

The Weekly Monitor

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A TRIP TO THE PANAMA EXPOSITION

Note.—We are pleased to say that Mrs. F. R. Fay has kindly consented to our earnest request to allow her very interesting paper read before the Epworth League to appear in the Monitor. It will be printed in two consecutive issues. The first part appears to-day.—Ed. Monitor.

PART I.

I started from Bridgetown Thursday, September second, on a visit to the World's Fair, held in San Francisco. My first stop was Ottawa, the Capital of the Dominion. Many improvements have been made in Ottawa during the past few years, and it is now the most picturesque Capital in the world. The driveways in and about the city are unexcelled and the city possesses charms of situation and surroundings of which every Canadian may well be proud.

I had a few hours in Winnipeg, and was surprised to find here one of the finest hotels in the world. The Royal Alexandra is owned and operated by the C. P. R. and was erected at a cost of one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The furnishings and decorations are most beautiful.

I then journeyed to Medicine Hat. The first thing that caught my attention here was the street lights burning full blaze all day, but I soon learned that it was a city of natural gas. On account of the immense flow of natural gas, Kipling christened it "The Town that was born lucky."

I spent two days in Calgary, the largest city in Alberta. It has a population of eighty thousand and is most progressive.

At Lethbridge I visited the Experimental Farm and a large wheat ranch, here I encountered a terrible snow storm, the only disagreeable days during my stay away of nine weeks.

After we left Calgary the mountains began to rise in great masses. They are tremendous in height and size. Their bases are green, and their sides are tinted with white and gold, while high above, dimly outlined in the mist, are distant snowy peaks. As you go along the scenery becomes grander and more awe inspiring.

I spent a day in Banff, the station for the Canadian National Park, and Hot Springs. The Park is the largest in the world, being half as large again as the famous Yellowstone Park in the States. No part of the Rockies exhibits a grander variety of sublime and pleasing scenery. Quite near is Sulphur Mountain, along the side of which are Hot Springs. Words could never describe the beauty and grandeur of this trip through the Rockies.

I spent five days in Vancouver.

This is a beautiful city. The scenery all about is magnificent. Right in the city is Stanley Park, a wonderful public pleasure resort. Here, under a high stone, are the ashes of Pauline Johnson, the famous Indian writer. Her last wish was that her body might be cremated and her ashes placed in this beautiful park.

I took the boat trip to Victoria and spent a few hours there, then went on to Seattle where I spent two days. I had a day in Portland, Oregon, the city of roses; and a day at Shasta Springs; here I drank the sparkling mineral water from the Springs for which the place is so noted.

At Benicia we took the ferry boat to Port Costa, the largest train ferry in the world. It is capable of carrying twenty passenger coaches and four locomotives.

When we arrived at Oakland Pier we were transferred to one of the splendid ferry steamers, where we crossed the San Francisco Bay, a trip of four miles, made in eighteen minutes, which provides a picturesque approach to the most unique and interesting city in America. San Francisco has many noted restaurants and theatres. Its shops are particularly attractive and equal those of any city in the world. I visited Chinatown with its quaint Oriental community and gorgeous bazaars, and found it most interesting. Other places of interest were Golden Gate Park, Sutro Heights, Cliff House, Seal Rocks, and Ocean Grove Beach.

The Exposition Grounds are situated along the shore of San Francisco Bay, by the blue waters of the Golden Gate. Here, the different exhibit palaces are found, amid natural surroundings of wonderful beauty. Forty acres were devoted to State Buildings, thirty-seven acres to Foreign Nations, while some of the palaces occupied nine acres. The architecture of the buildings was grand. The stately and palaces were made of a kind of cement called travertine, tinted to look like terra cotta. The real travertine is a pure carbonate of lime formed from dripping water, which bears a lime deposit, and is found in Rome, where it is much used for building and for statuary. This artificial travertine was discovered by Mr. Paul Denneville of New York. The material is very easily tinted, which enabled Mr. Jules Guerin, artist, for the Century Magazine, who composed the color scheme of the whole Fair, to carry out his ideas to perfection.

The first thing that attracts your attention on entering the grounds is The Palace of Jewels, the key to the whole Fair. It was designed by Thomas Hastings of New York. It is four hundred and forty three feet

in height and the "Arch" which is the gateway to the Fair is sixty feet wide and one hundred and ten feet high. On the pedestals are figures of men who have made the world what it is to-day. This tower is completely covered with jewels of five different colors, cut exactly like precious stones. They were made in Austria from a peculiar kind of sand which produces a very hard glass and takes a very high polish. Each jewel which was about the size of a walnut, had a very tiny mirror back of it. These were set in bands of metal, and suspended from hooks, so, when the wind moved the jewels and they caught the light from the sun, or the illuminations from the search lights at night, they furnished the most beautiful sight one ever gazed upon.

The very first building I visited was the Canadian Building and without a doubt it is generally admitted, to be the most beautiful structure on the grounds. I am proud to say that Canada not only set the pace in the beauty and uniqueness of its exhibits, but was the only country that had its building completed and filled with exhibits when the Fair was formally opened. The building was modelled after St. George's Hall, Liverpool, and cost six hundred thousand dollars. Marble steps lead to it, from four different entrances, each of which is flanked by great Travertine Lions. One of the things that catches the eye on entering is the crossed flags and coat of arms which are worked in wheat cereals and beans of different colors. Not a single bit of color outside of that obtained from nature is used in these flags. It is wonderful and looks from a few feet away as though a master artist had mixed the colors of a painting. Along the hallway, on the walls and ceilings, are Canadian villages, mountains, fields, streams and cities, all modelled in cereals of different colors. The paintings give a feeling of distance to the rooms. In one you see the great Canadian country as it was before the settlers came, with wild animals running at will. At the end of this scene there is a beaver dam, and here are real live beavers swimming around. Beyond this is a real water fall and a trout pool, where real live trout swim. In a forest adjoining is every known fur bearing animal found in Canada. Along one side model ships come and go on an artificial water-front. Gain elevators unload a cargo into the holds of these ships which sail away. Connecting with this is the great Transcontinental rail service on which are operated miniature trains supposed to come from the Canadian prairies and unloading their cars into the grain elevators. Thence they go to the ships to be carried to all parts of the world. These unique contrivances

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THE EUROPEAN WAR

Allies Prepare to Strike

Where and when the Allies will attempt the stroke, which they expect to start and turn the tide, only the conferees know, and they are not likely to take the public into their confidence. There is evidence, however, of some exchange in the Balkans, where the British and French have been beating off Bulgarian attacks, and, despite rumors that a withdrawal to Saloniki, owing to the Greek attitude, is contemplated, more troops are being landed. There are signs that the Greek situation is righting itself, and despatches from Athens report that a modus vivendi has been arrived at with regard to military questions which were awaiting settlement, and that Greek officers have gone to Saloniki to bring it into force.

Quiet on the Battlefronts

Very little fighting has occurred on the different fronts the artillery being chiefly engaged in Russia, France and on the Austro-Italian frontiers.

The British Mesopotamia force has made good its retirement to Kut-el-Amara, closely followed by the Turks, who apparently are attempting to outflank General Townshend from the west. As the position is a strong one, and reinforcements are arriving, it is believed the place can be held.

British Submarine in the Sea of Marmora

A British submarine last week carried out another daring raid in the Sea of Marmora, where it damaged the Ismid railway by shell fire, and sank the Turkish destroyer Yar-Hissar, a Turkish supply ship, and four sailing vessels.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The Turkish torpedo boat destroyer Yar Hissar has been sunk in the Sea of Marmora by a British submarine, it was announced officially this evening. A supply steamer and four sailing vessels also were destroyed by the submarine on December 3 and 4. The official statement is as follows:

"A report has been received from one of the British submarines operating in the Sea of Marmora, describing her recent activities. 'On December 2 she fired into and damaged a train on the Ismid railway. 'On December 3 she torpedoed and sank the Turkish destroyer Yar Hissar, outside the Gulf of Ismid. She picked up two officers and forty men of the destroyer's crew, and placed them on board a sailing vessel. On December 4 she sank a supply steamer of 3,000 tons over Panderma, by gun-fire, and also destroyed four sailing vessels carrying supplies.' The Turkish torpedo boat destroyer Yar Hissar was built in 1907 at Creusot. She was 184 feet long, 19.7 feet beam and 9.5 feet draft. Her armament consisted of one 6-pounder, six 3-pounders and two torpedo tubes. Her speed was 28 knots.

Canadian Casualties Not Heavy as Reported

OTTAWA, Dec. 6.—There is nothing in the cable advices received by the Militia Department to corroborate the story printed in several Canadian newspapers today to the effect that the First Battalion had suffered heavy losses in a recent engagement. Tonight's casualty lists show seven killed and 23 wounded yesterday, and the casualties of the preceding few days have been comparatively light.

WAR BRIEFS

The Greek police discovered a German officer at Piraeus, who had a wireless by which he communicated directly with Berlin and Constantinople.

For the third time the German Social paper, the Vorwarts, has been suppressed. It is the organ of the Social Democrat party.

A flotilla of 25 German torpedo boats and a big cruiser were seen entering the Cattegat and apparently headed for the North Sea. But they discovered a British squadron heading for them, and thought it best to return home, which they did quickly.

The Hague reports that 12,000 Arabs have joined the British Army in Mesopotamia.

It is reported that from Orleans alone, 90,000 horses and mules at the approximate value of \$16,000,000, have been shipped to Europe for the Allies, since December last.

The investigation now being carried on in the United States respecting bomb explosions in munition factories and fires in ships, and supplies for German cruisers early in the war, is revealing the fraud and duplicity of German methods.

When the "Marquette" was torpedoed in the Aegean Sea, thirty-six nursing sisters from New Zealand were on board, the sisters cried out, "Fighting men first." This is an incident which deserves to live in history.

A congress called to meet in Berne, Switzerland, on Dec. 14th, to consider the fundamental basis for peace, has been postponed, because the discussion is unseasonable under present conditions.

The German, Fay, convicted of conspiracy to destroy munition factories in the United States is reported to wish to turn State's evidence, and give the names of men higher up in German and Austrian circles in the United States. It looks as if some more Dr. Dumba's will have to be sent home.

Returned soldiers in Hamilton, Ont., at a reception given to them scored those who were indifferent to the war, and as a result forty young men enlisted.

Lieut. J. M. Phelan of the 15th Belleville regiment is one of twenty-four cousins who have enlisted. Nine of these have been killed in action.

The war makes money for the Krupp works. Their profits for the last year were \$21,000,000, against \$7,500,000 for the preceding years.

OBITUARY

MR. ALBERT WITHERS

The sudden but not altogether unexpected death of Mr. Albert Withers, which occurred early in the evening of December 2nd, removed one of Granville Centre's eldest and most respected citizens. For a year past the deceased had been in failing health, and it was evident to his family that a serious affliction of the heart was gradually doing its work.

Albert Withers was a son of the late William and Mary (Williams) Withers, and was born seventy-eight years ago on the homestead where he spent the greater part of his life. When very young he learned the carpenter trade with his father, which he worked as long as health permitted, and many houses up and down the Valley testify to his work. He was a "workman that needeth not to be ashamed." Mr. Withers possessed a quiet and retiring disposition, and will be especially remembered for his integrity. In his home he was a kind husband and a most indulgent father. Two daughters, Mrs. Frank P. Mills and Miss Mildred, who was unfailing in her care of her father, mourn their loss. He also leaves five grandchildren. A. E. Withers, who has enlisted for overseas service, is a grandson.

The funeral service, which was held Sunday afternoon was very largely attended. Rev. L. F. Wallace of Annapolis was assisted in the service by Rev. F. P. Greatorex. Mr. Wallace's impressive remarks were based on Job 16:22. Mr. Greatorex in his own bright manner gave a brief tribute to an old friend. The remains were laid in the family lot in Wadeville Cemetery beside parents and wife. Mrs. Philip C. Inglis of Tupperville and Mrs. Caroline Forsyth, of Bridgetown are sisters of the deceased.

MRS. SILAS BANKS

At an early hour on the morning of December 2nd, 1915, at her home at Mt. Rose, Mrs. Silas Banks passed to the great beyond, aged 66 years. Mrs. Banks was born at Mt. Rose and during the past year had suffered from a cancer so that her death was not unexpected. She was a lady of a most motherly nature.

A husband and five children survive to mourn their loss. The children are: An only daughter, Miss Addie May, who was her mother's constant nurse; Burpee A. of Quincy, Mass.; Benjamin F. of Arlington Heights, Mass.; Endon of Nictaux; and Gilbert E. of Bridgetown. Burial took place at Port Lorne.

BRITISH CASUALTIES IN THE WAR

London, December 2.—The total British military and naval losses, from the beginning of the war to Nov. 9, were 510,239. This figure was given in a written reply to Premier Asquith to a question addressed to the Government in the House of Commons. The losses were distributed as follows:

Killed	108,923
Wounded	331,051
Missing	70,265
	510,239

The antimony mines of the Maritime Provinces, situated near Fredericton, and Windsor, are proving a great value in the manufacture of war munitions by Canadian plants. Before the war, the metal was worth £25 per ton. It now brings £125 per ton.

In Berlin a number of women were killed by the police in a bread riot.

Great Britain's War Committee of the Cabinet during Lord Kitchener's absence are Mr. Asquith, Premier; Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty; Mr. Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions; Mr. Bonar Law, Secretary of the Colonies and Mr. Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Between 50,000 and 100,000 loaded freight cars are side-tracked in Buffalo and Pittsburg yards, because there is no shipping in New York to take their loads.

Prof. Wood, a Chicago Scientist, thinks that some fires on board ships have been caused by wireless. He says the violet wave would ignite a Herzon ring filled with gun cotton and covered with coal paste, in the bunkers of a ship.

\$800,000 in gold, intended to be deposited in the Subtreasury in San Francisco, went down in the Ancona, the Italian steamer, sunk by a torpedo.

Negotiations are said to be under way for the issuance of a war loan to France by Japan.

HYMENEAL

BENT—PHINNEY

One of the prettiest events of the season was solemnized on the morning of December 1st, at the home of Phineas DeW. Phinney, when his daughter, Laura Bradshaw, was united by the holy bonds of matrimony, to Harold Watson Bent of Belleisle, in the presence of the immediate relatives and friends.

Immediately on the hour of ten, to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March, played by Mrs. Aaron Phinney, the bride entered the room on the arm of her father, and took her place beneath the arch of myrtle and potted plants.

The bride was attired in blue silk with trimmings of lace and wore but one ornament, a rare pendant, an heirloom in her mother's family. She wore a bridal veil draped with clusters of chrysanthemums and carried a magnificent bouquet of chrysanthemums and maiden-hair fern. The bride wore a travelling suit of blue and hat of velvet to match. After the breakfast was served the happy couple left for a few days' trip to Halifax.

The many beautiful gifts received, evinced the esteem with which the bride was held by her many friends. The gift of the groom to the bride was a set of furs. The Red Cross Society of which she was an energetic worker presented her with a beautiful lamp and casserole. The bride was also the guest of honor at two "showers," one at the home of Mrs. Wm. Woodward and the other given by the Red Cross Society at both of which many beautiful gifts were presented.

The Division of which both bride and groom were long standing members, presented them with a beautiful jardiniere stand. Many other valuable gifts were received, including a substantial cheque.

The bride who was one of Granville's most popular young ladies, also an able assistant in church and Sunday school, will be greatly missed by the community, and many good wishes follow the young couple as they enter upon the happy stage of wedlock.

POSTAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

(From the Postal Guide)

The sending of a letter or any communication or document subject to letter postage in an open cover does not in any way diminish its liability to the letter rate of postage.

In no circumstance will the War Stamp issued by the Inland Revenue Department be accepted in payment of the War Tax or other charges on letters, post cards, postal notes, or post office money orders.

Everyone who encloses a letter or any writing intended to serve the purpose of a letter or postcard in any mail matter sent by post, not being a letter, shall incur a penalty not exceeding forty dollars and not less than ten dollars in each case.

To attempt to use any stamp that has previously served for payment of postage is by law made an offence punishable by fine, and to remove marks of cancellation for the purpose of using such a stamp a second time is by law an indictable offence punishable by imprisonment for five years.

Registration

All matter intended for registration must be posted half an hour previous to the closing of the Mail by which they are to be forwarded.

XMAS AT FREEMAN'S

See Xmas Prices

on Page 5

There is no need to send away this year either on account of Prices or Quality

KARL FREEMAN

Hardware, Stoves,

Brass Goods and Toys

TELL YOUR FRIENDS THAT I WANT CASH

And that I am offering in exchange therefor, values in Dry Goods and Gents' Furnishings, which I believe cannot be matched in Nova Scotia.

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