

# The Weekly Monitor

AND

## Western Annapolis Sentinel

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BRIDGETOWN, ANnapolis COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, DECEMBER 6, 1911.

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### Nova Scotia Farm Crops.

**Phenomenal Apple Crop—Hay a Trifle Below Average, Excellently Cured—Grain Crop Somewhat Disappointing—Garden Produce and Dairy Produce Affected by Dry Weather.**

The season of 1911 has been, to a considerable extent, accounted for by the reverse of 1910. Though seeding, in general, began pretty badly killed and did not, from one two weeks later, it was therefore, come up as well as usual, completed earlier, part of the growing season there was a small precipitation of rain. Following this, there has been harvested the greatest crop of fruit ever produced in the history of the province, but only a fair production of the standard farm crops. In contrast, it may be remembered that in 1910 rain fell abundantly, the general farmer had unusually large crops; whereas, fruit growers experienced one of the most signal failures in the history of the industry.

The weather was cool and wet until the end of the first week in May. This was followed by a season of dry weather, which permitted almost continuous seeding operations and enabled farmers generally to complete putting in their crops earlier than in the previous year. During the second and third weeks of June frequent showers gave the crops time and had put in early a good start. But from the 10th of June until the 10th of October, there was very little rain fell. As a consequence, all crops that were put in late did poorly, but, on the other hand, where crops were put in early and regular cultivation pursued during the growing season, the yields have been fully up to average and the quality very superior. Fortunately the protracted season of dry weather was followed during the latter part of August and throughout the month of September by frequent rains, which put the fields in good condition for the coming winter. With a few local exceptions, frosts did very little damage during the year.

**CROP RETURNS.**  
This crop report is based upon returns made by one hundred and fifty-six correspondents, representing every county in the province, being the largest number that have ever contributed to a Crop Report. There is a great variation in the estimates of the various crops, as made by these contributors, but we think that the average herewith presented pretty accurately represents the actual returns. In fact, we have taken pains, after drawing up the report to submit it to several men familiar with conditions prevailing over the province and they have verified the figures.

**HAY.**  
Estimated Yield.  
Compared with 1910 ..... 75 p.c.  
Compared with average ..... 90 p.c.  
A considerable number, especially of inland farmers, report only a fifty per cent crop. But in the larger hay producing counties of Cumberland, Colchester, Hants and Kings, correspondents agree in recording from 75 p.c. to an 80 p.c. crop. The Cape Breton Counties yielded about 10 per cent better than the mainland counties. The smaller yield in comparison with 1910 was not altogether due to the dry conditions, but was,

**OATS.**  
Estimated Yield.  
Compared with 1910 ..... 75 p.c.  
Compared with average ..... 89 p.c.  
In Pictou, North Colchester, Annapolis, Kings, and some of the South Shore Counties, correspondents report little more than half a crop. On the other hand, from Antigonish east, returns were fully up to the average. The crop generally ripened about a week earlier than usual, with the result that the grain is not as plump as usual and will weigh light. In parts of Colchester and North Pictou the crop was considerably injured by rust. There is no material change in the acreage devoted to this crop.

**WHEAT.**  
Estimated Yield.  
Compared with 1910 ..... 80 p.c.  
Compared with average ..... 80 p.c.  
The wheat crop yielded relatively better than oats, no doubt, to the fact that it was sown earlier and on better fields than the other crops. With the exception that the kernels are a little small, the quality is very good. There has been no material change in acreage.

**BARLEY.**  
Estimated Yield.  
Compared with 1910 ..... 85 p.c.  
Compared with average ..... 89 p.c.  
The yield of barley has been relatively about 10 p.c. better than oats. The crop is not, however, extensively grown except in such counties as Lunenburg. The quality has been good. The acreage remains about the same.

**RYE.**  
Only four correspondents give any report of this crop, viz., one from Annapolis, two from Kings, and one from Halifax. These reports are about an average yield, having done relatively better than most of the other sales. This crop (both fall and spring) is grown to a limited extent.

**BUCKWHEAT.**  
Estimated Yield.  
Compared with 1910 ..... 70 p.c.  
Compared with average ..... 60 p.c.  
Buckwheat is generally sown late and like all other late sown crops, produced poorly, except in a very few instances.

**FORAGE CROPS INCLUDING FODDER CORN.**  
Compared with 1910 ..... 93 p.c.  
Compared with average ..... 93 p.c.  
The forage crops, commonly grown in Nova Scotia, are oats, peas, vetches, (usually in mixture), rape and corn. The season was unusually good one for corn, but rather below average for the others. There is a considerable increase in the land devoted to these crops, amounting altogether to about 5 p.c. (Continued on page 8)

### Represented Nova Scotia in Festival of Empire

Mr. and Mrs. T. Troupe Messenger, whose daughter, Dr. Stella Messenger, has just completed a year's post graduate course in her profession in London, England, received a cable message on the 29th ult. announcing her marriage on that day to Mr. Philip Pearson. The groom holds a prominent position in a large London firm of special engravers.

This Nova Scotia professional lady had great honor conferred on her while in London, having been invited to the home of Lord and Lady Strathcona to celebrate Dominion Day, 1911, and to have the honor of meeting Their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. She was also invited to represent Nova Scotia in the Festival of Empire at the Crystal Palace on July 1st, 5th and 8th.

The robes of office consisted of a royal blue silk velvet robe with founce and sleeves of white silk, a gold embroidered silk scarf, draped from the shoulder and a silver crown. She afterwards received the following acknowledgment:

"Festival of Empire, The Pageant of London, I have received the King's command to convey to you His Majesty's sincere thanks and appreciation of the valuable services rendered by you in connection with the Pageant scenes produced at the King's Fete on the 30th June.

I am directed also to inform you how materially the Pageant performance assisted towards the great success of the day and of the entire festival.

**FRANK LACELLE,**  
Master of the Festival and of the Pageant of London.

The Dr. has also had the privilege of being an invited guest at the beautiful home in Oxford of Sir William Osler, who ranks easily among the foremost of Canadians, and who at the close of her visit presented her with a copy of his book "Science and Immortality."

Mr. and Mrs. Pearson will spend a few weeks in Scotland before settling down in their London home.

### Liquor at Government Functions Excluded

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 29.—The executive of the Nova Scotia Temperance Alliance at a meeting yesterday adopted a resolution placing on record their appreciation of the action of Lieut.-Governor McGregor in excluding the use of intoxicating liquors at social and public functions in government house. The other resolution adopted was as follows:

"We deeply regret that at the recent political banquet given by the Conservatives, the committee of management, ignoring the request of the general secretary of the alliance and following the usual custom on such occasions, provided intoxicating liquors.

Having learned that at the military conference in Ottawa it was proposed that the sale of alcoholic drinks be permitted in connection with the canteen service in the Canadian militia, the Nova Scotia Temperance Alliance most earnestly protests against such action.

They also request the management of all political and social gatherings to make no provision for the use of intoxicating liquors.

### Gone Up in Smoke

Canadians smoked up nearly 19,000,000 pounds of tobacco last year, or nearly three pounds per head. As some men and most women do not, and all children are supposed not to smoke, the average for those who do must be very large. Besides pipe tobacco, Canadians last year smoked 227,000,000 cigars as against 205,000,000 the year before and 586,000,000 cigarettes as against 521,000,000. This very large increase in the consumption of cigarettes is especially regrettable, as in these the people get tobacco in its worst form.

The great secret of happiness in married life is to be found in a myriad little tactful arts and compliances and surrenders on both sides.

### German Editor Predicts War

Harden Thinks That Great Britain and Germany Will Clash.

Berlin, Dec. 1.—Unless there is a complete "right-about face" in the methods and policies of the men in control of Germany's foreign affairs, war between Germany and England is inevitable, is the opinion of Maximilian Harden, editor of the *Zukunft*, and Harden does not believe there will be such a change.

**A GERMAN BLUNDER.**  
"The Moroccan affair," Herr Harden said, "has intensified the Anglo-German bitterness. Germany set deep down in their hearts that England prevented Germany from being more successful in these negotiations. Now this affair was wholly unnecessary. Could German diplomats think that England would permit Germany to get a foothold on the West coast of Morocco? It was not even thought of, and it was not necessary to Germany's national life. It was the crowning blunder of the dreadful series of German diplomatic blunders, each worse than the preceding one."

"How could it be otherwise with men, however estimable, personally, who have not the diplomatic capacity to direct the Empire's international affairs, or to rise to the situation."

### GERMANY'S POSITION.

"Germany's international position today is worse than in many years. This is due to the incapacity of the men at the head of the government and to the unskillful handling of those who direct its foreign policy. In the last of November, Germany's position was merely an ornament. Under it is no responsible ministry. It makes the people pay for errors they did not commit, and bear the results of blunders by men they did not select."

"I have it from many high sources that England wanted war with Germany late in the summer, and that it was considered a favorable opportunity. Why the Entente Powers held back is of course not known generally. They are waiting for Russia to become capable of striking."

"When Russia again becomes a power, there will be a sudden change in European politics. Will Germany not only wait and allow its enemies to become greater, but also permit them to set the time that it shall be reckoned with?"

### Maximum Punishment For Dynamiters

Spokane, Wn., Dec. 2.—The Central Labor Union of Spokane, representing 4,500 union men, is shaping plans for a country-wide movement to obtain the maximum punishment for the Los Angeles dynamiters. The programme is to have every labor union organization in the United States telegraph to the California authorities before next Tuesday morning, urging that the limit sentence allowed by the laws of the state be imposed upon the McNamara brothers for the crimes they have confessed.

Mr. Gompers was shown the depositions stating that the Federal investigation and Indianapolis into dynamiting cases would proceed in spite of the fact that the McNamara had pleaded guilty, and was asked if he thought there was any possibility of officials of American Federation of Labor being involved. "Let them go ahead. Let them go as high as they like," he exclaimed. "If there are other men above or below in this case, the federal investigation ought to disclose them. Let the federal investigation go on. If there was anybody behind these men their identity ought to be known. Personally I cannot conceive of where they got their money to perpetrate their outrages. I cannot dream of who was behind them."

A St. John despatch of Nov. 28th says:—In a wild runaway accident near the Union Depot tonight just as the streets were crowded, people hurrying home from work, and to the trains ready to leave for Montreal and Boston, Mrs. Andrew Jack, wife of a prominent banker of this city, was knocked down and perhaps fatally injured. The horse is owned by Dr. Anglin, Superintendent of the Provincial Hospital for Nervous Diseases, and was driven by his coachman.

### Greatest Criminal Trial of Modern Times Ends Abruptly

James B. Will Probably Get Life Imprisonment and John J. Will Likely Spend Fourteen Years of His Life in the Penitentiary.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 1.—James McNamara pleaded guilty this afternoon of murder in the first degree in connection with the death of Charles J. Haggerty, a victim of the Los Angeles Times explosion and fire. His brother John C. McNamara jointly indicted with him, pleaded guilty to dynamiting the Llewellyn Iron Works. They will be sentenced next Tuesday, Dec. 5th, James B. McNamara probably will get life imprisonment. John J. McNamara it was rumored, will get fourteen years. Each pleaded guilty of the charge on which he was extradited from Indianapolis.

Within fourteen minutes after Court opened this afternoon one of the greatest criminal trials of modern times had ended so abruptly that many officials supposedly in the heart of the matter did not know it was going to happen.

The prisoners were taken back to jail, and Judge Walter Bordwell retired to his chambers and opposing counsel went to their rooms.

### The Stars and Stripes in Canada

For the Monitor-Sentinel:—The following from an American paper commenting on the "Stars and Stripes" in Canada, should cause a blush of shame to cover the face of every Canadian, who carries in his pocket the most sacred of symbols for his country or of proper respect for the flag of the Nation of which he is a citizen.

"Outside the French Canadians, the old English settlers and the purely British people one must not set too much store upon the loyalty of Canadians to the Empire."

"The spirit of tolerance which allows the flag of another nation to be paraded through the streets, hung from the housetops and worn in the buttonholes, which permits the presence of 'Stars and Stripes' upon hundreds of thousands of moving pictures throughout the country, and which debase its nationality by putting the flag of another nation upon its pleasure boats, menu cards, and railway time tables, as an inducement to draw a few more dollars, comes precious near to treachery. In the 'merry-go-round' of attracting the 'few additional cents, a Nova Scotia railway prints the 'stars and stripes' upon its literature, and a steamship company on the St. John 'river' actually flies the American flag."

It is a sin and a shame and a disgrace that such comments can be made with any degree of truth by our neighbors, and it is small wonder that they should fling the disgrace in our faces. The flag of our neighbors should be treated with respect. Let the American citizen being in our midst, float the flag of his nation on his own premises in peace, even though a like courtesy is often refused us in the States. We need not imitate their bad manners.

The extent to which it is permitted in the towns and villages of this country even in this our own town, (Bridgetown) is a scandal and a shame.

Such comments as those made by our neighbors should do much to abate it. The loyalty and good sense of our citizens should do more.

SARAH J. H. HEALY.

### Wastes to Be Reclaimed

(From the Emporia Gazette)

It is a nice question—what to do with the social waste—male and female, that comes from the mill of civilization. Among every million people are several hundreds who fall under the moral burdens put upon them by society; the petty thief, the pickpocket, the loafer, the drunkard, the prostitute, the gambler, the confidence man—all these creatures are the chief and mill-tails of civilization. Poor creatures, they are more sinned against than sinning, who begin their moral degeneration largely because they are weak, rather than because they are vicious—What shall be done with them? Deporting will only shift the burden. They have lost the knack of thrift and industry. They need moral regeneration. They need help rather than punishment, and it is the big social problem before civilization.

### Unrest in Europe.

**The Year Nineteen Eleven Likely to Close With Lack of Harmony and Peace Between European Nations—The Situation Becoming Serious—Morocco Affair Still to the Front.**

Paris, Dec. 1.—The report that France had decided to take strong diplomatic measures against Spain in order to force settlement of Spain's status in Morocco, is denied by the Foreign Office.

France is now engaged in four parleys on the subject with England. As soon as these are completed the French Ambassador at Madrid will be instructed to open negotiations.

Baron D'Estournelles De Constant has contributed to this story of the Moroccan crisis by writing an open letter to Premier Caillaux, protesting against the report that the real object of France in making the treaty with England in 1904 was to prevent England carrying out a scheme to divide Morocco between Germany and Spain to the exclusion of France.

The Baron argues that it is in the interests of both France and Great Britain that their relations should be known.

Joseph Chamberlain did not dream of any such action at that time because England was determined not to allow Germany to have a free hand in Morocco and Mr. Chamberlain was one of the hardest workers for the entente cordiale.

### GERMANY WILL INCREASE NAVY.

Berlin, Dec. 1.—A news agency which is sometimes well informed, states that an increase of the German Navy has been decided upon. It says that the Government is determined to spend \$90,000,000 on the augmentation of its fleet, which will be spread over six years. Official circles maintain silence.

### GREAT ANXIETY HAS BEEN AROUSED IN LONDON.

Teheran, Persia, Dec. 1.—The National Council has rejected the Russian ultimatum by a big majority. The Foreign Minister has resigned. The vote of the National Council which rejected the Russian ultimatum was cast in open session. A subsequent secret sitting of the members was practically unanimous against compliance. A cablegram from British Foreign Minister Sir Edward Grey was presented to the Assembly during its sitting. The despatch urged compliance with the Russian demands, but some of the members pointed out that England's advice had hitherto only tended to Persian humiliation.

They believe that Sir Edward Grey had been misinformed, and emphatically exhorted that Russian injustices had become intolerable. They thought resistance on the part of the Persian Government to the demands would awaken foreign attention and

### CAPTURE OF NANKING COMPLETE.

London, Dec. 3.—A despatch from Shanghai says that the capture of Nanking is now complete. Their last stronghold on Lion Hill capitulated on condition that the lives of its defenders be spared. Destitution prevails, but the railway service has been resumed. Nine thousand revolutionists crossed the river to Fukow, but were driven back with a loss of two guns.

## The Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869.

CAPITAL	\$6,200,000
RESERVE FUNDS	\$7,200,000
TOTAL ASSETS	\$129,000,000

70 BRANCHES IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES

### SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

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F. G. PALFREY, Manager, Lawrencetown.  
E. B. McDANIEL, Manager, Annapolis Royal.



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