

The Weekly Monitor

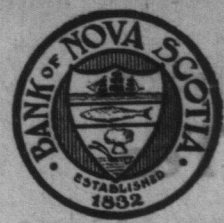
AND

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NO. 18



Prudence in Banking

He is a prudent man who saves his money; he adds wisdom to prudence in seeking a safe bank in which to deposit it.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

has been established 83 years, has accumulated a Reserve Fund nearly double its Capital and carries ample cash reserves at all times. You are invited to become a depositor.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$ 6,000,000
RESERVE FUND - 11,000,000
TOTAL ASSETS - 80,000,000

BRIDGETOWN BRANCH
J. S. Lewis, Manager

A Big Brother

"Jake" as he was known to his closest friends and his family, has gone, and with his going the poor, the ignorant, and the oppressed of New York and other great cities have lost a friend whose life was devoted to their needs and whose first thought was for their welfare. Jacob A. Riis, a Dane by birth, but an American by adoption, was spoken of by ex-President Roosevelt once as "the most useful citizen in New York." In all the United States, he is said to have added, "I never knew a more useful nor a stancher citizen." On another occasion, some years ago, the Colonel was quoted as saying of his old friend, "He is a man who acts squarely, works hard, wears no sour visage, and not only holds high ideals, but fights for them." This little man, who deserves all the honor and none of the stigma of the title of "reformer," came to this country in 1870, when he was not yet quite twenty-one. Already in his native town of Ribe, Denmark, he had begun in a decided way the fight against ignorance, vice, filth, and careless and unjust oppression that he was to continue his whole life long. For his first few years here he acted in many capacities—coal-mining, brick-making, peddling, anything he could turn his hand to honorably. "The New York Tribune" tells a story of the turn in Riis's life that led him into his life-work of war of journalism.

In Buffalo he was a carpenter, a lumber-yard man, and a travelling salesman for a furniture house. There, too, he made up his mind to be a newspaper man. Of his efforts to break into that profession he afterwards said:

"I thought I would make a good reporter. My father had edited our local newspaper, and such little help as I had often been to him had given me a taste for the business. Being of that mind, I went to the 'Courier' office one morning and asked for the editor. He was not in. Apparently nobody was. I wandered through room after room, all empty, till at last I came to one in which sat a man with a paste-pot and pair of long shears. This must be the editor. He had the implements of his trade. I told him my errand while he clipped away.

"What is it you want?" he asked, when I had ceased speaking and waited for an answer.

"Work," I said.

"Work!" said he, waving me haughtily away with the shears. "We don't work here. This is a newspaper office." "I went, abashed. I tried 'The Express' next. This time I had the editor pointed out to me. He was just coming through the business office. At the door I stopped him and preferred my request. He looked me over, a lad fresh from the shipyard, with horny hands and a rough coat, and asked:

"What are you?"

"A carpenter," I said.

"The man turned upon his heel with a loud, rasping laugh and shut the door in my face. For a moment I stood there stunned. His ascending steps on the stairs brought back my senses. I ran to the door and flung it open. 'You laugh!' I shouted, shaking my fist at him, standing half-way up the stairs. 'You laugh now, but wait!—And then I got the

grip of my temper and slammed the door in my turn. All the same, in that hour it was settled that I was to be a reporter. I knew it as I went out in the street."

Soon afterward Riis came to New York and became a reporter on "The Tribune." It was while he was there and as police reporter on "The Evening Sun" that he studied New York's underworld and laid his first plans for the rescue of those whom it held chained to vice and poverty. His first view of these conditions was some years before, on his arrival in America, poor and friendless. The New York "Times" relates the story and its sequel:

Riis had had his first experience with the police lodging-houses, after he arrived in New York, a homeless immigrant twenty-one years of age. For days he had trudged the streets looking for a job, but there was no work for him. One night, utterly worn out and brooding on his miseries, he went down to the river. He had made up his mind that life was not worth the struggle. A homeless dog—little black-and-tan—came along and made friends. A few hours later, with the dog in his arms, he applied for a lodging in the cellar of the Church Street Police Station. The dog was not admitted. After a night in the filth and depravity of the police lodging, he went out to find the dog waiting for him. During the night some one had stolen a gold locket with a lock of hair in it which Riis had inside his shirt. He complained to a Sergeant, who retaliated by picking up the animal and dashing out its brains against a wall.

It was after he had become a police reporter that Jacob Riis levelled up the score. He tells of it in his autobiography, "The Making of an American."

"We had been looking the police over by night, Roosevelt and I. We had inspected the lodging-rooms, while I went over the long long fight with him, and had come at last to the Church Street Station. It was raining outside. The light flickered, cold and cheerless, in the green lamp as we went up the stone steps. Involuntarily I looked in the corner for my little dog, but it was not there, or any one who remembered it. The Sergeant glanced over his blotter grimly; I had almost to pinch myself to make sure I was not shivering in a linen duster, wet to the skin. Down the cellar steps to the men's lodging-room I led the President of the Police Board. It was unchanged, just as it was the day I slept there. Three men lay stretched at full length on the dirty planks, two of them young lads from the country. Standing there, I told Mr. Roosevelt my own story. He turned alternately red and white with anger as he heard it.

"Did they do that to you?" he asked, when I had ended. For an answer I pointed to the young lady then asleep before him. "I was like this one," I said.

"He struck his clenched fists together, 'I will smash them tomorrow!'"

"He was as good as his word. The very next day the Police Board took the matter up. Provision was made for the homeless on a barge in the East River until plans could be perfected for siting the tramps from the unfortunate, and within a week, on recommendation of the Chief of Police, orders were issued to close the doors of the police lodging-rooms on February 2, 1896, never again to be opened. The battle was won. The murder of my dog was avenged and forgiven after twenty-five years."

The friendship between Riis and Roosevelt began soon after the publication of the former's first book dealing with conditions in the slums, called "How the Other Half Lives." Mr. Roosevelt, then a member of the New York Police Commission, read the book, appreciated its sincerity and fine feeling, and recognized the value at once of the indomitable spirit with which its author was imbued. We read:

One night Riis got a message from Theodore Roosevelt, then of the New York Police Commission. "I want to help," it said. From that day Theodore Roosevelt was Jacob Riis's steadfast friend, and when he became Police Commissioner they were constantly together. They walked to tenement-houses and observed for themselves the conditions. They tramped the streets at night and found policemen asleep, and stirred the department from top to bottom. And they abolished the police lodging-house system.

This friendship became celebrated, and it was laughingly said of Riis that, in his later years, he could not

make a speech, upon any subject whatsoever, without mentioning Roosevelt's name at least twelve times before, his remarks were concluded. "The Sun" sums up a few of the reforms that Riis, both independently and with the help of Commissioner Roosevelt, accomplished in New York or set in motion:

Mr. Riis did the work that won small parks for bad spots in the city. He labored years to have more school-houses built. The evils he exposed he discovered in his work as a reporter. He knew how to write so as to wring men's hearts with his news of oppression, misery, and hopelessness. He compelled indifferent city officials to concede the reforms he suggested or approved.

It was Riis who exposed the contaminated state of the city's water-supply, and thus brought about the purchase of the whole Croton watershed. It was Riis who forced the destruction of rear tenements, and thus relieved the hideous darkness and density of life among the very poor.

He forced the obliteration of Mulberry Bend, the worst tenement block in the city, and had the space turned into a park. He spoke the word that induced Commissioner Roosevelt to abolish the police lodging-house. He fought for a secured truant-school. He drove bachelors out of tenement basements. He demanded light for dark tenements, thus illuminating the hiding-places of dirt, filth and crime. He worked for the abolition of playgrounds for schools and the opened, compelled its enforcement. Playgrounds for schools and the opening of school-rooms to boys, and girls' clubs were of his planning. He started the movement for flowers for the healthy as well as for the sick poor.

Gains 40 Pounds in 40 Days

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

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

"By George, I never saw anything like the effects of that new treatment, Tonaline 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, Tonaline 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 Tonaline 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."

Tonaline 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. Tonaline Tablets cost \$1 for 50-days' treatment, at druggists, or mailed by American Proprietary Co., Boston, Mass.

Britain's Remarkable Financial Position

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Before the adjournment of the House of Commons this evening, David Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced that reports received from points throughout the country showed that with the opening of the banks the financial position was perfectly satisfactory.

The Bank of England, he said, has received on foreign accounts £5,500,000 in gold; that there was no sign of gold being hoarded, and that trade was regaining its normal condition.

The Bank of England, Mr. Lloyd George continued, felt that it could reduce its rate of discount to 5 per cent. on Saturday. Some banks had received more money than they had paid out.

THE WAR SITUATION

Germans Admit Heavy Losses in Their Attack on Liege Belgians Still Masters of the Forts of Liege Although German Troops are in the Town

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC DESPACHES

French and German troops are facing each other off the north of Verdun. There have been numerous clashes of minor importance, probably pending an extensive engagement in the near future. The respective positions of the Germans and Belgians before Liege are apparently unchanged. German forces are making careful reconnaissances in the district of Heshays which is believed to mean that Germany will take the offensive north of Liege.

According to French reports the Germans have been unsuccessful in their attempt to drive the French from their position outside of Meulhausen.

British war office information bureau states there is reason to believe that the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau which British and French warships were watching have taken refuge. The engagements between Austria and Russia so far have been of minor importance.

A Shanghai despatch says 45,000 Japanese soldiers have embarked on transportation ships and are waiting orders.

Copenhagen despatch states that Russian mobilization will be completed Aug. 21st. Australian warships have joined British squadrons in East Asiatic waters. Recruiting still goes on in London for over-sea service.

The Lusitania in her dash across the Atlantic reached the Mersey in safety.

WAR BRIEFS

We gather the following from our latest exchanges, all of which we believe to be reliable:

The women of Halifax have inaugurated a plan for raising \$10,000.00 in Nova Scotia for the equipment of a hospital ship.

Sir Hamilton Gault of Montreal, has offered half a million dollars to raise and equip a regiment, and many other offers have poured in upon the militia department, showing the great interest of Canadians in the Empire's welfare.

France has declared war against Austria as well as against Germany.

The port of Halifax was closed for several days to all shipping, while mines were being laid by way of precaution. A Premier McBride has bought from the Chilean government two submarines for the protection of British Columbia.

Newfoundland will raise a contingent and will increase her naval reserve to 1000 men.

Guysboro has arrested a suspicious character who for sometime seems to have been particularly interested in the telegraph lines leading to the Canso cables. Suspects have been arrested in Chester. Their baggage contained suspicious plans and papers relating to the southern shore of the province.

"On to Berlin" is the cry of the French troops as they advance to meet old foes.

A memorable scene was witnessed in the British Parliament, when in response to Mr. Asquith's appeal, men of all parties pledged themselves to lay aside all local differences of opinion and act as one man in defence of the Empire.

Belgians are still masters at Liege although German troops are in the town.

Cabinet Conference in Japan and activity in the navy have strengthened the belief that Japan will soon take an active part with Britain in the war.

Tokio reports that a German fleet has sunk a Russian steamer and driven many vessels to the shelter of Japanese ports.

The Germans occupy the city of Liege, while the Belgian troops hold the forts. The Belgian official view is that the situation is quite satisfactory. Strong forces guard all the approaches to Brussels.

The Austrians before Serbia are still bombarding Belgrade, while part of the Serbian army is taking the offensive in Bosnia.

The North Sea is again closed to the fishing fleets, which is regarded as significant, in view of the fact that there are large British and German fleets in that water.

The German cruiser Karlsruhe, which arrived at San Juan, Porto Rico, reported an engagement Friday night off the Bahamas with four British and French cruisers.

The French Government forbids the publication of the French casualties list, so that Germans may not know the movements of the French troops.

German accounts admit the loss of 25,000 in their attack on Liege, and it is reported that in the battle with the French troops in Alsace, their German loss was 30,000. They were buried in trenches four bodies deep.

Six hundred German spies have been captured in Belgium, one hundred of whom have been shot.

German soldiers separated from their regiments are frequently captured. They make no resistance and are apparently quite glad to be fed and lodged by the captors. Two hundred of them were captured in one night.

Germany's Real Peril is Internal Revolution

(Special Cable Despatch.)

PARIS, Aug. 7.—Les Debats in a remarkable article declares that Germany's real peril is not war but an internal revolution. The falsity of the Triple Alliance is revealed in the fact that Austria until yesterday was officially at war only with Serbia. Italy has never had her heart in it because of grievances against Austria.

Within three days of the outbreak of the war there were no active warships in the Mediterranean Sea except British and French. Austria may hope that Italy will still remain estranged from France or that she may be unable to seal the height of infatuation upon which the Kaiser and his General Staff are living. The German Government or perhaps we should rather have said the Prussian Government, is isolated morally, economically and in a military sense to a degree that would have seemed fantastically impossible a fortnight ago. The South German States can foresee no such compensation as obtained in 1870, and can only be lukewarm as partners.

The article points out that the unity of all parties in France and Belgium is conspicuous, which is a factor of no small importance, if only because of the quietude of the great cities.

"Germany, whose industries are stopped, fields neglected, and credit imminently threatened, will feel the pinch long before the allies begin to feel it. Every day the internal pressure will increase the political education so strangely arrested for the last half century, and the country will be forced into a life of repressed hostility. North and South will burst the bounds and social democracy will take on an altogether new aspect. There has not been a flicker of revolution in Germany since 1848. The great fact on the eastern frontier two months hence may well be not war but revolution."

Prince of Wales' Fund Already \$1,125,000

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Although it was opened only this morning, \$1,125,000 had already been subscribed to-night to the Prince of Wales' fund for the relief of the poor during the war. The provincial cities are still to be heard from.

One of the first subscriptions was \$90,000 from the Prince's regiment, the First Life Guards. Among others who contributed to the fund were George Coats, the manufacturer, \$250,000; Lord Ashton, \$75,000; the Rothschilds, \$50,000; King George, Sir Ernest Cassel and Sir William Hartley, each, \$25,000.

Indian Rajahs Offer Armies to Britain

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The War Office announces that the Maharajah of Nepal has offered the entire military resources of his independent kingdom to the British Government. Other Indian independent kingdoms are making similar offers.

The Maharajah of Nepal is a Major-General in the British army by virtue of an honorary commission. His regular army numbers thirty thousand men, with an artillery force of two hundred and fifty modern guns. The majority of his troops are of the Gurkha tribe, the most famous soldiers in India.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Boys.

Germany Has Blundered in Preparatory Stages

(By Frederick W. Wile, London Daily Mail correspondent, in Halifax Chronicle.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.—When the history of this Armageddon is written, no matter what its outcome, the world will know that, as far as Germany was concerned, it was a war of miscalculation.

Germany has blundered in her preparatory stages and initial developments all along the line. Her own people will come to realize this before long. When they do so there will be wailing and gnashing of teeth.

At present they are hopelessly in the dark. Drunk with self-confidence, they are being dragged deeper and deeper into the uncertainties of a world war in the belief that the sword has been forced into the Kaiser's hand.

WHERE THEY WERE WRONG.

Germany's miscalculations have been both political and military. They began with the cocksure supposition that the Triple Entente would not withstand the shock of war. France was held unready. Russia was looked upon as on the brink of revolution; both political and industrial. England was thought to be preoccupied with Ulster and disinclined in any circumstance to risk anything in a great continental war not directly affecting her. Italy's help was regarded as a foregone conclusion.

The idea of Belgian's resistance to Germany's temporary invasion was hardly considered. That Belgium could offer military opposition worthy of Plevna never entered Berlin's mind.

SADLY DISAPPOINTED

American sympathy was absolutely counted upon. Its absence is the cruelest disappointment the Kaiser's Government has so far suffered. Its miscalculations in regard to England were perhaps the greatest of all. It scouted the thought of an English Army, or the idea that a Kitchener might suddenly be placed in charge of it. The Germans have been educated by their political professors to believe that a great European war involving Great Britain meant the independence of Canada, Australia and South Africa and revolutions in India and Egypt. The hour of rude awakening has set in. Great soldiers and statesmen warned me when I left inhosptable Berlin that the war would produce surprises. They have begun with a vengeance.

Clyde Liner is Promptly Caught

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The Clyde Liner Pawnee slipped from her mooring under cover of darkness tonight, but was overtaken by the United States Cruiser Dayton outside of Sandy Hook, after the battleship Florida had fired two guns across her bow, and forced her to return to her pier in the Hudson River. It is presumed that she was carrying coal for a foreign cruiser which had arranged to meet her outside of the three mile limit.

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.