Manchester University. A number of distinguished men and women were asked to act as members of an Advisory Council, and we are told that the "letter of invitation met with a remarkable response." The subject of moral education and training in schools was evidently one which excited keen interest and concern in all parts of the country. No more representative a council has ever been formed for the investigation of an educational problem in this country.

The executive committee, thus constituted and supported—both financially and morally—commenced a very detailed inquiry into the need for moral education and into existing methods at home and abroad of giving such education. Their plan was first to prepare lists of topics which indicated the scope of the inquiry. These were sent to members of the Advisory Council for their views. Selected witnesses gave evidence to the committee. Special investigators of special ability were appointed "to prepare reports upon the methods of moral instruction and training in the schools of Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Norway, Denmark, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Japan."

The result of this extraordinarily interesting inquiry can now be secured by everybody. It has been published in two well-printed volumes by Messrs. Longman. Each volume costs five shillings net. The book is entitled "Moral Instruction and Training in Schools. Report of an International Inquiry. Edited on Behalf of the Committee by Prof. M. E. Sadler." The first volume deals with the problem in the United Kingdom and the second with the problem abroad.

The volumes constitute a wealth of information to be obtained nowhere else, and should be eagerly read by all parents, schoolmasters and mistresses, and social reformers, and no member of Parliament should be allowed to speak on any educational problem till he has passed an examination on this book.

To stimulate interest in the book there is a lucid and arresting introduction by Prof. M. E. Sadler, who is Professor of the History and Administration of Education in the University of Manchester. He states the general purport of the conclusions to which the members of the committee have been led, and by so doing has added to his many services to education.

Professor Sadler contends that "the question of moral education is the heart of the modern educational problem. If this is neglected, education is a peril. Economic and social changes, the influx of new knowledge and new ideas, the weakening of ancient traditions, the shifting of old landmarks of custom and belief have thrown upon the schools a responsibility beyond precedent and expectation.

"But the reports show no reason for regarding the crisis with dismay. Their tone is hopeful and encouraging. They prove that everywhere the

teachers are grappling with the difficulties of their task; that experience justifies a strong belief in the moral power of education when given under conditions which allow it to exert its due influence; that as the gravity of the problem is more clearly realized the work of the school receives increased support and encouragement from the public; and that greater readiness is being shown to provide the means for healthy physical development and for thorough intellectual training, which, however valuable in themselves, are still more important when viewed in their bearing upon moral character and as factors in the formation of character."

The question is not discussed as to whether "this disposition to turn to the schools as a chief means of moral education is not only a sign of a despairing abandonment of other agencies, the result of a conviction that the latter have proved incapable of dealing with the problem, and that therefore some substitute must at any cost be found for them."

To this Professor Sadler replies, "This is far from being the true explanation of the movement in opinion which has converged upon the question of moral instruction and training in schools. The schools, it is seen, are only one out of many instruments in moral training. The care of children during the earlier years of infancy, when habits are first formed, is only in rare cases committed to them. The work of the schools can never take the place of the character-forming influences of a good home."

"Moral Influence of some kind the school must have. The practical question therefore is—How can the moral training which it helps in giving be made most inspiring upon conduct and character? "What is sought for is not simply better provision for moral instruction and training, but also some more direct application of moral principles to the duties of life under modern conditions and to the civic obligations of the members of a self-governing community, especially a community which, like our own, is dependent in the main for its livelihood upon competitive industry and commerce. The value of character and principle can only be judged in the light of a moral and social ideal. The latter alone can determine our judgment as to what types of character are good and what applications of principle are salutary."

"Though the defects of our knowledge and other reasons may prevent us from formulating in detail a social ideal which would meet with general acceptance, we may nevertheless fairly say that there is in our country an ideal of practical morality which for practical purposes can be taken as a basis for school teaching by thinkers of almost all schools of thought. On this point all our witnesses with few exceptions agree," writes Professor Sadler.

The next point investigated is by what methods schools can most effectively help in the formation of character; by what means can they impart with the best hope of permanence a high moral and social ideal. "The experiences of all teachers remind us that the growth of a good character is a complex process, involving the right direction of sentiment, the bracing of the will, and the clear intellectual apprehension of an ideal of duty. For our guidance in such a gradual and delicate process no single formula can suffice.

"Our evidence," says Professor Sadler, "shows how widespread is the conviction that the most potent force in moral education—more potent even than the corporate influence of an honorable community—is the personality of the teacher, whether he who teaches be parent, or teacher in the marketplace or place of the word, or employer, or elder comrade in home, school, or scene of business."

"Possible failure to secure and to retain the services of a sufficient number of the best type of men and

(Continued on page 4.)