

The Weekly Monitor

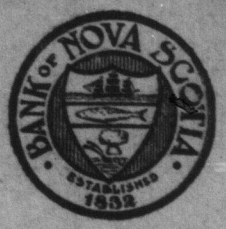
AND

Western Annapolis Sentinel

VOL. 42

BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, AUGUST 26, 1914

NO 20



"Safety First"

You hear these words everywhere, and the thought they contain should be heeded particularly by bank depositors. Since 1833 we have provided the public with a safe place for their money. Our Reserve Fund of \$11,000,000 is now 150% of our Paid-up Capital and we constantly maintain adequate holdings of Cash Assets. We invest Savings Accounts, large and small.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

Capital \$11,000,000
Reserve Fund \$16,500,000
Total Assets \$27,500,000

BRIDGETOWN BRANCH
J. S. Lewis, Manager

Crop Reports

OTTAWA, Aug. 15.—The usual monthly bulletin of the Census and Statistics Office on field crops in Canada was issued today. The reports made by correspondents on July 31, show that the condition of grain crops has undergone a marked change since the last reports for June 30, due to excessive heat and continuous drought during the month of July, especially in the Northwest Provinces where the bulk of the grain crops is produced.

Measured by a standard of 100 representing the promise of a full crop the average condition for the whole of Canada is returned for wheat as 71.5, compared with 78 on June 30 and 77.7 on July 31, 1913, for spring wheat at 77.4 against 86.3 last month and 87.6 a year ago, for oats as 77.9 against 87.3 last month and 87.4 in 1913, for barley as 77.4 against 86.2 last month and 87.5 last year and for rye as 78.5 against 84.7 and 85. In the Maritime Provinces conditions show excellent, and in Quebec and Ontario, though drought is reported as having shortened the straw, the grain was said to be filling well and the figures of condition, which for most of the grain crops exceed or approach 90 are not greatly different from those of a month ago. For spring wheat in Manitoba the condition is 68.2 against 82.4 a month ago, for oats it is 62 against 87.6, for barley 62 against 79.8 and for rye 68.5 against 100. In Saskatchewan the figures are on July 31, for spring wheat 66 against 90 on June 30, for oats 57.8 against 83.9, for barley 59.6 against 89.4 and for rye 74.4 against 92. In Alberta the condition is represented by 68 for fall wheat against 73 last month, 75.4 for spring wheat against 84.3, 71.5 for oats against 85.9, 71.5 for barley against 85.9 and 77 for rye against 83.7. In some cases western correspondents state that there was still time for rains to effect an improvement before harvest which would begin about the end of the first week in August. Crops after summer fallows are distinctly superior to those prepared by fall or spring ploughing. Converting the figures of the standard condition at July 31 into those of a scale where 100 represents the average condition at July 31, for the six years 1908 to 1913 the condition for fall wheat is 90, for spring wheat, 93, for oats, 89, for barley, 92 and for rye, 94. That is to say the yield per acre this year is expected to be for fall wheat, 10, for spring wheat, 7, for oats, 11, for barley, 8, and for rye, 6 p. c., below the six year average.

Potatoes in the Maritime Provinces give an excellent promise with figures of condition ranging from 93 to 96. A preliminary estimate of the yield per acre of fall wheat gives 29.35 bushels as compared with 22.29 bushels in 1913. For the harvested area of fall wheat in the five Provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, amounting to 379,300 acres, the estimated total yield is 29,394,000 bushels as compared with 22,592,000 bushels, the final estimate of 1913. The drought has naturally affected the yield of hay and clover, the yield per acre of which for all Canada is according to the preliminary estimate, 1.15 tons as against 1.32 tons the final estimate of 1913. The estimated total yield is 9,206,000 tons, as compared with 10,859,000 tons, the final estimate of 1913. The yield of alfalfa is placed at 123,780 tons against 237,770 tons last year.

Sir Richard Cartwright on Prohibition

(Acadian Recorder.)

After the clash of arms which resounded during the recent political battle in Ontario, a correspondent of the Toronto Globe asks permission to draw the attention of its readers to the views of Sir Richard Cartwright on the question of prohibition—a question so closely connected with the respective policies of the two political parties in that contest. He says:—"To Sir Richard Cartwright, that rigorously honest though somewhat sombre statesman, even his most inveterate antagonists would, I think, be willing to concede that into social and economic questions he often saw deep and far. It may well, therefore, be profitable and interesting to listen to and ponder over the words of that valiant old warrior who was incomparably the strongest and most strenuous soldier in the old Imperial guard of Canadian Liberalism. 'I doubt very much,' says Sir Richard, in his usual incisive style, 'the wisdom of attempting to enforce prohibition by law.' Such enactments will never be successfully enforced unless there is quite an overwhelming majority of the residents of any given section in favor of them. Where such a state of opinion exists legal penalties are hardly necessary. Like many good causes, too, temperance has been doubly abused, partly by the undue interference with men's individual liberty, in itself a grave evil, and next by the somewhat serious mistake of making a sort of shibboleth of adherence to the cause of temperance a substitute for other and quite as important qualifications for public life. Not a few of the greatest scoundrels I have known, and my experience has been extensive, have been very ardent temperance advocates and their acceptance of extreme temperance dogmas has been held to justify preferring them for places of trust and responsibility to men infinitely their superiors in all other respects. Briefly in many cases their action may be described as zeal without knowledge. They have got to learn the difficult lesson for many earnest philanthropists to realize the moral reforms, to be lasting or valuable, must come from within, and not from legal enactments. I speak thus because the agitation for temperance legislation has been, and very likely will continue to be a disquieting factor in Canadian politics, and but rarely to good purpose."

(NOTE—See editorial remarks on this article, Ed. Mon.)

Gains 40 Pounds in 40 Days

Remarkable Results of the New Tissue Builder Tonic Tablets in Many Cases of Run-Down Men and Women.

Prove it Yourself by Buying a Box of Tonic Tablets Now.

"By George, I never saw anything like the effects of that new treatment, Tonic Tablets, for building up of weight and lost nerve force. It acted more like a miracle than a medicine," said a well-known gentleman yesterday in speaking of the revolution that had taken place in his condition. "I began to think that there was nothing on earth that could make me fat. I tried tonics, digestives, heavy eating, diets, milk, beer and almost everything else you could think of, but without result." Any man or woman who is thin can recover normal weight by the best new treatment, Tonic Tablets. "I have been thin for years and began to think it was natural for me to be that way. Finally I read about the remarkable processes brought about by use of Tonic Tablets, so I decided to try myself. Well, when I looked at myself in the mirror now, I think it is somebody else. I have put on just forty pounds during the last forty days, and never felt stronger or more 'nervy' in my life."

Tonic Tablets are a powerful inducer to nutrition, increases cell-growth, food, increases the number of blood-corpuscles and as a necessary result builds up muscles, and solid healthy flesh, and rounds out the figure.

For women who can never appear stylish in anything they wear because of their thinness this remarkable treatment may prove a revelation. It is a beauty maker as well as a form builder and nerve strengthener. Tonic Tablets, cost \$1 for a 50-days' treatment, at druggists, or mailed by American Proprietary Co., Boston, Mass.

This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family for years, and consider it the best liniment on the market. I have found it excellent for horse flesh.

(Signed.)

W. S. PINEO, Middleton, N. S.

THE WEEK'S WAR NEWS

English Newspapers say "It's a Fight to a Finish"

MONITOR'S LATEST WAR BULLETIN

Austria declared war against Japan.

Belgium forces defeated strong German force yesterday.

Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons: English lost 2,000, in last engagement. Germans notified officials at Brussels, that city must pay, \$10,000,000 dollars within 3 days as a first instalment on total of \$40,000,000.

English newspapers say, British and Russians prepared to fight to a finish, whatever present outlook may be.

Main body of German troops have left, Brussels for the front, 18,000 Canadians at Valenciennes, ready to start for the front.

WAR BRIEFS

"We stand shoulder to shoulder with Britain and the other British Dominions in this quarrel. And that duty we shall not fail to fulfil as the honor of Canada demands."

—Sir Robert Borden.

"We propose to let the friends and foes of Britain know that a united Canada stands with the Mother Country." "Our appeal is not to the God of Battles, but to the God of Mercy and Justice."

—Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily Telegraph wires. Notwithstanding assurances that Germany is provided with plenty of coal, it is known that women are being employed in the collieries in the province of Rhine and Westphalia.

An official announcement says the rumor is persistent at the Hague, that the German Crown Prince had been seriously wounded and is lying at Aix La Chappelle, whither Emperor William has hastened to his side.

Mr. White, Minister of Finance, when presenting to Parliament the war-budget, said that certain brewers, distilling and liquors dealers, anticipating the budget had tried to dodge it, but, to meet the trick the taxation was dated back to Aug. 7th. Great cheering from both sides of the House followed announcement.

Ontario offers half million dollars to the war office.

"An infamous proposal," cried Mr. Asquith, when announcing in Parliament the bargain which the Kaiser tried to make with Britain for discarding Belgium.

Great Britain has decided to make a loan to Belgium of \$50,000,000.

The hospital will be able to accommodate about fifty men at an hour's notice. If cots can be obtained there will be room for many more men.

The Hon. E. H. Armstrong Commissioner of Public Works and Mines on behalf of the Province of Nova Scotia, has handed over the new building at the Nova Scotia Hospital to the Naval Department for the purpose of housing any wounded sailors that would be brought into this port. The staff of physicians and nurses at the Nova Scotia Hospital have most generously volunteered their services.

Toronto shirt factories are busy manufacturing thirty-thousand and grey flannel shirts for the Canadian contingent. The Stanfield Co. Truro, has had a large, order for underwear for the militia.

Mr. Poincare, the President of France has conferred the ribbon of the Legion of Honor upon the city of Liege for its plucky defence against the Germans.

Gooch, in his History of Our Line says that in 1897, the Kaiser compelled China to lease to him Kiao-Chou, which has the finest harbor north of Hong Kong, and sent his sailor brother, Henry to take it, because of the murder of some German missionaries. At the time the place was held by Japan. Now, Japan has given the Kaiser to Aug. 23rd to vacate Kiao-Chou.

Nine steamship sailed from New York on Saturday, the 16th inst, bound for ports in England, France, Holland, and Germany, carrying mails and all classes of passengers, as a result of the announcement of the Admiralty that the Atlantic is clear of German Cruisers.

Report says that the German Crown Prince co-operating with the more aggressive militarists, started the war while the Kaiser was yachting in Scandinavian waters, and when the latter returned he was angry and struck the Prince in the face and then fell back exhausted from the violence of his passion. This is from a Paris despatch.

So far will some editors go in the manufacture of alarms with a view to the sale of their papers that the Montreal News had vivid account of the manner in which Glace Bay and Canso had been shelled by German Cruisers.

It costs \$50,000 to fire one broad side from a modern Dreadnought. Tag day in Toronto in the interest of a hospital ship resulted in the raising of more than \$30,000.

The Governor General suggests that a fund be started in the interest of the families dependent upon the Canadian Volunteers who go to the front. It will be sure to meet a hearty response.

Navy's Traditions Gloriously Upheld by Amphion's Crew

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The official information Bureau has issued an interesting account of the sinking of the British cruiser Amphion by a mine in the North Sea, which was first reported last week.

After describing how the Amphion and the third destroyer flotilla proceeded to carry out a pre-arranged plan of search, the report continues as follows:—

"A trawler informed them that she had seen a suspicious ship throwing things overboard. Shortly afterwards the German mine layer Koenig Luise was sighted steering east. Four destroyers gave chase, and in about an hour's time she was rounded up and sunk."

"After picking up the survivors of the German ship the plan of search was carried out without incident until about half-past three in the morning. At this hour the Amphion on her return course, was near the scene of the operations of the Koenig Luise, and her course was altered to avoid the danger zone. This was successful until 6.30 a. m., at which hour the Amphion struck a mine."

ENGULFED IN FLAMES.

"A sheet of flames instantly engulfed the bridge, the captain was rendered insensible, and he fell to the fore and aft bridge. As soon as the captain recovered consciousness he rang to the engine room to stop the engines, which were still going at revolutions for twenty knots. As all the forward part of the Amphion was on fire it was found impossible to reach the bridge or flood the fore magazine."

"The ship's back appeared to be broken and she was already settling down by the bows. All efforts therefore, were directed to placing the wounded in places of safety in case of an explosion, and in getting the cruiser in tow by the stern."

"By the time the destroyers had closed in it was clearly time to abandon the ship. The men fell in for this purpose with the same composure that had marked their behavior throughout."

"All was done without hurry or confusion, and twenty minutes after the cruiser struck the mine, the men, the officers, and lastly the captain, had left the ship."

"Three minutes after the captain had left another explosion occurred. This enveloped and blew up the entire forepart of the vessel. The effect of this showed the Amphion must have struck a second mine, which exploded the fore magazine. Debris falling from a great height struck the rescue boats, and the destroyers, and one of the Amphion's shells burst on the deck of one of the destroyers, killing two Englishmen and one German prisoner."

"The after part of the Amphion then began to settle quickly until its foremast was on the bottom, and the whole after part was inclined to an angle of 45 degrees. In another quarter of an hour this also had disappeared."

"Captain Fox, of the Amphion, speaks in high terms of the behavior of his officers and men throughout. Every order was promptly obeyed, without confusion or perturbation."

Food Ships Arrive at English Ports

GLASGOW, Aug. 19.—The arrival at English ports of several food ships, this week, was the cause of considerable satisfaction to Englishmen.

This week has seen the arrival of the liner Columbia, from New York, with 8,000 bushels of rye and the steamships Letitia and Scandinavia, from Canada, with large cargoes of grain.

Besides these several large ships have arrived from the Black Sea and from New Orleans with various food stuffs. Other ships are on the way with fruit, dairy products, wheat and sugar, which will provide for England's wants for a considerable time.

The total land area of the Maritime Provinces is 32,774,923 acres. One-third is under occupation, viz.: 33 per cent. in Nova Scotia; 25 per cent. in New Brunswick, and 36 per cent. in Prince Edward Island.

Fled From Brussels When Germans Appeared

Correspondent Describes the Scenes When the Enemy Entered the City—Huge German Force Fighting.

GHEENT, Aug. 20.—The Prussian cavalry this morning was very active along the whole front of the allies. Small bodies of Germans have been close around Brussels and also in the neighborhood of Malines (11 miles northeast of Brussels.) My information does not enable me to say whether Malines is still occupied by the Belgians. A German aeroplane flew over Brussels this morning and was seen at Ghent just as I was leaving the latter city for the coast. (The censor has here evidently deleted the words "The German cavalry entered Brussels.")

They met with no resistance in accordance with instructions of the Belgian authorities. They were, however, coldly received. The streets were deserted and some persons manifested their grief by draping the national flag with black.

FUGITIVES EVERYWHERE.

Late last evening the main road from Louvain towards Brussels was packed with retreating soldiers and fugitives. Everywhere people had turned light carts to account. Some of these were harnessed to teams of dogs which one sees everywhere in Flanders. Others had attached horses and when animal traction failed, some had harnessed themselves to vehicles and were laboriously toiling towards succor, dragging carts, laden with the aged and infirm, or weeping mothers, with young children and babies in arms.

I conversed with many of these homeless ones, both on the side of the road to Brussels and this morning in Ghent. One man whom I came across said that he lived just outside of Louvain and had been working in the field unaware of the proximity of the Germans.

He turned round and saw his house in flames, and heard the cry of Germans, it was impossible for him to approach his home so he fled in complete ignorance of the fate of his wife and children.

The Russian Army

News was published last week from St. Petersburg to the effect that an order from the Czar to his army, dealing with the drink evil had just been issued. Drunkenness is to be ruthlessly stamped out. Officers are forbidden to drink in camp, on manoeuvres or while on any duty with their men. All classes of drunkenness are to be dealt with in the severest manner. Commanding officers are ordered to discourage as much as possible the drinking of alcohol and Medical Officers are to deliver lectures periodically on the harmful effects of alcohol.

We look upon Russia as very benighted and much behind Canada in social reform but when did any of our governing bodies take action to teach the people the harmful effects of alcohol? Apart from the teaching in the schools no effort whatever has been made by Dominion, Provincial or Municipal authorities to let the people know the facts revealed by science. In England, France and Germany, great efforts have been made by means of bulletins, posters and other means to warn the people of the danger in the use of alcoholic liquors. The results, as far as we can judge show that more good is accomplished by teaching than by prohibition. Here the teaching is left to private enterprise which is very spasmodic and does not carry the weight or influence of governmental authority.

Teaching is very much needed as the ignorance on the subject is appalling. If we appealed to the Government to issue an authoritative warning on the subject, surely they would act.

H. ARNOTT, M. B., M.C.P.S.

A Gift from Brandon-Henderson Company, Ltd

Naval Department Presented With Forty Thousand Pounds Pure White Lead.

News comes from Ottawa, that on August 19th Mr. J. R. Henderson telegraphed Sir Robert Borden as follows:—

"I have learned through my son that the Naval Service Department require forty-five thousand pounds White Lead and have wired the Deputy Minister as follows:—With further reference Brandon-Henderson, Limited, quotation just called by attention thirty-thousand pound Pure White Lead required by the Naval Service at Halifax fifteen thousand pounds Esquimaux have pleasure in cancelling same and in offering material as a gift to the country and empire in this time of need."

(Signed.)

JOSEPH R. HENDERSON.

To this Sir Robert Borden sent the following reply:—

"My colleagues and I most warmly appreciate your generous and patriotic offer and send our sincere thanks."

(Signed)

R. L. BORDEN.

The Hon. J. D. Hazen also expressed the thanks of the Government as follows:—

OTTAWA, August 11th, 1914
Dear Mr. Henderson:—

Mr. Desbarats, Deputy Minister of the Naval Service has informed me of your generous and timely offer to supply free of charge all our requirements of white lead for the Ships of the Naval Service in the present emergency. As Minister of the Naval Service I desire to express to you on behalf of the Dominion Government their appreciation of your generous and patriotic offer. The Government accepts this timely gift as being doubly valuable in these anxious days. Actions such as these strengthen our hands and encourage us in the work of safeguarding the interests and honor of Canada and the Empire."

I have the honor to remain,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,
J. D. HAZEN,
Minister of the Naval Service.

Regular Service via Yarmouth Line Being Maintained

The Steamers "Prince George" and "Prince Arthur" are punctually maintaining regular schedule between Yarmouth and Boston on the Yarmouth Line, and this will be gratifying news to our readers who are contemplating going to, or returning from, the States.

The Port of Yarmouth is no way interfered with, and the fact that it offers the shortest water route to Boston, makes this line a great favorite with the travelling public.

Steamers leave Yarmouth every day except Sunday (running time only about fifteen hours from Yarmouth to Boston), thus affording an exceptionally frequent and quick service.

For all information, stateroom reservations, etc., communicate with the Company's Agent, Mr. A. H. Williams, at Yarmouth, N. S.

Coal Strike Called Off

VANCOUVER, August 20.—At a mass meeting of the striking coal miners, at Nanaimo last night, the strike conducted since May, 1913, by the United Mine Workers, of America, was called off. Strive relief was stopped by the Union six weeks ago, and realizing the futility of continuing the strike without financial assistance the men by a large majority voted to call the strike off. As the mines of the district are working full force, but few of the striking miners will be able to secure employment.

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.

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F. G. PALFREY MANAGER, Lawrencetown

E. B. McDaniel MANAGER, Annapolis Royal.

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