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AND

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BRIDGETOWN, ANnapolis COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, SEPTEMBER 30, 1914

NO 25



The First Month of the War

(Scientific American, Sept. 12.)

At the opening of the war it was well understood (for a distinguished German general had written it all out in a book) that the grand strategy of Germany would be to concentrate the flower of her army against the French, overwhelm and scatter them in the first two or three weeks of the war, invest Paris, and then turn against Russia in an equally swift and crushing onslaught. At the present writing, nothing of the kind has happened. The French and British armies are intact and everywhere in touch; they have fallen back upon the line of forts and strongly entrenched positions, provided years ago by France to meet the inevitable German attack, and for the past three weeks they have not only presented an impregnable wall of defense, through which the Germans have failed to break; but in the rearward movement to their present position, they have fought a series of defensive battles in selected and entrenched positions, which on the theory that the losses are three to one against the attacking force, must have cost the German army already not less than 200,000 men in killed, wounded, and otherwise disabled.

The Germans, it is true, have forced the left wing of the allies; but they have done this at an enormous military and moral cost. The military cost has been due to the fact that here they found themselves opposed by 100,000 professional soldiers, men who, during their seven years of service with the colors, had been so thoroughly drilled in practice at the rifle butts, that they were crack marksmen; which fact coupled with the traditional steadiness of British troops under fire, enabled them, against odds of between two and three to one, to fight a series of defensive actions in selected positions, from which they defied frightful execution upon the heavily-massed columns of the Germans.

To the enormous losses in men entailed in this flanking movement, is to be added the even more serious moral loss which Germany has incurred in hartering her national sense of honor, in exchange for the opportunity presented by the undefeated French-Belgium line to rush across the French border in overwhelming numbers. France and Germany had both guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium. That France intended to stand by her pledge is abundantly proved by the fact that when Germany made her rush through Belgium, France, even in spite of the delay afforded by the staunch Belgian resistance, had no time to concentrate her troops in Northeastern France in sufficient numbers to check the German onslaught. Nothing that Count von Bernstorff or any other apologist of the German breach of good faith may say, can make the American people think that Germany believed France was intending to do that which she herself has done. The facts are all absolutely and conclusively against such a supposition. So little preparation had France made to resist a German invasion through Belgium that, had it not been for the totally unexpected interposition of England on behalf of Belgium, and the magnificent fight against overwhelming odds put up by the small Belgian army, Germany today would be inside the very gates of Paris.

The French line of defense stretched from Belfort to the southern limits of the Belgian frontier. North of that she believed that her defenses consisted of a "sheet of paper" with the solemn attest thereon of herself and her great German neighbor. The loss to France and Belgium of the fair lands that are now being overrun with fire and sword by Germany, is, after all, trivial compared with

the enormous loss of moral prestige suffered by the ruthless invader—a loss which no carefully worded sophistication of the diplomat or the historian of the future can ever redeem.

The position of the allies today is strategically and tactically very strong. Based on a line of fortifications reaching from Belfort on the south almost to Paris itself; with strong reserves in the rear and ample railroad communications serving the allied army upon interior lines; with the spirit of the troops absolutely unbroken; and with the choice of several French seaports through which Great Britain can pour in her reserves, France and her allies find themselves facing foes that are feeling the enormous strain of weeks of attack on entrenched positions.

The probability is that the much-talked-of complete investment of Paris will never take place, and if not, how and where is Germany to deliver that crushing blow which is to put France under her heel, and release that half million of men which Germany must send to meet the victorious Russian advance, and to stiffen her sorely-wounded Austrian ally.

It is surprising that none of the military critics have drawn attention to the fact, altogether unprecedented in great wars, that there has been no breaking through and enveloping of any section on either side, German or French, of this great battle line, two hundred and forty miles long, in which, surely, there must be some two-and-one-half millions of men engaged. To our thinking, this fact is explained by the absence from the field of operation of that secrecy of movement which formerly rendered it possible to concentrate overwhelming strength against one or more portions of the enemy's lines, and break through and envelop and capture a whole army at a time. We all remember what happened at Metz and Sedan. Such catastrophes are not happening, and are not likely to happen, today.

Unquestionably the change has been brought about by the wonderfully efficient aeroplane scouting, of which so much is being done in the present war. The turning movement of the German right wing is not a case in point; for the success of that movement was due to the initial advantage gained by the violation of a treaty. It begins to look as though the grand strategy of the allies is to accept the initial advantage thus stolen by Germany and encourage the foe to break through at enormous sacrifice of men to Paris, the allies meanwhile swinging into position with their left wing divided upon the enormous defenses of that city and their right upon the equally strong defenses of Belfort.

There is a Difference Between Hair Promises and Hair Results

Promises won't overcome hair trouble. The manufacturers of Newbro's Herculid promise nothing which is not justified by an intelligent use of this preparation. The desired end ultimately becomes an accomplished fact. This is the reason that Herculid has thousands of satisfied friends all over the world. By keeping the scalp clean and healthy and destroying the dandruff, Newbro's Herculid makes beautiful hair. Herculid prevents the hair from falling and allows it to grow unhindered and naturally except in cases of chronic baldness which is incurable. Newbro's Herculid in 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 obtained at the best barber shops. Bear River Drug Store, Bear River, N. S. Special agents.

Premier Murray Makes Strong Appeal to Farmers

The war now raging is certain to cause a heavy decrease in the production of food stuffs in Europe during 1915. All the able-bodied men of France, Germany, Austria and Russia are engaged in fighting. The principal grain fields of Central Europe are being destroyed by marching armies. Little of this year's harvest will be saved and practically no preparation can be made for next season's crop. The grain fields of Europe in the hands of women workers will yield only a small percentage of the grain required for European consumption. The same condition applies to all other farm products employed to sustain life in man and beast. Whether this war will prove to be of short or long duration it is certain there will be a very serious decrease in the supply of food and fodder in Europe, for a long time to come. It is stated that of the 650,000,000 quarters of wheat yearly produced in the world, 350,000,000 are grown in the countries now at war.

No man occupies a more important place in the present crisis than the farmer. The food supplies available will probably enter into the final success more than any other condition. The farmer, therefore, who means to produce all the food supplies that he can on the farm during the next year is just as useful a patriot as the farmer who shoulders his gun and goes to war.

You should devote this Autumn to the task of preparing your farms for the very largest crop that it is possible to raise. In so doing you can be of inestimable assistance to the Motherland while developing the agricultural resources of this Province and materially adding to your own incomes. Nova Scotia, owing to its comparative nearness to Europe, is a natural base of supply for the products that will be most sorely needed. Agricultural experts who have looked over this province have always been impressed with the great possibility for increased food production on our farms. There are hundreds of acres of land that have been either down to hay for a great many years or have been in pasture, that can be plowed up, sown to oats, wheat or barley and seeded down to clover and timothy to the benefit of the farmer even in times of peace.

But now that the present crisis demands that every effort should be made to increase the food supply, I would urge you to make preparations for 1915, plow up these lands and produce all the grains, potatoes and other food products which you can.

It will pay to make use of every acre possible in producing grain as it sure to be needed. You may be assured of a market for all and more than you can raise. Indeed there will probably be strong competition for cereals in the latter part of next year. In view of the conditions you would be justified in utilizing extra labor for extending your operations.

If this greater cultivation of Nova Scotia lands is to be undertaken, it should be proceeded with at once. With few exceptions, as you are aware, fall plowing not only results in bigger crops than spring plowing but it expedites work. A man may intend to plow up much larger areas of land in the spring and put in extensive crops, but cold and wet weather and the rub of work often seriously interfere with this plan. If, therefore, as much land as possible is plowed this fall, the spring work will be facilitated and much larger areas sown to grain and roots than could be under any other circumstances.

Farmers of Nova Scotia, this is your hour of opportunity. Remember it is the products that you can produce which will be in greatest demand—grains, roots, bacon, pork and beans and apples. I would urge those of you who are now plowing your lands to plow still larger areas and I would strongly advise and urge those who have not yet begun to proceed to the work as promptly and with as much diligence as possible.

A solemn duty has been laid upon your shoulders as farmers. You are expected to enlarge the output of your farms while not only maintaining but wherever possible increasing its productive power. I cannot emphasize too strongly the fact that this work is just as truly practical patriotism as is the work of the soldier in the trenches. Our kinsmen in the Motherland have to be fed, as do also the people of the countries devastated by war. You in peaceful Nova Scotia are now in a position to do much for the cause of humanity and for the enduring benefit of our Empire.

G. H. MURRAY.
Halifax, Sept. 25, 1914.

THE WEEK'S WAR NEWS

MONITOR'S LATEST WAR BULLETIN

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30

England believes victory close at hand. Wings, great armies in touch and hard blows struck on both sides. Allies attempting wide turning movements. Germans right already broken and allies in pursuit. Perome recaptured.

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 29

PARIS (Official)—On Allies left along Somme today numerous German attacks were repulsed.

AMSTERDAM—Reported 20,000 Germans reoccupied Alost. General battle with Belgians beginning.

PETROGRAD—Russians rapidly advancing westward through Galicia may isolate Cracow.

ANTWERP—Germans shelled Malines all night.

PERING—Tsing Tau completely invested.

LONDON (Official)—German cruiser Emden has sunk five British steamers to date.

TOKYO (Official)—Japanese fleet bombarding Kiau Chau harbor forts.

LONDON (Official)—Battle of Aisne resembles great siege. German entrenchment almost of permanent nature.

LONDON—Germans again shifting troops in Aisne battle. Berlin declares Germans will head through Allies within one week. British official declares allies intend to win battle if it takes every available French and English soldier.

WAR BRIEFS

100,000 bushels of potatoes promised by New Brunswick for the Patriotic Fund have been contracted for.

The Russian Minister of War says that the prisoners taken must work for their food. They will be paid for work done, and must pay for their food.

Fifteen hundred women of different nationalities, in mourning, with muffled drums, and a banner with a dove bearing an olive branch, and "Peace" in gold letters, marched down Fifth Avenue, as a protest against the European war. Sympathy with the bereaved wives, mothers and sisters led to this quiet protest. Other cities of the United States have done the same thing.

Sir Pertab Singh, over 70 years of age demanded as his right to fight in the Goorka Rifles, with his nephew under 20 who is going to the war.

"Do you know what it feels like to be wounded? A little sting pierced my arm like a hot wire, too sharp almost to be sore, and my rifle fell from my hand."

A German who lived in Somersetshire for 30 years was suspected and fled. His house was raided, and thousands of gallons of petrol, thousands of guns, tons of ammunition, and maps and diagrams of the coast were discovered.

Montreal gives a million and a half to the Patriotic Fund. "A daughter of Loyalists" sent a diamond ring to Sir Thomas Shaghnessy for the benefit of the Fund. It was put up at auction and brought \$1000.00. The purchaser was a Syrian, member of the firm of Abouda and Boosaira, wholesale dry goods, Montreal.

A little terrier dog, in a basket covered with British, French, Belgian and Russian flags, was sold at auction and knocked down for \$800.00.

A little girl donated a gold fish it brought \$200.00. A gift horse was put up at this auction. One man offered \$100.00 for the privilege of naming it. Another advanced \$200.00. He named it Sam Hughes. But it was a mare, and the name was changed to Victoire. The horse was bid in for \$800.00 and then donated to the Committee of the Patriotic Fund to be used in carrying supplies to the families of men who have left for the war.

Many similar incidents enlivened the sale of gifts devoted to the Patriotic Fund.

Rev. Dr. Pringle, of Falmouth St. Church, Sydney, has been accepted as Chaplain and will go to the front with the troops at Valenciennes. Rev. E. E. Graham, Methodist, of Acadia, has also been accepted as Chaplain.

Pope Benedict has sent a dispatch to the Kaiser protesting against the wanton destruction of the Cathedral of Rheims. He has also called upon the Austrian Emperor to withdraw from alliance with the Kaiser.

During the recent encounter in the North Sea, the Defender, having sunk an enemy, lowered a boat to pick up any swimming survivors. Immediately a German cruiser chased the Defender which ran away. The boat was left 25 miles from land and that of the enemy's fortress, but a British submarine popped up, opened her tower, took the men on board, dove again and brought them home 250 miles.

The Royal Canadian Regiment sent to Bermuda to take the place of the Lancashire regiment consisted of 900 men.

The C. P. R. built ten special Kitchen Cars for the use of Canadian soldiers.

Premier Botha is in command of the South African troops against the German forces.

"Made in Germany" will henceforth be as the brand of Cain upon any article of Commerce.

New Brunswick will give allies a shipload of potatoes, grain, apples, etc.

Winthrop Bell, son of a A. M. Bell, Halifax, a graduate of Mt. Allison, is a prisoner in Germany, where he was studying. Premier Murray hopes to exchange him for a German prisoner.

Capt. B. M. Harvey of the Cressy, one of the three cruisers lately sunk in the North Sea, is a son-in-law of Lieut. Governor Wood, of N. B. No word has been heard of the Captain and it is feared he was among the lost.

Belgian Relief Fund

The local Belgian Relief Committee have been gratified by the generous and hearty response Bridgetown is making to Premier Murray's appeal for the brave Belgians. Money, clothing and food stuffs have come pouring in. A car load will be shipped tomorrow. Bridgetown is doing her full duty by the Belgians.

As this vessel bearing Nova Scotia's contributions to the Belgians is not expected to sail till October 20th, potatoes and vegetables will be received at the D. A. R. Station as late as October 10th, and shipped as local freight.

Anyone desiring contributions conveyed to the station, please communicate with the Mayor or any member of the local Belgian Relief Committee.

G. C. WARREN,
Secretary.

The Treasurer (Rev. E. Underwood) reports (receipts to date of \$122.60 per statement below. He also reports many touching incidents in relation to the fund, e. g. It was started by a boy. The second donation was from a widow who wrote—"I cannot give food or clothing, please accept my mite and do with it as you think best." Another was from two small children who, hearing about the Belgian children being hungry, wanted the money taken out of their "bank" to buy them some food. Another: "We gave away all the clothing we could spare a short time ago to a needy neighbor and we have no garden but we will give you five dollars to forward with the rest." Another—"I have known something of discomfort and hunger in a war zone and I couldn't let this opportunity go by to do my part to help."

The money thus received will be forwarded to Halifax where the committee will use it to purchase (at wholesale rates) what is most needed after all the gifts in "kind" have come in.

Amounts are acknowledged against the name of those who handed them in. THE FUND IS STILL OPEN and any contribution will be gladly received by any member of the committee or the Treasurer.

Per Rev. J. F. Duxton	\$15.00
" Rev. G. C. Warren	50
" Rev. A. R. Reynolds	1.00
" Rev. Dr. Jost	5.00
" J. Harry Hicks	12.00
" Mr. A. O. Price	6.00
" Mr. Wilkerson	6.00
" Mr. Palfrey	5.00
" Mayor Freeman	1.00
" Miss Phelan	4.00
" Miss Marshall	1.00

From Hampton	
Per Mrs. John Titus	12.00
" Mr. J. E. Farnsworth	2.00
Paid direct to Treasurer	
From Young's Cove	18.50
" Belleisle (proceeds of entertainment)	16.10
" Bridgetown, etc.	17.50

ERNEST UNDERWOOD
Treasurer.

Nova Scotia Belgian Relief Fund

To the Editor of the Monitor:
Dear Sir—The warehouse of the United Fruit Company in the Annapolis Valley at the following places are at the disposal of the Belgian Relief Committee for the gathering, storing, and packing of supplies, clothing and produce. At railway stations where no warehouse exists the goods should be sent forward to Windsor or Halifax.

Falmouth Fruit Co., Ltd., Falmouth.
Grand Pre Fruit Co., Ltd., Grand Pre.
Port Williams Fruit Co., Ltd., Port Williams.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., Limited.
Gents.—A customer of ours cured a very bad case of distemper in a valuable horse by the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Yours truly,
VILANDER FRENES.

Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869.

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, Lawrenceton
E. B. McDANIEL MANAGER, Annapolis Royal.



A Safe Place For Your Savings

If you refer to the Government Reports you will ascertain that this institution is one of the oldest established of Canadian Banks, with a Surplus Fund of nearly double its capital and a high proportion of cash reserves. We invite deposits, large and small.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

PAID-UP CAPITAL - \$ 6,000,000
SURPLUS - 11,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES - 80,000,000

BRIDGETOWN BRANCH
J. S. Lewis, Manager

- New Minas Fruit Co., Ltd., Sunny-side, P. O.
- Kentville Fruit Co., Ltd., Kentville.
- Canard Fruit Co., Ltd., Hillaton.
- Sheffield Mills Fruit Co., Ltd., Sheffield Mills.
- Maple Leaf Fruit Co., Ltd., Canning.
- Mayflower Fruit Co., Ltd., Kingsport.
- Kingsport Fruit Co., Ltd., Kingsport.
- Blomidon Fruit Co., Ltd., Blomidon.
- Waterville Fruit Co., Ltd., Waterville.
- Cornwallis Fruit Co., Ltd., Waterville.
- Berwick Fruit Co., Ltd., Berwick.
- Pleasant Valley Fruit Co., Ltd., Berwick.
- S. B. Chute Fruit Co., Ltd., Berwick.
- Rockland Fruit Co., Ltd., Rockland, N. S.
- Aylesford Fruit Co., Ltd., Aylesford.
- Kingston Fruit Co., Ltd., Kingston.
- South Farmington Fruit Co., Ltd., Wilmot Station.
- Middleton Fruit Co., Ltd., Middleton.
- Pleasant Valley Fruit Co., Ltd., Bridgetown.
- Banner Fruit Co., Ltd., Bridgetown.
- Round Hill Fruit Co., Ltd., Round Hill.
- Tupperville Fruit Co., Ltd., Tupperville.
- Paradise Fruit Co., Ltd., Paradise.
- Star Fruit Co., Ltd., Paradise.
- Central Fruit Co., Ltd., Centre Clarence.
- Enterprise Fruit Co., Ltd., Clarence.
- Granville Fruit Co., Ltd., Upper Granville.
- Wolfville Fruit Co., Ltd., Wolfville.
- Hortonville Fruit Co., Ltd., Hortonville.
- Belle Isle Fruit Co., Belle Isle.