

The Weekly Monitor

VOL. 44

BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, JUNE 7, 1916

NO. 9

GOOD DIGESTION
When your digestion is faulty, weakness and pain are certain and disease is invited.

Mother Seigel's Syrup corrects and stimulates the digestive organs, and banishes the many ailments which arise from indigestion.

FOR 40 YEARS THE STANDARD REMEDY

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

FOR STOMACH AND LIVER TROUBLE

At all Druggists, or direct on receipt of price, 50c. and \$1.00. The large bottle contains three times as much as the smaller. A. J. WHITE & CO. LIMITED, Craig Street West Montreal.

MISS FEODORA LLOYD LEADS IN MONITOR CONTEST AT CLOSE OF FIRST PERIOD

Leader's Advantage Is Comparatively Small, However, and Other Workers are Pressing Close Upon Her. Several Other Ladies Have Good Chances of Winning First Prize

Standing of Contestants This Week	Votes
Miss Feodora Lloyd, Bridgetown	258,000
Miss Mabel Stewart, Bridgetown	231,000
Miss Flossie Troop, Bridgetown	226,000
Miss Lillian Hicks, Clementsport	191,000
Miss Mary Reed, Bear River	134,000
Miss Lillian Croscup, Granville Ferry	123,000
Miss Helen Barteaux, Torbrook Mines	119,000

The first period of The Monitor's big \$700 Voting Contest is over, and Miss Feodora Lloyd, of Bridgetown, remains the leader among the ladies taking part in the contest by a small margin of votes. There are still nearly three weeks left in the Contest, and whether or not Miss Lloyd can maintain the advantage she now holds during that time, remains to be seen.

To Miss Lloyd's credit it should be said that she is not deceiving herself as to the nature and degree of the competition she has to face, and it is therefore not at all likely that she will fall behind in the race through lack of effort, induced by a feeling of over-confidence.

That the present leader will have to exercise all the energy and resourcefulness which she may possess if she hopes to maintain first place during the remainder of the contest, there can be no doubt—at least among those who know the other real contenders in the race. Miss Mabel Stewart who stands second, despite discouragement which she has experienced many a less resolute contestant, has kept steadily at the task she has undertaken and this week is displaying just as much energy, enthusiasm, and determination as she displayed at the beginning of the contest. Next week, and the week after, as well, there can be no doubt that the same observation will apply to Miss Stewart with as much truth as it does to-day. One of Miss Stewart's supporters in the contest probably summed up the truth in regard to her as well as it can be summed up when he said yesterday: "She isn't defeated now, and she won't be until the contest is over; if she is defeated at all."

Then there are other contestants who must be considered almost, if not quite, indeed, as seriously as first place possibilities as the two aforementioned ladies. Miss Flossie Troop accomplished highly creditable results last week and has most unmistakably demonstrated her ability as a vote getter. In all the qualities which count for success she seems to be at least the equal of any other worker, and as the number of votes between her and the leader is very small it would appear that a little intensified activity on her part might change the complexion of things considerably.

Miss Lillian Hicks, of Clementsport, continues to hold a very favorable position in the contest, and as she has a considerable territory which may properly be called her own, there is very good reason for assuming that she will develop a great deal more strength in the race than she has manifested so far. Miss Hicks, it is understood, has followed a policy of conserving her energy for a big effort in the last period of the contest, and now that the final period is no longer a prospect, but an actuality, it will be somewhat surprising if the Clementsport young lady does not make the race interesting for the other workers henceforth.

Miss Mary Reid of Bear River; Miss Lillian Croscup, of Granville Ferry; and Miss Helen Barteaux, of Torbrook Mines, are continuing actively in the contest, and any of these ladies may spring a surprise before the contest is over.

Prizes Will Soon be Here

All of the prizes which will be awarded in the Monitor Contest are on their way to Bridgetown from the factories where they were purchased, and by the beginning of next week at the latest, should have reached their destination. As soon as they arrive they will be placed on exhibition at the Monitor Contest Office, where anybody and everybody at all interest-

MONITOR VOTING CONTEST VOTE SCHEDULE

Second period from June 5th to close of contest.

The Monitor

One year	\$1—800 votes
Two years	\$2—2400 votes
Three years	\$3—4800 votes
Four years	\$4—8000 votes
Five years	\$5—12000 votes

Everywoman's World

One year, \$1—800 votes
Two years, \$2—2400 votes
Three years, \$3—4800 votes
Four years, \$4—8000 votes
Five years, \$5—12000 votes

Bonuses

In addition to votes to be credited to contestants in accordance with the above vote schedule, bonuses will be allowed as follows:

For each and every new subscription to The Monitor where the paper is to be sent to an address within Annapolis County, 3000 votes.

For each and every new subscription to Everywoman's World, 2000 votes.

Until June 17 bonuses will be allowed on renewal subscriptions to The Monitor as follows:

One year	200 votes
Two years	600 votes
Three years	1200 votes
Four years	2000 votes
Five years	3000 votes

Bonuses on new subscriptions to The Monitor and Everywoman's World will be retro-active—that is they will apply to subscriptions secured in the first period of the Contest as well as to those secured in the second period.

Bonuses on renewal subscriptions will not be retro-active.

RECRUITING

We had hardly gone to press last week when word was received that the 4th Division Train A. S. C. and the 4th Division Mechanical Transport units were recruited to strength and these have always proved very popular and have quickly filled up.

Men are now wanted for the following:

OVERSEAS

4th Pioneer Battalion, 150 men.
4th Div. Ammunition Column, 100 men.
14th Howitzer Ammunition Column, 100 men.
Canadian Engineers, 100 men.
8th Siege Battery R. C. G. A., 25 men.
Overseas Composite Battalion, 60 men.
Overseas 63rd Regiment, 50 men.
R. C. R., 100 men.

Headquarters Co. 14th Field Artillery, Howitzer Brigade.
No. 1 Construction Battalion.
106th, 112th, 185th, 193rd and 219th Overseas Battalions also require more men.

Men also required for HOME SERVICE in the Composite 63rd and 66th Battalions.

For further particulars apply to the nearest recruiting officer or to

REV. E. UNDERWOOD,
Bridgetown.

NEWS OF CASUALTY TO PTE. F. P. HENSHAW CONFIRMED

The following letter was received by Mrs. Simeon Henshaw of Centreles, from the Red Cross Society in London, confirming the report that her son, Pte. F. P. Henshaw, has been wounded.

May 13th, 1916.

Dear Madam:—
Private F. P. Henshaw, No. 414,149, 60th Canadian, who is now at High Street Military Hospital, Manchester, England, was reported by the officer commanding to be suffering from a shrapnel wound in the right hip. You may be sure he will receive every care and attention and as soon as we receive further particulars we will let you know.

Yours truly,
MARION MORKILL,
Canadian Red Cross Commissioner.

OBITUARY

J. FLETCHER BENT

Mr. J. Fletcher Bent, died at his home in Paradise, on the 25th ult., at the advanced age of 81 years. The remains were interred in Paradise on Sabbath the 25th ult. The religious exercises were conducted by the Rev. A. R. Reynolds, assisted by the Rev. A. M. McIntosh, and Rev. J. D. MacLeod.

During the last winter Mr. Bent suffered a paralytic stroke from which he never fully rallied. He bore his illness with Christian fortitude and complete submission to the Divine will.

His deafness for some years past excluded him from many of the pleasant associations of earlier days but he will be long remembered as a sympathetic friend and brother.

Mr. Bent was married twice. His last wife who mourns his loss was Miss Florence Mills of Granville Ferry. Two sons survive, Guy, the son of his first wife, and Gilbert, of the second.

THE EUROPEAN WAR

Graphic Story of the Great Naval Battle in the North Sea

EDINBURGH, June 4—According to information received here the British battle-cruiser squadron engaged the whole German fleet, which was further favored by the protection of a mine field and with advantage of light, as the Germans hugged the Jutland coast closely. At the critical stage of the fight four battleships of the British Grand Fleet appeared on the horizon, the Valiant, Barhan, Nalay and Warspite. The battle then assumed a different complexion. The Warspite, attacked by five German battleships, fought gloriously, sinking or at least seriously damaging three of her assailants. The Valiant rammed and sank an enemy submarine. Eventually the German ships retreated, to the great disappointment of the men of the British Fleet. According to the story of the battle received here Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, who commanded the British cruiser squadron, had cruised many times in the vicinity of the recent battlefield without succeeding in luring the Germans from their mined waters. About four o'clock Wednesday afternoon, when the squadron was about 100 miles west of the Danish coast, the British advance guards sighted the enemy, and soon it was apparent that the Germans were coming out in great force, there being, in all, about 100 ships.

The German squadron included at least 20 battleships and battle-cruisers, with numerous lighter craft in front, the armada steaming rapidly in a north-westerly direction. The conditions were entirely in favor of the Germans, who doubtless soon became aware that only a fraction of the British fleet opposed them. Apart from the fact that the Germans were three times as strong as Vice-Admiral Beatty's squadron, they had the advantage of the light, and adopted their favorite tactics of hugging the coast, at the same time assuring a safe retreat. Atmospheric conditions then took a change which further helped the Germans. A thin drizzle reduced the visibility, and the British gunners thus were greatly handicapped, while with the western sun behind them the British ships easily were picked out on the horizon, whereas the Germans were able to conceal their strength, covered as they were by the coast of Jutland. Having succeeded, at length, in drawing the whole German fleet out of its safe quarters, Vice-Admiral Beatty, although greatly outnumbered and running heavy risks, determined to hang on grimly in order to detain the enemy in full strength. It was a daring manoeuvre, but the British fought doggedly and with great pertinacity, despite all disadvantages.

German Losses Greater than the British

LONDON, June 4—A statement issued tonight by the British Admiralty, confirming previous accounts of the battle between the British and German fleets, reiterates that the German accounts of the German losses are false, and that although the evidence is still incomplete enough is known to justify stating that the German losses were greater than the British, "not merely relatively to the strength of the two fleets, but absolutely."

There is the strongest ground for believing, says the statement, that the German losses include two battleships, two Dreadnought battle cruisers of the most powerful type, and two of the latest light cruisers, in addition to smaller craft, including a submarine. The text of the statement follows:

Until the Command-in-Chief has had time to consult the officers engaged and write a full despatch, any attempt to give a detailed history of the naval engagement which began on the afternoon of May 31st, and ended in the morning hours of the first of June, would evidently be premature. But the results are quite plain.

The Naval Engagement in Nowise a Defeat for the British

LONDON, June 3—The latest reports from the British fleet, from neutral vessels which witnessed parts of the great naval battle in the North Sea and from survivors, cause the British public to believe that the engagement was not so near a defeat as first appeared, and in nowise a disaster. The British losses, with all the craft engaged accounted for, were three battle-cruisers, three cruisers and eight destroyers. The German losses are believed to have been about the same number of ships, although a much less aggregate of tonnage. British naval experts maintain that Great Britain continues to hold the supremacy of the sea by a safe margin, and that her enormous navy could more afford the losses it suffered than could the Germans. The first reports of the heavy loss of life, unhappily, have not been revised. Great Britain mourns for more than 4,000 of her seamen, while the German loss is variously estimated at between 3,000 and 5,000.

WAR BRIEFS

The Prince of Wales has returned to England after a successful visit to the Italian war front.

A Berlin paper attacks men whom it calls extortionists in provisions. It says they are conducting "the dirtiest business ever done."

Ex Premier Venizelos has been again elected to the Greek Chamber of Deputies by a large majority. He has always favored the Allies.

Husband—I asked you to be economical, dear, but I don't see why you deal with four grocers?

Wife—Why, don't you see, darling, the bills are all so much smaler.

The Swiss Government will demand indemnities from Germany for the two Swiss who were lost when the Sussex was torpedoed, as well as for other Swiss who lost their property at the same time.

Fish hooks have been found in tinned and frozen meat purchased from two American firms for the use of the Italian army. They are believed to have been put there by German workmen employed in the factories.

Germany has agreed to give the owners of the Dutch steamer, Tubantia, which was sunk by a German torpedo, a vessel from the Hamburg-American Line. But the difference in value of the vessels must be paid to Germany.

A number of Austrians interned at Petawawa refused to work. They were removed to an internment camp in the 'Algoa District, and there became riotous, attacking the military guards. A touch of the bayonet brought them to order, and the chief agitators were isolated.

Some "conscription objectors" in London have been given two years in prison.

Several Swiss newspapers report that 300 civilians were killed in riots in two German towns.

An investigation has proved that complaints against the treatment of Germans and Austrians interned in Bombay are without good foundation.

Making a Match

Mary—What color are you going to get your sum embrock?

Jane—Oh! Something which goes with khaki!

Married Englishmen who are living abroad, but are eligible for military service, and usually reside in Great Britain, are ordered by the British Solicitor General for return.

The Russian Military doctors report that the Russian soldiers would not have been able to do the good work they have accomplished but for the stamping out of the Vodka evil.

A widow visiting her soldier son's grave on the Marne battlefield, was killed by a bomb dropped by a German aviator. Her daughter who was with her was mortally wounded.

Four troops carrying 14,504 Canadian soldiers and nurses have arrived safely in London. Among the battalions are the 70th from London, the 76th from Barrie, and the 81st and 83rd from Toronto.

One of the members of the French Academy gives this example of German hatred of France. The Crown Prince sent to the Crown Princess a cradle with this inscription, "The wood with which this cradle is made is stained with French blood."

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE SHORT COURSE

From the opening session, Monday evening, May 22nd, until the closing demonstration Saturday morning, the 27th, the Course for Women put on by the Women's Institute of Nova Scotia, at Lawrencetown, was an unequalled success.

Miss Jennie Fraser, Superintendent, Miss Redmond, Demonstrator in Cooking and Mrs. Hopkins who demonstrated Dressmaking, were the staff.

Prof. Percy Shaw also delivered an address on Canning, Friday evening.

Tuesday morning an excellent lecture on the Constituents of Meat, the change in its nature when cooked, proper and improper methods of treatment, led up to a demonstration of several ways of preparing meat out of the ordinary, by baking them, in vegetables, sauces, etc.

The afternoon was taken up with demonstrations of using Cooked Meats. At the outset the session devoted to meat food, was proclaimed the most interesting one, as a rule, but we proved the exception, for more than 100 women listened and watched with the closest attention.

A practical talk on Dry Cleaning finished up the afternoon, receipts for Soap Making, Washing Fluid and methods of washing being also discussed.

Monday was devoted especially to the "girls." The morning found many of the "older" girls there too, and all delighted in the Candy making and Icing demonstrations. You know "the proof of the pudding is in the eating of," and all pronounced the various concoctions delicious.

Mrs. Hopkins, Dressmaker at the Technical College, Halifax, took charge in the afternoon, and "Middies," Blouses and Sport Skirts, occupied the attention of a very large class of girls, while the older ones looked on and listened to the clear, concise instructions given to all. Snip, went the shears, hurry, went the needle and in a trice a garment was being fitted to the living model.

Skirts! Our grandmothers' full skirts and something akin to hoops have arrived. Still we can do with less material, for smart dresses are made seven inches from the ground—but think of the boots and hose to match each skirt—though the conservative length is only four inches from mother earth, a good sanitary easy length, by the way.

Thursday morning found us all busy with Cake Making, the art so dear to the housekeeper's heart and the family's palate. The principles involved in preparing toothsome, wholesome cake were talked of while one was being made and while it was baking, Miss Fraser demonstrated a cake mixer. She surprised us by putting everything in together, flour, sugar, milk, eggs, indiscriminately and then beating it for five minutes when she put it in a pan and baked it.

Both cakes were delicious and really the texture of the latter cake was not a whit less fine than the former one that was prepared so carefully. Who ate those cakes?

The afternoon session was devoted to Dressmaking—cutting by pattern—the fashions as to blouses and over jackets and etc, were nimbly demonstrated so that we all felt that it only means a few yards of cloth, a pattern, a machine, and presto, one is fashionably gowned.

A Housekeepers' Conference followed, which was much enjoyed, and many talking part.

Friday morning a dress was demonstrated by Mrs. Hopkins, showing how materials can be combined and a house dress was evolved in short order—cape effect, shoulders, etc.

In spite of the rain, by actual count, 102 women were present to see the making of simple salads. It looked easy enough and each one presented a dainty appearance—a canoe-made from a banana and filled with finely prepared fruit, decorated with cherries and parsley—dates stuffed with prepared cheese, filling pine apples with a combination of cheese and cherries—as also the native Baldwin with cheese and nuts.

Recipes for dressings were carefully copied and we felt that it is really easy to present appetizing food in a dainty manner if a little forethought be exercised.

The afternoon finished with a lecture on the diet for children—being prefaced with the remarks that a person's whole life is influenced by the character of the food eaten when a child. It was very practical and sensible as was the entire course, there

being very few "frills" as we sometimes denounce the really unnecessary things.

The evening found a packed room to hear Prof. Shaw's lecture on the possibilities of Canning. It was discussed pro and con and the final conclusion reached that there is a good market for a first quality article from a commercial standpoint, and that the canning for home use has almost unlimited possibilities. A canning outfit was shown that had proven very successful and the product of work done in it, two years ago. The fruit looked delicious and we all decided to have plenty of peas and beans this year, and tomatoes, too.

A lunch of cake and coffee was served by the Women's Institute, and though the lights went out, it only served to give us a chance to hear the musical talent of the audience, for song after song was sung in the darkness.

Saturday morning was taken up with demonstrations of food to be prepared for June, but which would taste delicious in July or August. I know. Dainty gelatine salads, sauffe and various puddings being prepared in quick succession.

A vote of thanks was given the staff for their work performed with so much tact, ability and success.

The average attendance, aside from the first meeting was over one hundred, and all felt that the Short Course had been satisfactory in every way.

We have a fine stove put in by the Department of Agriculture, and the commencement of an equipment in dishes, as about forty cups, saucers and plates were donated by those in attendance.

A Demonstration equipment has also been promised the Institute.

We sincerely hope that all the ladies in the district will enroll as members in the co-operative society for the betterment of "Home and Country," the motto of the Institute.

—COM.

BRIDGETOWN GIVES ITS DETACHMENT A SPLENDID "SEND-OFF"

Detachment of the 219th Left for Aldershot Last Thursday

Bridgetown assumed a holiday appearance last Thursday morning when the detachment of the 219th Battalion which has been training here under Lieut. A. T. Lewis for the last three months left by special train for the summer training camp at Aldershot.

At 11.30 the detachment was marched to the school grounds in heavy marching order. Here they were met by a large concourse of friends and well wishers who had assembled to do honor to the boys in khaki. Addresses appropriate to the occasion were delivered by Mayor Longmire, Revs. A. R. Reynolds and Ernest Underwood. These addresses were replied to by Lieut. Lewis who thanked the citizens of Bridgetown for the many courtesies he and his men had received during their stay in town.

The procession, headed by the Bridgetown Band, and made up in the following order:—Mayor and Town Council, school children (carrying flags), men's recruiting committee, Bridgetown Detachment of the 219th Battalion was then formed and marched to the D. A. R. Station.

The band furnished a program at the station while waiting for the special train. The town was decked in bunting and numerous flags were flying. There was an immense throng at the railway station to wish the boys well, and a speedy return.

On the special train when it arrived were detachments from the South Shore, Yarmouth, Weymouth, Digby, Bear River and Annapolis.

DEATH OF GEORGE E. CHIPMAN IN CHICAGO

A telegram received here on Monday announced the death of George E. Chipman, son of Mrs. Scott Chipman of Tupperville, which occurred in Chicago on Sunday last. The deceased was a graduate of Acadia and Harvard Colleges, and of the Washington University Law School of St. Louis. He was at one time a Professor in Shurtleff College, Illinois, and for five years was professor of the law of contracts and evidences in the John Marshall Law School, Chicago. Last year he was appointed First Assistant Corporation Counsel of the City of Chicago. Messrs. T. B. and Chas. R. Chipman of this town are brothers of the deceased.

The remains will be brought here for burial, the funeral service to be held at the home of the deceased's mother at 2.30 on Saturday afternoon, June 10th. Interment at the Round Hill Cemetery.