

# The Weekly Monitor

## AND

### Western Annapolis Sentinel

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NO 27

#### INTERESTING LETTER FROM W. R. MORSE

##### Lawrencetown Boy Doing Noble Work in a Mission Hospital in Seufu, China

June 13.  
This last week the British gunboat "Widgeon" was in port for a few days. We had the captain and doctor here to afternoon tea, and the next day the doctor came early and stayed all day with me in the hospital. Then we had the Captain, Lieutenant and Dr. Burns to dinner. They are splendid chaps, and we enjoyed them. Next evening they called and bade us good-bye, as they were leaving here for down river on account of the poor anchorage here, with the river at its present height. Next morning a coolie arrived from the gunboat with a letter and a present for the Hospital from the Captain and doctor of \$20.

We were greatly pleased. Their coming made the week seem so much brighter. So you see we have occasional visitors, though we are not on the regular trunk line railways, nor on the lines of ocean travel, nor yet on the "air" lines for aeroplanes either. However we are living on and enjoying ourselves, though there are many regrets, true and solemn they are, that the work is not as well done as it might be for as much of it as there ought to be.

July 4th.

We are sweating, sweating and "smelling" along the uneven tenor of our way. Yet we are doing something each day. For how much it counts, I do not know, but I feel that if one does his duty wherever he is or whatever it may be, there is no occasion to worry over the outcome being all right. Have over forty in the Hospital now. Did another cataclysms this week—the second successful one since opening up. Last night (late for China, from 9 to 11 p.m.) I was called out to see a policeman who lived outside the city, and the gates were locked, but there was no trouble on that score, for the police control the gates. When we arrived at the gate there was no key. A man was sent to get it. After some time he returned with the wrong key and had to go back for the right one. All the time the patient was suffering, how much you can imagine when I tell you he had been seized by gamblers and cayenne pepper and lime had been rubbed in his eyes. It took some time to relieve him, but finally he got easier and today is in the Hospital, and seems very grateful to me.

August 8.

Well, from all appearances, rumors and telegrams, there is evidently some considerable commotion going on in some parts of China. In fact, it looks uncomfortably like a civil war, but run in a Chinese way (and that makes it none the less serious.) At Seufu all the business seems to be going on just as usual, and the people act toward us as they always have done. But the natives are excited and run to us for news. We are in receipt of reliable news from China Inland Mission about the war, or revolution, but we are requested not to tell the Chinese because it surely would be disquieting to them. We fear our letters will be intercepted. We do hope they will come and go safely, it is such a comfort to get letters from home. I don't think there is danger to us personally. Anna and

our little girl are up on the Hill. It is certainly terribly hot here in Seufu. The Hospital work is going on well. Have had seventeen operations (surgical) in last five months. So you see I have been keeping busy all right. It is a tremendous satisfaction to be up and doing in a job that is exactly to one's liking.

August 19.

The Military Commander at Ching King has rebelled and declared Szechuan independent of the Republic. We only hear vague rumors of battles, but not a trustworthy report to write about. At present there is no reason to apprehend any special danger. (When you record this our news will be old.) This week, above Seufu, not sixty miles from here, robbers attacked a boat. As it did not stop when ordered by them they opened fire with the result five men were shot. Three of them I have here now, one shot through the chest died about an hour ago. The other two, though seriously injured, may live. This does not look particularly peaceful. I am glad the days of hating the foreigner have gone by. I believe we are safe, especially so any American Mission. The Chinese have much to say in praise of United States of America, and good reason too, for no other country of any importance has recognized the New Republic of China. To illustrate their true democratic, republican, progressive-socialistic government, I will mention the fact of a proclamation just lately put out by the officials here, viz: "If people congregate in tea shops, on the street or anywhere else to talk or circulate any political rumors, they are subject to a fine of \$200 first offence, \$500 for second offence, and death for third. (Remember this is in a city where the wages of a good carpenter or stone mason per day is between 11c and 12c, mex or \$4 to 6cts gold.) The officials here in Szechuan are new and young as a rule, but the methods of governing are the same as the old before their freedom. In Seufu of late, as many as ten men have been beheaded in a day for stealing. We are living in a free Republic said to be patterned after United States of America. The results in practical working don't harmonize with the theory of democracy. In fact the rule of present officials is much like the very Chinese way in which the society "dudes" wear their American clothes. For example a young chap came to me, to be treated, dressed in the height of foreign fashion,—you could hear his boots a long distance off, the squeak was so pronounced. When I asked him to undress, he had no shirt on; he removed coat and vest, while his high and shiny celluloid collar and dickie still stayed on. More could be said as to fit, quality and style, but I forbear.

I get discouraged sometimes, but I hope it will reckon up that we are doing the best we can, when the great Reckoning Day comes.

W. R. MORSE.

Boston Post of Oct. 4.—The largest swordfish to reach Boston this season \$52. Expressage from Nova Scotia totalling \$14.50, and the big fish weighed 808 pounds.

#### Letter from John N. Chute Now in London

(Register, Oct. 9th.)

Heavy September winds and rough seas destroyed the pleasure of what might have been a most enjoyable trip from Halifax to London. We were not able to enjoy much fresh air on deck, and it was with considerable satisfaction that we again set foot on solid earth.

On taking up the daily papers here we were much impressed with the serious amount of unrest amongst the labor people of this country. Strikes of railway employees in Ireland spread to Liverpool, Birmingham and other large cities. The strikes in England originated by the union men here refusing to handle goods from ports in Ireland where strikes were in progress. As the railway and steamship companies could not discriminate in goods offered for conveyance they discharged the men who refused to handle the goods. This in turn led to strikes.

Strikes of railway employees in England are of interest to us as apple shippers, from the fact that should a general strike be declared it would reduce the demand for our apples by about one-half. Happily this matter has for the present been settled, but it has been sufficient to show how strikes may occur from very trivial and unreasonable causes.

Just lately one of the drivers of a motor bus company in London put a union button on the lapel of his coat. On refusing to take this off he was discharged, with the result that all the men employed by the company as drivers went out on strike. The company was forced to acknowledge the union. In case this had not been conceded there might have been a general strike of all vehicle drivers in the city.

The great dock strike of 1912 in England was brought on by union men insisting that one non-union man who had started work must be discharged. This strike proved disastrous to the apple shippers of Australia. Luckily the matter was settled before our fruit came on. During this strike hundreds of tons of food stuff was allowed to spoil in the docks while at the same time wives and families of strikers were reduced to starvation and were only saved by charity. In the settlement the dock men gained nothing of any benefit to them, while the dock people took this as an excuse for putting up all dock charges five per cent, which cost us thirty-three cents on each one hundred barrels.

These are only a few of the cases which serve to show the lack of harmony between the masters and laborers of this country. This condition comes mainly from the fact that English employers have held themselves entirely above and apart from their help. There is a great lack of sympathy and harmony, and now that laborers are beginning to feel their power through the unions they are inclined to be too exacting and independent.

What is a reasonable solution of labor troubles? It appears to me that only a proper system of profit-sharing, by which the capitalist is allowed a fair interest on capital invested. The employed should be allowed to participate in some reasonable way in the profits of the business. Such a system would give the laborer an interest in the results of his labor and tend to make harmony and good will among all concerned. There are a large number of cases where such co-operative schemes have worked out in an entirely satisfactory manner. There is no reason why, under proper conditions, the people who are in no way to blame, should suffer by disputes between employer and employees. It certainly seems unreasonable that strikes should be allowed to hold up the business of the country and cause loss to the strikers themselves and suffering to their families. The law should provide for a proper investigation and an enforcement of what is found to be right.

JOHN N. CHUTE.  
London, Sept. 25, 1913.  
Germany men her shoes with sailors, firemen and helpers whose average wage is under \$20 per month with board.

#### Annapolis, Kings and Hants Exhibition

(Windsor Tribune)

Glorious autumn weather crowned the opening of the three counties Exhibition at Windsor, Tuesday afternoon. The Drill Hall, where the Exhibition was held, never presented a more attractive appearance than on the present occasion. Although the fruit exhibit was not as large as three years ago, yet the varieties shown were of first-class quality. The display of roots and other farm products was described as the best ever seen in Nova Scotia.

The poultry exhibit was far and away beyond any previous show, and the domestic department excelled former displays. The horse and cattle show was a great attraction.

When the Governor and others ascended the platform the Citizens' band played "God Save the King," and they rendered other selections during the afternoon.

The Exhibition was formally opened at 2.30 p.m. by His Honor Lieutenant Governor McGregor. Associated with Governor McGregor on the platform were William O'Brien, President of the Exhibition Commission, and Professor Cumming, of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Dr. J. W. Reid, M. L. A., Albert Parsons, M. L. A., John McKee, Halifax, and members of the Executive Committee. Mr. O'Brien introduced the speakers, expressing his pleasure at the Governor's presence.

The display of fancy and useful articles exceeded former Exhibitions, and was greatly admired. The Committee of ladies in charge of the work deserve much praise for the arrangement of display and the care given to the exhibits.

The educational exhibit was small, Windsor Schools being the only exhibitors, with the exception of manual training and domestic science articles from Kentville.

The work of the manual training school was greatly admired, and the domestic science displays of Windsor-Kentville and Edgell received a special amount of interest from the visitors.

The general arrangements for the protection of the fruit and other exhibits reflect much credit on the committees in charge.

The Citizens' Band, under the leadership of Windsor's popular young bandmaster, Mr. Edward Croft, rendered choice music during the performance of the Exhibition, the performers being much admired by the visitors.

The attendance was in some respects disappointing, but the gate receipts amounted to somewhat over \$1,900, and it is hoped that when all accounts are closed that there will not be a deficit.

**How Money Multiplies!**  
Buy a \$100.6 p. c. Bond on our partial payment plan each year for 21-years, invest the interest in the same way, and you will then have accumulated the handsome sum of \$4,219.41. This is the way money multiplies when scientifically invested.

How many young men and young woman could, by strict economy, set aside enough from their savings to make the easy monthly payments on a \$100 Bond each year? And if one is able to buy two \$100 Bonds each a year, in 21-years he will have a little fortune of \$8,487.51.

An interesting table illustrates these accumulations and a very readable booklet explains the plan. Shall we send them?

**J. C. Mackintosh & Co.**  
ESTD 1873  
Members Montreal Stock Exchange  
HEAD OFFICES  
Exchange Building, - Halifax  
Also at St. John, Montreal, Fredericton, New Glasgow.

#### The Liquor Traffic in Nova Scotia

The sale of liquor has been suppressed in many parts of the Province. In some towns, owing to the perfidy of officials and the apathy of the citizens, liquor is openly sold in violation of law.

In the City of Halifax, under protection of Provincial law, liquor is sold in forty-six bar-rooms and a half dozen or more wholesale houses.

The agents of the Halifax dealers solicit trade in every part of the Province.

**HALIFAX THE BASE OF SUPPLY.**  
Scores of communities where the bar-room has become a thing of the past, are now suffering by reason of conditions in Halifax. Men who formerly patronized the drinking place or in other ways acquired the drink habit, and now crave for liquor can easily obtain supplies. As the drinking places in the towns, villages and rural communities are being closed, Halifax is more and more becoming the base of supply.

By boat and by train almost every day in the year the Halifax liquor dealer sends out consignments, large and small. It is sent to Scott Act counties marked, "For Personal Use." This is done legally. Under the amended Scott Act the Halifax dealer is protected.

**FRAUDULENT SHIPMENTS.**  
Under the Nova Scotia Temperance Act the Halifax dealer is not protected. Liquor is sent fraudulently to Nova Scotia Temperance Act Counties. It is shipped in all sorts and sizes of packages. So expert have the dealers become in the matter of fraudulent shipping that only occasionally it is possible for officers to detect the shipments. Many dealers have been more than once convicted.

**HALIFAX INFLUENCE.**  
Halifax does more than send supplies of liquor into towns, villages and rural communities. Its licensed bar-rooms are training schools whose bar-tenders become the most defiant live keepers in the different places where liquor is illicitly sold.

In addition to this "the trade" in Halifax co-operates with the town or village law-breakers when a fight is on for law enforcement.

Is it any wonder that good citizens throughout the Province are filled with indignation as they think of the far-reaching injurious effect of the Halifax trade?

It is no exaggeration to say that the licensed traffic in Halifax is an unmitigated curse to the rest of Nova Scotia.

**IS THERE A REMEDY?**  
Is there a remedy? Certainly! The time has come for action.

By vote of the citizens of Halifax, or, better, by vote of our legislators in the House of Assembly, the license system ought to be abolished within a year. It has been tolerated too long.

On the requisition of one-fourth of the resident ratepayers of the City of Halifax, the City Council must direct that the votes of the electors of the City be forthwith taken for or against the granting of licenses. If the electors declare against license, the City becomes dry. At the present time signatures are being obtained to the necessary petitions, and within a few months the citizens of Halifax may decide to abolish the traffic.

If they do not so decide, if they rather decide to permit a traffic, which is not only a menace to the moral and economic life of the City, but to the province at large, it is not unreasonable to predict that the members of the House of Assembly, representing the various constituencies and interested in the welfare of the whole province will be constrained by direct legislation at an early date to abolish the traffic.

**SATISFACTORY CONDITIONS**  
Conditions will be satisfactory in the province, so far as provisional legislation is concerned, only when we secure the abolition of the licensed traffic in Halifax and the thorough enforcement of the Nova Scotia Temperance Act in every County.

To obtain thorough enforcement the Inspector-in-Chief must be empowered to send deputies to prosecute violators of law where local officials are inefficient. Sentiment in Nova Scotia demands the overthrow of the liquor traffic in every part of the province by a well-enforced prohibitory law.

H. R. GRANT,  
General Secty. N. S. T. Alliance.

#### ANOTHER TERRIBLE OCEAN DISASTER

##### Fire on Steamer Volturmo Bound Rotterdam to Halifax Causes Disaster and the Loss of 135 Lives

London, October 11.—Not since the Titanic sank has Europe been so thrilled as by a wireless message to-day telling of the burning of the Halifax bound steamer Volturmo in mid-Atlantic, with a loss, so far as is at present known, of 135 lives and the rescue of 521. The survivors are now aboard a fleet of steamers summoned by the Volturmo's call for help some of which are bound eastward and others westward.

The Volturmo sailed from Rotterdam on October second for Halifax and New York. According to the official statement she carried twenty-two first cabin passengers, 538 steerage and a crew numbering ninety-six.

The rescue ships reached the scene of the disaster in plenty of time to save all, but for hours stood by the blazing vessel, impotent because of the storm, being unable to reach the agonized men, women and children crowding the after part of the ship and within a stone's throw.

Officers and crew fought desperately with whatever appliances were at hand to hold the fire in check. But night came on and the sea abated only slightly. The circle of steamers kept their searchlights playing and waited patiently within the danger zone for the first moment when they might again launch the lifeboats.

The hopelessness of the situation was manifested at nine o'clock in the evening, when a great explosion tore away a part of the upper works, and flames burst from the engine room. It then became a matter of how long the Volturmo would stay above the water.

Meanwhile, several of the terrified passengers, wrapped in lifeboats, were dropped over into the sea. One of them was taken aboard the Carthe storm, being unable to reach the agonized men, women and children crowding the after part of the ship and within a stone's throw.

All night long (Thursday) the lifeboats made a desperate effort to get alongside the Volturmo, but the waves beat them back again and again, and not until the storm abated at day-light on Friday did the rescuers succeed in removing the survivors from the doomed ship. Even now only the fringe of one of the most thrilling tales of the sea is available. Exactly how the rescue was effected is not known. The Volturmo was well equipped with boats, sufficient, the agents say, for a thousand people. The Volturmo was decorated by the British government for his daring act.

The rescue ships were able to lower lifeboats, but apparently most of the boats launched from the Volturmo were smashed or upset and the occupants drowned. Two of the boats, crowded with passengers, are reported to have got away from ship, but a search for them has proved fruitless, and they have practically been given up as lost. The occupants of these boats are included in the death toll.

The steamer Carmania bound from New York to Liverpool, was seventy-eight miles away when the call for help sounded. Captain Barr, ordering full steam, in spite of the gale, drove through the seas at twenty knots an hour, and was first of the fleet to reach the burning vessel.

She was followed by La Touraine, Mjneapolis, Rappahannock, Czar, Narragansett, Devonian, Kronland, Grosset Kurforest and Seydlitz at various hours throughout the day. But by as they might, the rescuing vessels could get neither line nor lifeboat to the Volturmo, the forward part of which was almost hidden by a dense cloud of smoke when the Carmania arrived.

The burning steamer lay in the trough of the sea pounding helplessly with her propellers fouled by the boats' tackle. The terrified passengers were huddled together as far as it was possible to get from the flames, while throughout the day the

When day broke the Volturmo was still afloat. The gale had moderated and the seas had calmed down. From almost every one of the encircling steamers lifeboats were sent out, and into these the women and children were lowered first. Several trips were necessary before the survivors were removed to a place of safety.

It is pointed out as a remarkable coincidence that the Volturmo, about four years ago, made a notable rescue in a great storm in mid-Atlantic of the crew of a French vessel. Captain Harrison, who then commanded the Volturmo, was decorated by the French government for his daring act.

#### Annapolis County Prize Winners at Windsor Exhibition

The following were prize winners from Annapolis County at the Exhibition held in Windsor last week:

- B. F. Chesley, Clarence.— One second prize, one fourth prize, one fifth prize on apples. Four second prizes, two third prizes on grain and field seeds.
- H. E. Bent, Tupperville.— Two first prizes, four second prizes, one fourth prize on apples.
- Allen Bezanon, Clarence.— One first prize, two second prizes, two third prizes on grain and field seeds.
- T. E. Smith, Clarence.— One first prize, one second prize in grain and field seeds class.
- Chas. Wright, Brooklyn.— One first prize in grain and field seeds class.
- Maurice Armstrong, Bridgetown.— Five first prizes on flowers.
- Miss Minnie Wright, Brooklyn.— Three second prizes on flowers, two second prizes in domestic department.
- Mrs. J. H. Neily, Brooklyn.— Two second prizes on flowers, two first prizes in domestic department.

#### HEART TROUBLE

When uric acid is dissolved in the blood it thickens the blood almost to a jelly; this is what causes the heart to flutter and seem to stop because it is weakened by the strain uric acid puts on it. Anti-Uric Kidney Pills drive out all uric acid poisons from the system. They are quick and safe and guaranteed by W. A. Warren. See the name B. V. Marion in on the package.

**Comparison Proves It**

You will be better pleased with Red Rose Tea—you'll praise it more and more if you ever try a package of another tea.

N.B.—Coffee users will find Red Rose Coffee as generously good as Red Rose Tea.

**RED ROSE TEA** is good tea

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**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.