

# The Weekly Monitor

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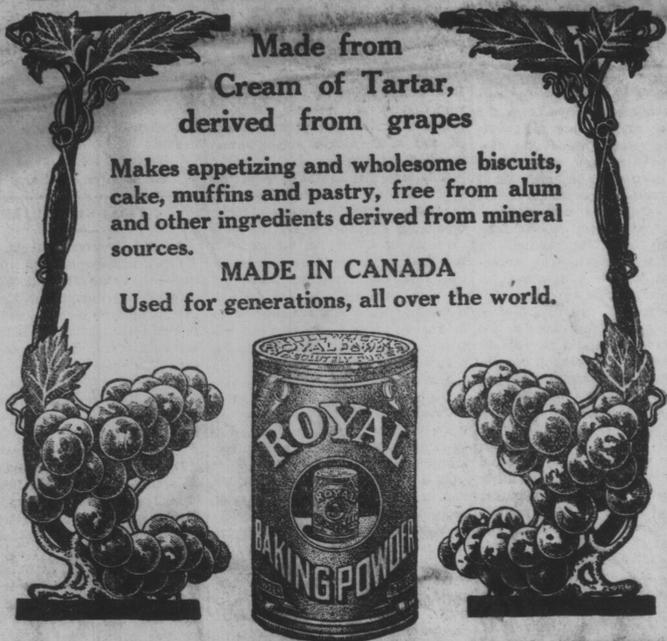
NO. 10

## ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Made from  
Cream of Tartar,  
derived from grapes

Makes appetizing and wholesome biscuits,  
cake, muffins and pastry, free from alum  
and other ingredients derived from mineral  
sources.

MADE IN CANADA  
Used for generations, all over the world.



### STRUGGLE FOR FIRST HONORS IN MONITOR CONTEST BECOMES KEEN

Miss Feodora Lloyd Retains First Place, But Her Position is Seriously Menaced by Miss Flossie Troop. Finish of the Contest Promises to be Highly Exciting.

Miss Feodora Lloyd, Bridgetown, . . . . .	272,600 votes
Miss Flossie Troop, Bridgetown, . . . . .	263,600 votes
Miss Mabel Stewart, Bridgetown, . . . . .	251,800 votes
Miss Lillian Hicks, Clementsport, . . . . .	226,400 votes
Miss Helen Bartheaux, Torbrook Min . . . . .	158,200 votes

Interest in the Monitor's \$700 Voting Contest is rapidly approaching the "White heat" stage and evidence is to be found on every hand that the finish of the competition less than two weeks hence will be of the most exciting nature. The various contestants who remain as possible winners of first prize are working with remarkable earnestness and enthusiasm, and the votes continue to soar upwards. What figures they will reach by the end of the contest no one, of course, can tell.

As to who the grand prize winner will be, opinions differ widely, as might be expected under the circumstances, and each of the ladies who appear now to be the most likely winners has her numerous supporters who feel the utmost confidence in the final success of their respective favorites.

Many people who have been impressed with the results achieved by Miss Feodora Lloyd are strongly of the opinion that at the finish she will be at the head of the list, as she has been since the beginning of the contest; others are confident that Miss Flossie Troop will continue her upward progress until she comes out victorious; a host of interested observers pin their faith to Miss Mabel Stewart, who, notwithstanding her drop from second to third position this week, is still a determined contender in the race; and a large portion of the community feel sure that Miss Lillian Hicks of Clementsport will win premier honors. Each of these ladies undoubtedly has good reasons to hope and believe she will capture first prize, and at this distance it is certainly very difficult for anyone to pick out the first prize winner, with any degree of real assurance.

The real test of the respective abilities of the various possible winners is yet to come, and the one who can put forth the necessary effort in the "home stretch" as it were, is the one who will win out. Who this will be, remains to be seen, and doubtless

only the final moments of the race will determine the question.

#### No Chance for Favoritism

The system employed in the conduct of the Monitor Contest absolutely precludes the possibility of favoritism, or partiality, playing any part in the final outcome. The votes which are necessary to the success of any contestant, can be secured only on subscription collections, and each and every subscription is recorded in such a manner that the judges who will audit the votes, and determine the winners, can trace them with the greatest ease and accuracy.

Neither the publishers of the Monitor, nor the contest management will have anything to do with deciding the winners. This work will be done by three judges, who have been selected especially on account of their unquestionable integrity, ability and intelligence, so that at the end of the Monitor's enterprise, there can be no doubt whatever as to the fairness and justice of the decision. The gentlemen who have kindly agreed to act as judges are:

W. R. LONGMIRE, Esq. Mayor of Bridgetown.

A. F. LITTLE, Esq. Manager Royal Bank.

H. B. HICKS, Esq. Merchant.

"Holding Back" Not Allowed

It has been assumed by some people that the difficulties of picking out the somewhat natural disposition of some contestants to hold back subscriptions so as to avoid "showing their hands" until the last moment. The importance of this possibility is much exaggerated as beginning to-day and continuing until the close of the contest, daily reports from contestants will be required, and the contest management has ample means for determining conclusively whether or not all subscriptions received by contestants

are reported by them. A serious penalty in the way of a discount of votes will be imposed on any contestant who fails to report daily and there is therefore very little likelihood of subscriptions being held back.

#### Votes Can Not be Transferred

Another fear that has agitated some people's minds is that one or more contestants who might lose hope of winning first prize, may transfer or "pool" their votes for the benefit of some one contestant. It is obvious that if such an arrangement were permissible a very great injustice might and probably would, be done to some contestant, and for that reason the rules of the contest explicitly prohibit the transfer of votes from one contestant to another under any circumstances whatever.

#### No Extension of Contest

There seems to be a rumor in circulation to the effect that the Monitor Contest will be extended beyond the time originally fixed for the close. The only justification existing for such a rumor is the fact that instead of closing the contest on Saturday night, June 24, as was originally intended, the closing hour has been changed to 2.30 p. m. Monday, June 26. In point of time this is not a material change. Closing on Saturday night would place outside contestants at a disadvantage with Bridgetown workers, while closing on Monday afternoon will place all contestants on a fairly equal basis, as regards the delivery of their reports at the Monitor Office.

The Monitor Contest, therefore, will close at 2.30 p. m. Monday, June 26, and no extension of the contest beyond that time will be made.

#### Second Period "Combination" Schedule

This was inadvertently omitted when the vote schedule for the second period were published last week. A "combination" subscription is one for both the Monitor and Everywoman's World, to the same name and address.

One year . . . . .	\$2—3,200 votes
Two years . . . . .	\$4—9,600 votes
Three years . . . . .	\$6—16,000 votes
Four years . . . . .	\$8—24,000 votes

#### BAPTIST ASSOCIATION CHESTER

Delegates to Western Baptist Association should note that they must be in Middleton to leave on the regular Halifax & S. W. train, Thursday, June 15th. Friday's train connects with D. A. R. but only goes as far as Mahone Bay, where stop over can be made until Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, train arriving at Chester at 8 o'clock.

B. D. KNOTT.

## THE EUROPEAN WAR

### Russians Smashed Through Austrian Lines

PETROGRAD, via London, June 9—Five days of furious offensive by the forces of General Brusiloff has crumpled the enemy's lines from the Kovel-Sarny lines to Bukovina, driving them back an average of fifteen miles. In the Lutsk sector the Russians appear to have completely broken through, turning the left flank of the Austrian armies and the right flank of the German forces capturing Lutsk, the centre of a number of radiating roads and railways. At several points the attacking Russians have crossed the Ikwa Styria rivers, and further south they are approaching the Stripa River. The victories are attributable largely to the avalanche of gun fire, which swept away dozens of lines of entanglements and opened the way for the troops, who swept through in irresistible numbers. In some places the Russian barrier fire cut off large Austrian units, which surrendered. This accounts for the large number of prisoners officially reported captured.

### German Attacks Completely Checked by French Troops

PARIS, June 11—Three German infantry attacks against the French trenches on Hill 304 and the positions east of that elevation, in the Verdun sector, were completely checked last night by the French troops, says the official statement, issued at the War Office here this afternoon. Two German detachments penetrated the French advanced trenches in the forest of Apremont, southeast of St. Mihiel, the statement adds, but were later ejected. The text of the statement follows:

Between the Oise and the Aisne our artillery destroyed an enemy work in the woods of St. Maridem. In the Argonne the mine fighting continues to our advantage. At Haute Chevauchee, after we had exploded a small mine which destroyed enemy subterranean works, an explosion of two German mines produced a single crater eighty metres in diameter, the edge of which we occupied on three sides. On the front north of Verdun there was intense artillery fighting on the banks of the Meuse. On the left bank two enemy assaults upon our positions on Hill 304, and another east of this hill, were completely checked. There was no infantry action on the right bank. In the forest of Apremont two small enemy detachments, which had penetrated elements of our advanced trenches, were ejected with losses after a hand-to-hand combat. In the Vosges the enemy, following a violent bombardment, succeeded in reaching our trenches south of Col. Sainte Marie. A hand-grenade counter-attack launched by us immediately drove them back.

PETROGRAD, June 12, via London—A rumor is in circulation here that the Russians have occupied Czernowitz, Capital of Austrian Crownland of Bukovina. The rumor lacks official confirmation, but it has been given color by the capture of Dorbronzitz, a commanding point ten miles to the north-east. The Russian line here extends to Okna. From both these points good roads lead direct to Czernowitz, and according to military authorities, they are the only points in this direction capable of defence. A telegram received from Bucharest, Romania, says the Austrian army has evacuated Czernowitz and moved to a line four miles to the west. The continued successes of the Russians, recorded in today's official communications, are the more surprising as the Austrians, after the first shock of the Russian advance, appeared to have rallied their forces and offered extremely stubborn resistance. This is indicated by the fact that they were able to mass sufficient forces in the vicinity of Kolki, north of Lutsk, to cause the Russians to retire across the Styria River.

LONDON, June 12—The German attack on Verdun has again swung to the east of the Meuse following the assaults of Saturday night on the French positions near Hill 304, west of the river. Last night German infantry charged the French positions west of Fort Vaux, but the French War Office reports, was unable to gain ground. At the same time the French positions near Fort Souville and Tavannes, south of Fort Vaux, were bombarded heavily. Paris looks for a severe struggle for possession of Fort Souville to which the bombardment may be preliminary. Should the Germans capture the fort they would open a breach in the French defences which might compel the French to abandon this entire line and fall back on the inner defences on the right bank of the river. West of the Meuse the only development of the night was a heavy artillery action in the vicinity of Chateaufort.

## WAR BRIEFS

A little town in Kansas, named Berlin, is agitating for a change of name.

The deadliest enemy of the submarine is the destroyer which can travel at its best, forty six miles an hour.

The Government of Great Britain has ordered from Australia 10,000,000 pounds of jam. The ingredients will be melon, lemon, honey and ginger.

The Canadian War Office now makes a grant of \$375 to every trained aviator pilot, and is willing to take ten men per month to enter upon the training.

France, Russia, Italy, Belgium, look to Great Britain for many of their supplies, and that they may get their supplies Great Britain is obliged to keep the seas open.

There are 300 British Wesleyan preachers in the trenches, and of 300 students for the ministry in the Wesleyan Colleges two years ago, there are not a dozen left to-day.

Mr. Mergenthaw, the U. S. Ambassador to Constantinople, proposes that after the war, the Jews assisted by Christians should purchase Palestine from Turkey and turn it into a small free republic.

More than 7,000,000 of women are now working in trades and professions in Great Britain. The Y. M. C. A. is appealing for \$125,000 to build rest rooms, hostels and canteens for their comfort.

"Cavell oranges," are being imported in England from Spain in large quantities. The paper in which each is wrapped bears representation of the murder by the Germans of the heroic nurse, Miss Cavell.

The Germans have compelled healthy peasants and women in Poland and Volhymia to work in military bakehouses, workshops and in other military labor, and, by this method, they have released large numbers of soldiers, and taken them to the firing line.

The immense demand for leather for shoes and other war purposes is making it very scarce and costly.

Esquimo Indians living in the Arctic Circle have lately sent in more than \$400 to help the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

German soldiers along the Swiss frontier are begging meat from Swiss soldiers. They say they have not tasted meat for weeks.

Germany is now, through Ambassador von Bernstorff admonishing all German Consuls in America to obey the laws, and end all violations of American neutrality.

Canadian agents-general in London are urging the Provincial Governments to discourage the wives of soldiers from visiting England. Their coming interferes with the efficiency of the men.

Wooden houses are now being built for the use of Belgian refugees. They are so constructed that they can be taken to pieces and put up in Belgium after the war, to replace houses which have been destroyed.

The American Legion in Ontario has a battalion equipped of men born in the United States and is raising three more. They take the oath of allegiance to King George for the war and six months more.

In the South Seas, "300 miles from anywhere," is an island 16 miles long and 12 at the widest. It is a British possession, and its 12 native chiefs sent a letter, which is translated as follows:

"To the King, George the Fifth, to all those in authority, and to the brave men who fight;

I am the island of Niue, a little child that stands up to help the Kingdom of George the Fifth. Two are the portions of the offering we make, one money, two, men."

The native money, about \$650, and the men, 200.

## PAPER READ BEFORE THE COMMERCIAL CLUB, HALIFAX.

Some Observations on Interesting Fields of Endeavor of Vital Interest to the Halifax Commercial Club

(By George E. Graham, Manager of the Dominion Atlantic Railway.)

The functions of a Commercial Club cover every field of business activity and there is no branch of trade development of which you should not be alert to take advantage of.

A study of your membership indicates a binding together, for a common purpose, of many diversified lines of trade on the part of successful business men. We may assume, therefore, that if one man can make a success of his particular line of business, a body, or number, of such men should make a success of something, or anything, in which every one had a special interest.

The success of your organization, so far, gives evidence of a cohesiveness and pertinacity that augurs well for the future.

Composed as it is of level headed business men you will never, as a body, want anything in opposition to the good of the community, and, if you want anything badly enough, there is no power can keep it from you, for long.

To accomplish the results you are all anxious to see brought about, absolute unity of purpose is a great necessity, not only in, and through your own organization, but in, and through, and between, every organization having at heart the real welfare of the community.

Results, in capital letters, never counted in the scale of success as they do to-day, and every obstacle in the way of obtaining them should be swept aside.

To achieve success in this age we require concentrated co-operation to a degree hitherto unthought of.

This is not a time for dreaming. What we want, and what we must have, if we are to keep pace with true progress, is action, sharp, quick, and decisive, among all the business ranks.

The field of opportunity, stretching out before the Halifax Commercial Club, is as wide in its possibilities for development, as it is unlimited in its extent.

You are located on one of the few really first class harbors of the world, at a gateway to the gem of the world's Dominions and it behooves you to adopt measures of trade preparedness, commensurate with the importance of the position you occupy, as the keeper, in the business sense, of the gateway in question. You occupy an enviable position on the main trade routes of the world, but we must not overlook the fact that with the wonderful advantage as to geographical and trade route location, come increased responsibilities for the aggressive and comprehensive development of both.

The closing of the war will see old trade routes abandoned and new ones established. Are you pressing at the door of opportunity in this respect? Is your commercial intelligence branch gathering data as to the requirements of new customers? Are your representatives ready and your samples being prepared? Are your manufacturers prepared to adjust the nature of their output to the requirements of new purchasers?

Since the outbreak of the war nearly two million tons of shipping have been destroyed, and the continued shortage of vessel tonnage is causing great anxiety. We are all vitally interested in the matter of ocean transport. If we wish to hold our place in the present markets, or to establish new ones, we must have vessels to take our goods. The question of ship building in Canada is one that is being taken up seriously at the present time. The proper location for such an industry is on the Atlantic Coast. In the vicinity of Halifax, where much of the material necessary can be readily obtained. No doubt the most of you are aware that the Nova Scotia Steel Company has shipped over three thousand tons of heavy marine forgings to the Clyde district during the past year. Coastwise sailing vessels are under construction at Meteghan, Annapolis, Parrsboro, and Shelburne and other points and are being bought up at fancy prices. Inasmuch as the development of the trade of the country depends very largely upon the rapidly with which tonnage can be provided, a unique opportunity for an active campaign is presented to your Club.

In order that the agricultural, and other resources of the province may be properly developed, ad Nova Scotia be kept in line with the growth in other

provinces, it is important that we increase our population. There are manifold ways in which you can materially assist in this.

Of the great number of people who left this province for the United States there are many who in response to the "forward to be land" feeling we all experience as we become older and more sensible, would gladly return to their native land, provided the proper avenue were opened. Such people are acquainted with the business methods of the residents here know the customs, and would make valuable additions to our population.

The consensus of opinion is that, following the experience of other great wars, we will, after the close of the present struggle, see a great influx of settlers from many of those countries now fighting.

A great many of the soldiers now at the front and in training, hitherto engaged in office or other indoor occupations, will not, on account of the outdoor life they have been living or for their reasons, return to their former employment but will seek the land.

There is, as you are no doubt aware great dissatisfaction in connection with homestead arrangements in the Northwest Provinces, the percentage of the acreage under actual cultivation being very small, and it would not be surprising to see the practice of homestead grants discontinued altogether. This would place Nova Scotia more in line with the other provinces in respect to land settlement. You have no government land here but there are thousands of acres of unheated and uncultivated land in the Annapolis Valley, and also thousands of acres held by farmers without any attempt at cultivation on account of lack of help or other reasons.

Therefore having the land available, and knowing that desirable settlers are or will be available, it remains, for some effective organization to supply the medium, or channel, through which the settler will find his way to the land, and be taken care of, where necessary, until he is self-supporting. Other provinces are reaching out made farms, fam colonies, etc., and are making preparation to care for them financially.

This is a most important question and one worthy of very careful consideration by your body.

Is this province going to be in the front rank in the opening of new markets and in the supplying of her own needs? Your organization can do most effective work along this line.

The trade extension plans of Sir George Foster indicate the national idea on the subject of reaching out for new markets, etc.

Our sister colonies are anxious to increase their trade with us. The time is ripe for the greater development of our inter-domain trade.

There are many other questions of grave importance to which reference might be made but time will not permit.

In conclusion I would point out more forcibly that if we want to keep our province in her proper place in the march of trade, we must work and plan continually and take advantage of every possible opportunity for the strengthening of our position. It will not answer the purpose to merely pass resolutions or listen to addresses, we must act, and that heartily.

Our sister Dominions are anxious to increase their trade with us. The present is an opportune time for the great development of our inter-domain trade.

## THE CANDIDATES AND THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION

The Nova Scotia Temperance Alliance is endeavoring to ascertain the position of the candidates for election to the Local Legislature on the Temperance question. The following form has been submitted to the four candidates of Annapolis County: "If you are elected to represent Annapolis County in the House of Assembly, will you vote

(1) To retain upon the statutes the N. S. Temperance Act?  
(2) To improve it, if found necessary, by amendments?  
(3) To support Government enforcement of the Act?"

We take pleasure in informing the electors of this County that the four candidates—Mr. O. P. Goucher, Mr. Frank Elliott, Major Phinney and Hon. O. T. Daniels, have all pledged themselves, if elected, to vote to retain on the statutes of the N. S. Temperance Act, to improve it by amendments and to support Government enforcement of the Act.

G. C. WARREN,  
Secretary Annapolis County  
Temperance Alliance.